

## **Summary of professional accomplishments**

**1. Name and surname: Krzysztof Księżopolski**

### **2. Diplomas, academic degrees**

- 2002 - PhD, Faculty of Journalism and Political Science, University of Warsaw;
- 1998-2002 - full-time PhD Programme at the Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw;
- 1997-1998 - postgraduate studies in Banking and Financial Markets, Université Paris Dauphine and Warsaw School of Economics, diploma in postgraduate studies in Banque et Marchés Financière, Université Paris IX Dauphine;
- 1997-1998 - postgraduate studies in National Security, Institute of International Relations, Faculty of Journalism and Political Science, University of Warsaw;
- 1993-1998 - full-time MA studies, Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw

### **3. Employment in research units to date**

- 2004-2005 - Deputy of Course Administrator, MA studies, Faculty of Journalism and Political Science, University of Warsaw;
- 2003 - now - Assistant Professor, Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw, Department of IR Political Economy, courses in: Economic Security, International Environmental Problems;
- 2002-2003 - Assistant Lecturer, Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw

### **4. Achievements pursuant to Art. 16 Paragraph 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on the Academic Degrees and the Academic Title as well as on the Degrees and the Title within the scope of Art (Journal of Laws, No. 65, item 595, as amended):**

**a) title of the academic accomplishment:** monothematic series of publications related to economic security

## **b) publications and other scientific achievements related to the academic degree:**

### **Non-serial publications:**

1. Książopolski, K. (2011). *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne (Economic security)*. Warsaw: Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-037-3

### **Scientific co-editing:**

1. Książopolski, K., Pronińska, K.M., Sulkowska, A.E. (Eds.). (2013). *Odnawialne źródła energii w Polsce. Wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa, polityki i administracji (Renewable energy sources in Poland. Selected problems of security, politics and administration)*. Warsaw: Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-992-5

2. Książopolski, K., Pronińska, K.M. (Eds.). (2012). *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne w perspektywie politologicznej – wybrane problemy (Economic security from the political science perspective - selected problems)*. Warsaw: Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-955-0

### **Articles and chapters in books:**

#### **2013**

1. Książopolski, K. (2013). Wpływ rozwoju odnawialnych źródeł energii na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne Polski (The impact of renewable energy sources on Poland's economic security). In K. Książopolski, K.M. Pronińska, A.E. Sulkowska (Eds.), *Odnawialne źródła energii w Polsce wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa, polityki i administracji*. (15-34). Warsaw: Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-992-5

2. Książopolski, K. (2013). The Impact of Securitization and Economization of Security on the Establishment of an International Climate Protection Regime, *e-Politikon* (special, thematic issue *Climate and Politics*), vol. 7, 35-53. ISSN 2084-5294

3. Książopolski, K. (2013). Enhancing Economic Security through the Development of Renewable Energy Sources in Europe - Myth or Reality. *OSCE, EEf.NGO/32/13*

4. Książopolski, K. (2013). Wpływ rozwoju infrastruktury na energetyczny wymiar bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego Polski. Case LNG w Świnoujściu (The impact of infrastructure development on energetic dimension of Poland's economic security. The case of LNG in Świnoujście) In J.J. Piątek & R. Podgórska (Eds.), *Terminal LNG w Świnoujściu a*

*bezpieczeństwo energetyczne regionu i Polski.* (pp.49-65). Szczecin. ISBN: 978-83-7780-841-2

5. Książopolski, K. (2013). Finansowy wymiar bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego Polski w dobie kryzysu strefy euroatlantyckiej (Financial dimension of Poland's economic security in the crisis of the Euro-Atlantic region), *e-Politikon*, VI, 208-230. ISSN 2084-5294

6. Książopolski, K. (2013). Problem HIV/AIDS jako zagrożenie dla bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego państw (The problem of HIV/AIDS as a threat to the economic security of states). In W. Lizak, A. Solarz, (Eds.), *Ochrona zdrowia w stosunkach międzynarodowych. Wybrane zagadnienia.* (pp. 101-118). Warsaw. ISBN 978-235-1106-9

7. Książopolski, K. (2013). Sankcje ekonomiczne jako narzędzie realizacji polityki zagranicznej państw (Economic sanctions as a tool of states' foreign policy implementation). In E. Halizak, M. Pietraś (Eds.), *Poziomy analizy stosunków międzynarodowych.* Warsaw.

8. Książopolski, K. (2013). Wojny ekonomiczne w stosunkach międzynarodowych (Economic wars in international relations). In M. Bodziany (Ed.), *Spółeczeństwo a wojna we współczesnym ładu międzynarodowym.* (pp. 41-55). Wrocław. ISBN 978-83-63900-09-0

## **2012**

9. Książopolski, K. (2012). Wpływ wydobycia gazu łupkowego na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne Polski (The influence of shale gas extraction on Poland's economic security), *e-Politikon*, vol. 3, 8-35. ISSN 2084-5294

10. Książopolski, K. (2012). Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej w dobie kryzysu. Aspekt finansowy i energetyczny (Economic security of Central and Eastern Europe countries in the time of crisis. Financial and energetic aspect). In S. Partycki (Ed.), *Kryzys finansowy – przebieg i skutki społeczno-gospodarcze w Europie Środkowej i Wschodniej.* (pp. 221-233). Lublin: KUL. ISBN 978-83-7702-416-4

11. Książopolski, K. (2012). Wpływ kryzysu światowego na finansowy wymiar bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego Unii Europejskiej. Konsekwencje polityczne i ekonomiczne (The impact of the world crisis on financial dimension of the European Union's economic security. Political and economic consequences). In K. Książopolski, K. Pronińska (Eds.), *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne w perspektywie politologicznej- wybrane problemy.* (pp. 27-43). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-955-0

12. Książopolski, K. (2012). Perspektywa politologiczna w analizowaniu problemów bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego (The political science perspective in analysing problems of economic security). In K. Książopolski, K. Pronińska (Eds.), *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne w*

*perspektywie politologicznej- wybrane problemy.* (pp. 27-43). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-955-0

## **2011**

13. Książopolski, K. (2011). Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne Federacji Rosyjskiej a jej polityka zagraniczna w relacjach z Unią Europejską (Economic security of the Russian Federation and its foreign policy in relations with the European Union). In J. Tymanowski (Ed.), *Federacja Rosyjska w procesie demokratyzacji.* (pp. 239-266). Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR. ISBN 978-83-63183-31-8, 978-83-7545-312-6

## **2009**

14. Książopolski, K. (2009). Działania państw podejmowane w celu zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego (States' actions taken to guarantee economic security). In M. Sułek, J. Symonides (Eds.), *Państwo w teorii i praktyce stosunków międzynarodowych.* (pp. 255-266). Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego. ISBN 978-83-235-0510-5

15. Książopolski, K. (2009). Ekonomiczne zagrożenia bezpieczeństwa państw (Economic threats to states' security). In K.M. Książopolski (Ed.), *Problemy bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego i bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego.* (pp. 93-108). Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR. ISBN 978-83-9234-318-9

16. Książopolski, K. (2009). Znaczenie bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego w funkcjonowaniu państw (The significance of economic security in countries' functioning). In J. Pięta, B. Pruski (Eds.), *Współczesne dylematy bezpieczeństwa - teoria i praktyka.* (pp. 97-111). Warsaw: WSBiO.

## **2008**

17. Książopolski, K. (2008). Wpływ migracji na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw (The impact of migration on the countries' economic security). In . L. Kacprzak, J. Konopka (Eds.), *Bezpieczeństwo państw a procesy migracyjne.* (pp. 79-92). Piła. ISBN 978-83-89795-52-6, 978-83-89795-54-0

## **2007**

18. Książopolski, K. (2007). Wpływ rozszerzenia Unii Europejskiej na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw Europy Środkowej - aspekty energetyczne (The impact of the European Union enlargement on the economic security of the Central Europe countries - energetic aspects). *Studia Europejskie*, 1/2007, 71-91, ISSN 1428-149X

## **2006**

19. Książopolski, K. (2008). Wpływ poszerzenia Unii Europejskiej na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej (The impact of the European Union

enlargement on economic security of Central and Eastern European Countries). In *Instytut Stosunków Międzynarodowych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego*, 34/2006, no 3-4, 128-145. Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego. ISSN 0209-0961

### **Speeches at international and national conferences and expert conferences:**

- Speech "The role of the European Union in the economic war of Russia and Georgia"; the nationwide seminar *Georgia in the Process of European Integration*, Institute of European Studies, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, 13 December 2013;
- Speech "The impact of climate policy on the development of renewable energy industry. Global and Polish perspective"; the conference *Polish Photovoltaics on the Threshold of Changes*, Polish Photovoltaics Association, RENECO sp. z o.o., Warsaw, 16 November 2013;
- Speech "The impact of infrastructure development on the energetic dimension of Poland's economic security. The case of Świnoujście LNG terminal"; the conference *Świnoujście LNG Terminal versus Region's and Poland's Energy Security*, Szczecin University, Szczecin, 13-14 November 2013;
- Speech "The EU's leading role in the promotion of sustainable development and green energy. International security implications", 8<sup>th</sup> *Pan-European Conference on International Relations*, European International Studies Association, University of Warsaw, 18-21 September 2013;
- Speech "Strategies towards green economy: recent debates and experiences"; the seminar *Energy Democracy and Green Economy - national and European*, Green Institute, The Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Warsaw, 18 September 2013;
- Speech "Enhancing economic security through development of renewable energy sources in Europe - myth or reality", the 21st OSCE Economic And Environmental Forum *Increasing Stability and Security: Improving the Environmental Footprint of Energy-related Activities in the OSCE Region*, Prague, OSCE, 11-13 September 2013;
- Speech "Theory and practice of energetic dimension of economic security. The analysis of Poland's energetic balance"; the conference *Poland's Energetic Balance - Current State and Perspectives*, Institute for Western Affairs, Poznań, 29 May 2013;
- Speech "The impact of renewable energy sources on Poland's economic security", the conference *Renewable Energy Sources in Poland. Security-Economics-Technology-Society*, Centre for Political Analysis of the University of Warsaw and Institute of Political Science, University of Warsaw, 28 February 2013;

- Speech "Responsible business in international activity to protect natural environment. Myth or reality", the international conference *Responsible Business and Consumerism as Challenges of the 21st century*, State Vocational College of Racibórz, Opole University of Technology, the EPP Group, Jerzy Buzek's Parliamentary Office, Institute of Political Science of the Opole University, Racibórz, 15 November 2012;
- Speech "Economic sanctions as a tool of states' foreign policy implementation"; the Second Nationwide Convention of the Polish Society of International Studies *Levels of Analysis of International Relations*, PTSM Lublin, Lublin, 10 November 2012;
- Speech "The impact of the world economic crisis on the European Union's financial security"; the Second Nationwide Congress of Political Studies *Poland and Europe in the face of Contemporary World Challenges*, organizers: the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, the Committee on Political Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Polish Political Science Association, Poznań, 19-21 September 2012;
- Speech "Economic security of Central and Eastern Europe countries in the time of crisis. Financial and energetic aspects", 13th International Conference *Financial Crisis - the Course and Socio-economic Consequences in Central and Eastern Europe*, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Center for Society and East European Culture, Department of Social Microstructures and Modern Sociological Theories, Pope John Paul II State School of Higher Education, Institute of Sociology, Nałęczów, 21-23 May 2012;
- Speech "The European Union and the People's Republic of China in the international policy of climate protection. Between cooperation and competition"; nationwide conference *European Union - China: Today and in the Future*, European Studies Unit, Institute of Political Science of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Committee on Political Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw 2011;
- Speech "Interdisciplinary approach to ecological security research"; First Nationwide Political Science Congress of the Polish Political Science Association and the Committee on Political Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, 22-24 September 2009;
- Speech "Global consequences of HIV/AIDS - economic, social and political aspects"; the international conference *A Human Being Suffering from HIV Living in a Family and Society*, National AIDS Centre, Polish Foundation for Humanitarian Aid "Res Humanae", Warsaw, 1-3 December 2008;
- Speech "Economic security and HIV/AIDS problems"; Economic Forum, Centre for Eastern Studies, Krynica 2003;

- Speech "Threats to economic security in the world resulting from the problem of HIV/AIDS"; the international conference *A Human Being Suffering from HIV Living in a Family and Society*, National AIDS Centre, Polish Foundation for Humanitarian Aid "Res Humanae", Warsaw, 2003;
- Speech "Economic security of selected Baltic Sea countries"; Polish Naval Academy, Institute of International Relations of the University of Warsaw, Gdynia, 2003;
- Speech "The impact of the EU enlargement on economic security of the Central and Eastern Europe countries"; Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń, 2003;
- Speech "Speculation on financial markets in Central and Eastern European Countries – a real threat to economic security", Central and East European International Studies Association, Warsaw, 2000;
- Speech "The impact of globalization on economic security", Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, 1999;

#### **Participation in selected expert seminars:**

- Polish-German tandem on security, Amicus Europae Foundation, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, 4-5 December 2013;
- The Republic of Poland's policy towards Russia - current state and recommendations for changes - European Institute - 5 July 2013 in the Polish Sejm (full text of the speech delivered at the European Institute meeting on 5 July 2013 in the Polish Sejm is available in Polish on the website of the Centre for Political Analysis [www.oapuw.pl/komentarze](http://www.oapuw.pl/komentarze) - it is entitled *Polityka RP wobec Rosji – stan obecny i rekomendacje zmian*)
- The impact of Poland's membership in the European Union on Polish foreign affairs - an assessment attempt, Laboratory of Ideas - President's Expert Programme, Warsaw, 19 December 2012;
- The Arctic - a new field of geopolitical competition of countries?, Amicus Europae Foundation, 21 November 2012;
- Polish-German tandem on security, Amicus Europae Foundation, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, 15 November 2012;
- Polish-German tandem on security, Amicus Europae Foundation, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, 12 May 2012;
- Union for the Mediterranean. From an idea to realization, European Studies Unit, Faculty of Journalism and Political Studies, 7 November 2011;

- Ukraine's integration into European security cooperation organized by SIPRI, 20-23 June 2010.

### **Participation in editorial boards of Polish and internal scientific journals:**

Editor:

- *Journal of World Economic Research*
- Co-editor of the special edition of *e-Politikon*, vol. 7, special, thematic issue *Climate and Politics*,
- Thematic editor: *e-Politikon*, the scientific quarterly of the Centre for Political Analysis of the University of Warsaw

Reviewer:

- *International Journal of Economics, Finance and Management Sciences*
- *Stosunki Międzynarodowe — International Relations*

### **Head of research projects:**

- 2012-2013 – a research project on renewable energy sources which resulted in a publication *Odnawialne źródła energii w Polsce. Wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa, polityki i administracji (Renewable energy sources in Poland. Selected problems of security, politics and administration)*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa;
- 2008-2009 – a research project on internal and international security which resulted in a publication *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne i bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe (Internal and international security)*. Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza Aspra JR;
- 2010-2011 – my own research at the Institute of International Relations on energy security which resulted in a publication *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne (Economic security)*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa.

### **Participation in research projects:**

- 2013 – participation in a statute research programme entitled *Germany in the process of European integration* of the interinstitutional Political Science Studies on Germany at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences at the University of Warsaw (BST 2013),



- 2013/2015 – participation in National Science Centre projects under the direction of Prof. Tomasz Grosse (Institute of European Studies, University of Warsaw), programme OPUS 4, a project entitled *European policies in the period of transformation of the European integration model*,
- participation in a project carried out at the Institute of International Relations at the University of Warsaw under the direction of Prof. Janusz Symonides, PhD. The project aimed at identifying modern challenges and threats to international order, economy, security and safety for people. The research resulted in the publication of a chapter: (2010) *Zmiany klimatu — nowy czynnik zagrażający bezpieczeństwu państw* (Climate change as a new factor threatening state security). In J. Symonides (Ed.), *Świat wobec współczesnych wyzwań i zagrożeń*. Warsaw: Scholar, ISBN 978-83-7383-444-6,
- participation in a research project under the direction of Prof. Mirosław Sułek, PhD, and Prof. Janusz Symonides, PhD, on the evolution of the role of states in science and practice of international relations. The cooperation resulted in a publication: (2009) *Działania państw podejmowane w celu zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego* (Measures adopted by states in order to ensure economic security). In M. Sułek, J. Simonides (Eds.), *Państwo w teorii i praktyce stosunków międzynarodowych*. Warsaw: WUW, ISBN 978-83-235-0510-5,
- 2007-2008 – expert at a research project *Foresight 2020* at the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in a discussion panel on economic security (please find attached the act of appointment).

#### **Participation in international scientific networks:**

- a year-long membership of the European International Studies Association (EISA) and participation in the 8th Pan-European Conference on International Relations as a participant in a panel *The EU's role in global and regional energy security* (TD13-5),
- member of AAE-IHEDN - Association des Auditeurs des sessions Européennes - L'Institut des hautes études de défense nationale.

#### **Lectures delivered abroad:**

1. **Germany, University of Magdeburg, Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education** – November/December 2013, stay as a visiting professor, lectures' topic: *Climate change policy of the European Union after the COP 19<sup>th</sup> in Warsaw*,
2. **Spain, Universidad de Barcelona, Political Science and Public Administration Department** – April/May 2013, stay as a visiting professor, lectures on the *Economic Security of Euro Zone* and on the *Climate Change Regime: the Polish perspective*,
3. **Spain, Universidad de Granada, Faculty of Political Science and Sociology** – May 2012, stay as a visiting professor, lectures on the *Theory of Economic Security* and the *Economic Sanctions*,
4. **Spain, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Department of Political Science and Sociology** – April/May 2012, stay as a visiting professor, lectures on the *Climate changes – policy of the European Union and China* and the *Economic Security of Russia*,
5. **Slovenia, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Science** – June 2011, research as a visiting researcher. Research on the issues of economic security in the countries of South-Eastern Europe. Lectures on the *Economic security in the new EU Members States*,
6. **Spain, Universidad de Barcelona, Political Science and Public Administration Department** – April/May 2011, stay as a visiting professor, lectures on the *Environmental problems in the Baltic Sea area* and the *Economic Security in Central and Eastern Europe after the financial crisis of 2008*,
7. **Spain, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Department of Political Science and Sociology** – April/May 2010, stay as a visiting professor, lectures on the *Economic security*, the *Sanctions in International Relations* and the *Social Security*,
8. **Spain, Universidad de Barcelona, Political Science and Public Administration Department** – April/May 2010, stay as a visiting professor, lectures on the *Economic Security in the Mediterranean Region* and the *Economic sanctions in IR*,
9. **Spain, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Department of Political Science and Sociology** – April/May 2009, stay as a visiting professor, lectures on the *Economic security*, the *Sanctions in International Relations* and the *Social Security*.

#### **Internships at higher education institutions abroad:**

2011 – July-August – a preliminary survey of the library holdings at the European University Institute in Florence on issues related to energy and climate,

2010 – June-July – a summer visiting professor, research at the Universidad de Barcelona in Barcelona on economic security.

**Organisation of discussion panels and conferences:**

- a member of the organisational committee of the conference *Economic security of trade and commerce*, to be held on 22<sup>nd</sup> -23<sup>rd</sup> October 2014 at the Social Academy of Sciences in Warsaw,
- a conference *Renewable energy sources in Poland. Security, Economics, Technology, Society*, held on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2013 and organised by the Centre for Political Analysis of the University of Warsaw and the Institute of Political Science of the University of Warsaw,
- a seminar *Climate and Politics. The Polish challenges and strategies for climate before the COP 19<sup>th</sup>* as part of a cycle of seminars *Political Commentaries* organised on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2013 by the Centre for Political Analysis of the University of Warsaw,
- a seminar *Climate change policy of the European Union after the COP 19<sup>th</sup> in Warsaw. The Polish and European Union's Perspective*, held on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2013 at the University of Magdeburg,
- a two-part discussion panel no. 84 *Economic security from the political science perspective* (P -84) during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Nationwide Political Congress, held on 19-21 September 2012 in Poznań, with the participation of 13 speakers representing the following universities (in the order of the presentation of papers): University of Warsaw, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Warsaw School of Economics, Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, University of Gdańsk, University of Łódź,
- a nationwide conference *Challenges to security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century*, organised in Warsaw in 2009 at the Higher Administrative and Social School (Wyższa Szkoła Administracyjno- Społeczna), in the course of the realisation of the research project *Internal and international security*,
- a discussion panel *International determinants of HIV/AIDS problem* during an international conference *A human being suffering from HIV living in a family and society*, held on 1-3 December 2008 in Warsaw and organised by the National AIDS Centre and Res Humanae Foundation.

### Reviews of scientific papers:

- Niemiecka polityka energetyczna po 2011 r. (German energy policy after 2011), Warsaw School of Economics – a review of a scientific paper by A. Sułowska as part of my own research,
- a review of a publication summarising the research carried out by the State Institute of International Affairs entitled: *North–South Gas Corridor: Geopolitical Breakthrough in Central Europe* , edited by Jarosław Ćwiek-Karpowicz and by Dariusz Kałan.

### Reviews of publications written by the holder of PhD degree:

1. (2012). *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne w perspektywie politologicznej – wybrane problemy (Economic security from the political science perspective - selected problems)*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa – the book was reviewed by prof. Płaczek in *e-Politikon*, vol. 8/ 2013,
2. (2013). *Odnawialne źródła energii w Polsce. Wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa, polityki i administracji (Renewable energy sources in Poland. Selected problems of security, politics and administration)*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa – the book was co-edited with K.M. Pronińska and A.E. Sulowska, and reviewed by Prof. Stanisław Śladkowski, PhD, representing the National Defence University, Prof. Andrzej Wieczorkiewicz, PhD, representing the Koźmiński University, Zbigniew Karaczun, PhD, Prof. at the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, and Krzysztof Kozłowski, PhD Prof. at the Warsaw School of Economics,
3. (2012). *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne w perspektywie politologicznej – wybrane problemy (Economic security from the political science perspective - selected problems)*. Warsaw: Elipsa, the book was co-edited with K.M. Pronińska and reviewed by Jacek Zieliński, PhD,
4. (2011). *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne (Economic security)*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa, the book was reviewed by: Adam Szyszka, PhD, from the Poznań University of Economics, Prof. E. Halizak, PhD, of the University of Warsaw, Dariusz Popławski, PhD, of the University of Warsaw, Ireneusz Bil, PhD, of the Warsaw School of Economics,

5. (2009). *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe (Internal and international security)*. Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza Aspra JR, the book was reviewed by Prof. Marek Barański, PhD, and Prof. Marek Żmigrodzki, PhD.

### **Science popularisation:**

- An interview given to S. Stodolak representing the Internet magazine *Obserwator finansowy*, an article entitled Nowa norma: wysokie ceny żywności przez lata (New standard: long years of high prices of food), dated 7 February 2013;
- a TV station: TVN CNBC – What is the future of Portugal? – 5 July 2013;
- a TV station: Polsat News – The COP 19<sup>th</sup> in Poland – 13 December 2013;
- a radio station: TOK FM, the programme *EKG* hosted by Tadeusz Mosz – with the participation of Prof. E. Mączyńska and M. Bukowski, PhD;
- 2008-2009 – creating and hosting a programme *EKONOMIAK* on the economics, broadcast on the radio *Campus* of the University of Warsaw.

### **Awards and distinctions given for research projects:**

1. The Faculty of Journalism and Political Science Dean's award for being the co-author of a publication (2011) *Azja Wschodnia i Azja Południowa w stosunkach międzynarodowych. Bezpieczeństwo-Gospodarka-Cywilizacja* (Eastern and Southern Asia in international relations. Security-Economy-Civilisation),
2. The scholarship of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Warsaw in the 2005-2006 academic year,
3. The team award of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Warsaw for being the co-author of a report "Polityka zagraniczna i wewnętrzna państw w procesie integracji europejskiej" ("Foreign and internal policy of states in the process of the European integration"). In E. Halizak (Ed.) (2004). Bydgoszcz-Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza Branta,
4. The 2<sup>nd</sup> degree team award of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Warsaw for an especially important publication *Instytucjonalizacja wielostronnej współpracy międzynarodowej w Europie* (The institutionalisation of multilateral international cooperation in Europe). In S. Parzymies, R. Zięba (2004). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Scholar.

**c) publications that do not fall into the category of achievements enumerated in point b)**

**Non-serial publications:**

1. (2006). *Międzynarodowe Problemy Ekologiczne. Wybór dokumentów* (*International ecological problems. Selected documents*). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa, ISBN 978-83-7151-760-0

**Scientific edition:**

1. (2009). *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne i bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe* (*Internal and international security*). Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza Aspra JR, ISBN 978-83-9234-318-9

**Articles and chapters in joint publications:**

**2013**

1. Unia Europejska i ChRL w międzynarodowej polityce ochrony klimatu (The European Union and the People's Republic of China in the international climate protection policy). *Stosunki Międzynarodowe - International Relations*, vol. 47/2013, 147 – 166, ISSN: 0209-0961

**2012**

2. The Geoeconomy of Climate Change Regime – Polish Perspective. *Studia i Prace WNEiZ US Szczecin*, vol. 29/2012
3. Geoeconomia ochrony środowiska naturalnego (The Geoeconomy of the protection of natural environment). *Polski Przegląd Stosunków Międzynarodowych*, vol. 2/2012, 104-133, ISSN 2300-1437
4. Implikacje rewolucji energetycznej w Niemczech dla stosunków z sąsiadami na przykładzie Polski (Implications of the energy revolution in Germany for relations with neighbours. The case of Poland). *Studia Politica Germanica*, vol. 1/2012, 179-196, ISSN 2299-372X
5. Polityka Unii Europejskiej w ochronie środowiska Morza Śródziemnego (The European Union's policy in the field of environmental protection of the Mediterranean Sea. *Zeszyty naukowe WSAS, Administracja i Społeczeństwo*, vol. 8/2012, 85-106, ISBN 978-83-62505-17-3

## 2011

6. Rola Azji Południowo-Wschodniej w gospodarce światowej (The role of South-Western Asia in the global economy). In K. Zajączkowi, J. Nakonieczna, *Azja Południowa i Azja Wschodnia w stosunkach międzynarodowych*. (pp. 271-280). Warsaw: WUW, ISBN 978-83-235-0740-6

## 2010

7. Zmiany klimatu – nowy czynnik zagrażający bezpieczeństwu państw (Climate change as a new threat to the security of states). In J. Symonides (Ed.), *Świat wobec współczesnych wyzwań i zagrożeń*. (pp. 446- 460). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, ISBN 978-83-7383-444-6

## 2009

8. Bezpieczeństwo ekologiczne (Environmental security). In K.A. Wojtaszczyk, A. Materska-Sosnowska, *Bezpieczeństwo państwa*. (pp. 173-192). Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, ISBN 978-83-7545-007-1

## 2007

9. Zagraniczna polityka ekonomiczna w Ameryce Łacińskiej i Azji Południowo-Wschodniej w latach 90. Studium porównawcze (Foreign economic policy in Latin America and South-Eastern Asia in the 90s. A comparative study). In M.F. Garwycki, *Ameryka Łacińska w regionie Azji i Pacyfiku*. Toruń: Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek
10. Międzynarodowa ochrona środowiska – przykład Afryki (International environmental protection – the example of Africa). In *Zeszyty Naukowe WSAS Człowiek i Społeczeństwo*, vol. 2/2007, 135-152, Warsaw: WSAS, ISBN 83-900210-1-3, 978-83-923431-5-8
11. Ochrona środowiska w basenie Morza Bałtyckiego (Environmental protection in the Baltic Sea region). In *Zeszyty Naukowe WSAS Człowiek i Społeczeństwo*, vol. 1/2006, Warsaw: WSAS
12. Problem ochrony środowiska w polityce państw (The problem of environmental protection in the states' policy). In E. Halizak, R. Kuźniar, G. Michałowska, S. Parzymies, J. Symonides, R. Zięba (Eds.), *Stosunki międzynarodowe w XXI wieku*, 151-164, Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, ISBN 83-7383-215-7, 978-83-7383-215-2, 8389050-42-0, 978-83-98050-42-7
13. Problemy zadłużenia międzynarodowego w Ameryce Łacińskiej (Problems of the international debt of Latin America). In M.F. Gawrycki, *Ameryka Łacińska wobec*

wyzwań globalizacji, 179-194, Toruń: Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, ISBN 83-7441-531-2, 978-83-7441-531-6

## **2004**

14. Jednolity Rynek Finansowy Wspólnoty. Konsekwencje dla Polski (The single financial market of the Community. Consequences for Poland). In: E. Haliżak (Ed), *Polityka zagraniczna i wewnętrzna państw w procesie integracji europejskiej*, 96-111, Bydgoszcz-Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza Branta, ISBN83-89073-55-2
15. Unia Europejska wobec braku stabilności światowego systemu finansowego (The European Union in the face of the lack of stability of the global financial system). In S. Parzymies, R. Zięba (Eds.), *Instytucjonalizacja wielostronnej współpracy w Europie*, 368-380, Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar

## **2003**

16. Euro jako waluta konkurująca z dolarem (The euro as a currency competing with the dollar). In G. Michałowska, *Integracja europejska. Instytucje. Polityka. Prawo. Księga pamiątkowa dla uczczenia 65-lecia Profesora Stanisława Parzymiesa*, 199-218, Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, ISBN 83-7383-044-3
17. Pomoc rozwojowa a przepływy kapitału prywatnego w przezwyciężaniu ubóstwa na świecie (The development aid and flows of the private capital in combating poverty in the world). In E. Haliżak, R. Kuźniar, J. Symonides (Eds.), *Globalizacja a stosunki międzynarodowe*, 96-111, Warsaw-Bydgoszcz: Oficyna Wydawnicza Branta, ISBN 83-89073-55-2

### **d) discussion of the scientific aim of the aforementioned publications, achieved results as well as their potential use**

#### **The subject of the research**

The subject of the research of the postdoctoral researcher is the issue of economic security. Among scientists studying this problem one may mention, *inter alia*: C. Richard Neu, Charles Wolf (Neu, Wolf 1995), Vincent Cable (1995), Eric Marshall Green (Green 1996), Andrzej Lubbe (Lubbe 1997), James Sperling and Emil Kirchner (Sperling, Kirchner 1998), Patrick De Souza (De Souza 2000), Ramesh Thakur (Thakur 2006) and Christopher Dent (Dent 2009). However, they all define the notion of economic security in a different manner. This diversity stems from the multidimensional character of the research area,



analyzed by political science researchers, economists and psychologists, and hence the lack of one universally applicable definition of economic security in science. In the face of the definition-related chaos in the literature of the subject, the postdoctoral researcher has decided to provide his own original definition of the economic security: the undisturbed functioning of economies, *i.e.* maintaining basic development indicators and a comparative balance between the economies of other states. The definition combines the elements of economics and political science. The “undisturbed functioning of economies” is possible when both economic conditions (such as supply and investment importation) and political conditions are met, *i.e.* the absence of the social unrest in the form of strikes, rebelliousness against central authorities, willingness to overthrow the government or separatist tendencies. This “undisturbed functioning” includes the presence of political order, social peace, appropriate functioning of economies as well as relevant legislation that enables the economic growth. In this definition, there is also a comparative element related to the maintenance of a comparative balance between economies of other states. Thus, the definition emphasizes the relativity of the economic security level, which, in turn, is in compliance with the methodology of research on international relations and security. The definition of the economic security provided herein is a result of a research perspective relying on the political economics of international relations, adopted by the postdoctoral researcher. The author believes that his research publications verge on the disciplines of institutional economics, security and political sciences, trying to combine these trends, which results in the comprehensive approach to the subject of the research.

The typology of threats to economic security provided by the postdoctoral researcher, based on the adopted definition, defines the research area. Therefore, four dimensions of the economic security have been identified: financial, supply- and energy-related, food-related and access-to-water-related. These dimensions of the economic security are logically interrelated and co-dependent, which makes the mutual relations between the dimensions of the economic security become the part of the research area, with the reservation that the use of the reduction method narrows the research area. Within each of these dimensions, there exist threats which influence the states’ economic security. Their origin lies in the actions of other states, taking the form of economic wars, economic sanctions or economic dependence and having an impact on the states’ security, *i.e.* their territory, population, authorities, sovereignty and the standard and quality of life of their citizens. The second source of the threats to the economic security are the threats that result from the functioning of non-state actors, such as banks or investment funds. These threats are constantly evolving, hence the

area of research on the economic security is constantly being extended or narrowed down. The scale and the type of the threats to economic security are influenced by the process of globalization, which triggers new relations of interrelation and co-dependence between actors of international relations. The collapse of a two-block system has encouraged a dynamic growth of the globalization processes, which resulted in, *inter alia*, the growing importance of economic security in the states' policies and strategies and the development of scientific research in this area. One of the first researchers to point out this phenomenon was Barry Buzan, who, in his publication of 1991 entitled *People, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in Post-Cold War*, states that economic security is one of the key areas of research on security. The publication contributed significantly to the identification of the economic security as a separate research area, alongside military, political, societal and environmental security.

These observations inspired the postdoctoral researcher to carry out studies on the evolution of the notion and scope of economic security. The research area has been extended by the introduction of the idea of "economization" of the state's security to the science. This concept means the growing importance of an economic factor in the maintenance of the national security. The economization of security is a long-term and objective process resulting from changes in relations between states as well as in the functioning of the global economy. The economization means that a state regards the economic sphere as a platform for competition. As a consequence of this process, the economic factor begins to play an individual role in international relations, *i.e.* it ceases to be subordinate to military objectives. This is of great significance not only for the functioning of states in international relations but also for the development of science of these relations.

The research area defined above is further complemented by the analysis of states' actions that aim at reacting to state and non-state threats to economic security and those threats that will weaken the economic security of other entities. These actions may be systemized and divided into internal and international actions (unilateral actions v. bilateral or multilateral ones). Taking into account the criterion of policy tools, the following instruments may be identified: economic instruments, administrative and legal instruments as well as diplomatic instruments. States' actions are, therefore, a vast and essential area of research on economic security, which enables the analysis of states' policies and strategies.

The monothematic series of publications presented as the accomplishments for the purpose of the conferment procedure for a postdoctoral degree refers to the whole area of research on economic security outlined above and includes, *inter alia*, a monograph

*Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne (Economic security)*, edited books *Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne i bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe (Internal and international security)*, *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne w perspektywie politologicznej – wybrane problemy (Economic security from the political sciences perspective - selected problems)* and *Odnawialne źródła energii w Polsce wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa, polityki i administracji (Renewable energy sources in Poland: selected security, politics and administration problems)* as well as articles published in reviewed magazines and joint publications. These publications are a result of the research carried out since 2006. The lapse of time enabled to verify the accuracy of the theses, assumptions and conclusions. The quality of the presented series of publications is significantly influenced by the individual scientific research conducted by the postdoctoral researcher in the Polish and foreign scientific centers as well as his participation in research projects and conferences, both national and international ones.

## **The aim as well as the research problems and questions**

### **The aim of the research**

During the Cold War, the military factors played a crucial role in states' policies and strategies. In this situation, the economic issues were subordinated to the strengthening of the states' military and general power. Due to the collapse of a two-block system, states started to pay more attention to the issue of economic security, the more so that the process of globalization of the world economy gained new dynamics at that time.

The overriding scientific aim, indicated as an achievement in the conferment procedure for a postdoctoral degree, is the research on the impact of the process of security economization on the states' policy and strategy. This objective was further served by the indirect research goals, which include:

1. defining the notion of economic security;
2. identifying dimensions of economic security;
3. determining methods of analysis of economic security;
4. defining the dynamics of the process of security economization and its limitations;
5. understanding states' policies and strategies that aim at counteracting threats to economic security;
6. verifying the adopted methodological assumptions made about the definition of economic security, its area and methods of analysis through an in-depth analysis of processes and events occurring in international relations;

7. defining the area of research on economic security in terms of such notions as human security and societal security.

The conducted research seems to reveal that the main assumed aim as well as the indirect research goals were fulfilled, which means that the adopted hypotheses and assumptions made were correct. The conducted research contributed to the development of the science on international relations and enabled to learn more about their functioning (the author elaborates on this issue in the part: The achieved aims and their use).

### **The main problems:**

The following chief research problems may be identified: definition-related problems, classification-related problems, analytical problems and empirical research-related problems.

#### **a) the definition-related problems**

It is stated that one universally applicable definition of economic security in science is non-existent, which means that researchers often take a contradictory stand on the scope of the notion of economic security, depending on the adopted research perspective and the period in which the definition was proposed. The state of science, in which one universally applicable definition cannot be identified, made it necessary to provide one's own definition of economic security, as a point of departure for determining the methods of analysis of this issue. This definition had to be universal, *i.e.* it had to be applicable to all states, regardless of their specificity. It was also supposed to cover the research area that combined the disciplines of institutional economics, security, political sciences and international relations. Thus, it had to be of economic and political science nature. The next criterion of the definition took into account the question of including both internal and international spheres of a state as well as state and non-state sources of threats. The postdoctoral researcher recognizes that traditional theories of international relations, such as realism, neo-realism, liberalism and neo-liberalism, are not helpful in defining the economic security. However, the author presents a critical approach to the constructivism and the Copenhagen School. The *security economization*, as opposed to the process of *securitization* described by the Copenhagen School, is believed by the author to be based on the objective phenomena present in international relations and within states, including: progress in science and technology, growing international co-dependence,

increasing competition of states in terms of resources and capital, growing level of the international debt, existence of famine regions, growing importance of non-state actors for international relations and their impact. The postdoctoral researcher believes that economic security is the undisturbed functioning of economies, *i.e.* maintaining basic development indicators and a comparative balance between the economies of other states.

**b) the typological problems**

Such a definition of economic security brings yet another problem, *i.e.* the typology of factors which may have an impact on the undisturbed functioning of economy. It seems obvious that not every factor disturbing the economic growth may be considered a threat to economic security. The author was obliged to find and identify such factors that have a substantial impact on the development indicators and the maintenance of a comparative balance between the economies of other states. For this purpose, the postdoctoral researcher has looked for the factors that observe these conditions. Then, he has classified them and made a conclusion that they form four subsets of threats, named by the postdoctoral researcher as dimensions of the economic security. These subsets are characterized by their internal order and the precision of identification. Both mutual relations between the subsets and the discrepancies between them have been shown. The typology of threats to economic security enables to assign each phenomenon to a subset and then verify, whether it poses a threat to economic security, and describe its general characteristics. If a phenomenon is not comprised in any of the subsets of the classification, then it does not represent a threat to economic security.

**c) the analytical problems**

The analytical problems that the postdoctoral researcher was faced with concerned the non-existence of the instruments of analysis in the research carried out both in Poland and abroad. The research that has been conducted until now covered only partial dimensions of security, which was contrary to the idea of the comprehensive analysis of the notion. As a result, the postdoctoral researcher sought his own methods of analysis. They have evolved over time. In his first publications, the postdoctoral researcher referred to the values constituting the security. This approach, however, was subject to a limitation consisting in the lack of a precise conceptual framework and a clearly defined research area. Therefore, the postdoctoral researcher categorized the threats into types, which allowed him to identify a general characteristics of facts

helping in their interpretation, and to define the research area. Having applied the created classification as an instrument organizing the research area, the author identified the process of security economization, which, due to its nature, helps to make interpretations and conclusions.

#### **d) the empirical research-related problems**

As the research in the domain of economic security is rather scarce, the author could not review the adopted theses and assumptions made against other studies and compare the results. Therefore, the postdoctoral researcher took actions that aimed at: creating research teams and inspiring them to carry out research in this area as well as conducting his own research of a detailed character. To reach this objective, the author proposed an open discussion panel on economic security during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Political Congress in Poznań and realized his own research project „Odnawialne Źródła Energii w Polsce” (“Renewable energy sources in Poland”). Simultaneously, the postdoctoral researcher prepared a series of publications on economic security, delivered speeches during conferences in Poland and abroad, in which he presented partial research results and ensured international cooperation with foreign research centers. Each of the monothematic publications presented by the postdoctoral researcher attains the main goal, *i.e.* the research on the impact of the process of security economization on states’ policies and strategies through the analysis of recent phenomena occurring in international relations. It enables to review the adopted hypotheses and research assumptions as well as the methodology of the conducted research. The phenomena pertaining to the financial dimension of the economic security were analyzed in the following publications:

1. Księżopolski, K. (2008). Wpływ poszerzenia Unii Europejskiej na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej (The impact of the European Union enlargement on economic security of Central and Eastern European Countries). In *Instytut Stosunków Międzynarodowych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego*, 34/2006, no 3-4. (pp.128-145). Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego. ISSN 0209-0961;
2. Księżopolski, K. (2012). Wpływ wydobywania gazu łupkowego na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne Polski (The influence of shale gas extraction on Poland's economic security), *e-Politikon*, vol. 3. (pp. 8-35). ISSN 2084-5294;
3. Księżopolski, K. (2013). Finansowy wymiar bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego Polski w dobie kryzysu strefy euroatlantyckiej (Financial dimension of Poland's

economic security in the crisis of the Euro-Atlantic region), *e-Politikon*, VI. (pp. 208-230). ISSN 2084-5294;

4. Księżopolski, K. (2012). Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej w dobie kryzysu. Aspekt finansowy i energetyczny (Economic security of Central and Eastern Europe countries in the time of crisis. Financial and energetic aspect). In S. Partycki ( Ed.), *Kryzys finansowy – przebieg i skutki społeczno-gospodarcze w Europie Środkowej i Wschodniej*. (pp. 221-233). Lublin: KUL. ISBN 978-83-7702-416-4;
5. Księżopolski, K. (2012). Wpływ kryzysu światowego na finansowy wymiar bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego Unii Europejskiej. Konsekwencje polityczne i ekonomiczne (The impact of the world crisis on financial dimension of the European Union's economic security. Political and economic consequences). In K. Księżopolski, K. Pronińska ( Eds.), *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne w perspektywie politologicznej- wybrane problemy*. (pp. 27-43). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-955-0;

The next group is composed of publications on the supply- and energy-related dimensions of the economic security.

1. Księżopolski, K. (2008). Wpływ rozszerzenia Unii Europejskiej na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw Europy Środkowej - aspekty energetyczne (The impact of the European Union enlargement on the economic security of the Central Europe countries - energetic aspects). *Studia Europejskie*, 1/2007. (pp. 71-91). ISSN 1428-149X;
2. Księżopolski, K. (2013). Enhancing Economic Security through the Development of Renewable Energy Sources in Europe - Myth or Reality. OSCE, EEF.NGO/32/133
3. Księżopolski, K. (2013). The Impact of Securitization and Economization of Security on the Establishment of an International Climate Protection Regime, *e-Politikon* (special, thematic issue *Climate and Politics*), vol. 7. (pp. 35-53). ISSN 2084-5294;
4. Księżopolski, K. (2013). Wpływ rozwoju infrastruktury na energetyczny wymiar bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego Polski. Case LNG w Świnoujściu (The impact of infrastructure development on energetic dimension of Poland's economic security. The case of LNG in Świnoujście) In J.J. Piątek & R. Podgórzńska ( Eds.),

*Terminal LNG w Świnoujściu a bezpieczeństwo energetyczne regionu i Polski.* (pp. 49-65). Szczecin. ISBN: 978-83-7780-841-2;

5. Księżopolski, K. (2013). Wpływ rozwoju odnawialnych źródeł energii na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne Polski (The impact of renewable energy sources on Poland's economic security). In K. Księżopolski, K.M. Pronińska, A.E. Sulkowska (Eds.), *Odnawialne źródła energii w Polsce wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa, polityki i administracji.* (pp. 15-34). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-992-5;

The last group comprises publications on the food- and access-to-water-related dimensions of economic security as well as publications on more than one dimension of the issue or on new phenomena extending the research area:

1. Księżopolski, K. (2008). Wpływ migracji na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw (The impact of migration on the countries' economic security). In L. Kacprzak, J. Konopka (Eds.), *Bezpieczeństwo państw a procesy migracyjne.* (pp. 79-92). Piła. ISBN 978-83-89795-52-6, 978-83-89795-54-0;
2. Księżopolski, K. (2009). Działania państw podejmowane w celu zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego (Measures adopted by states in order to ensure economic security). In M. Sułek, J. Simonides (Eds.), *Państwo w teorii i praktyce stosunków międzynarodowych.* (pp. 255-266). Warsaw: WUW. ISBN 978-83-235-0510-5;
3. Księżopolski, K. (2009). Ekonomiczne zagrożenia bezpieczeństwa państw (Economic threats to states' security). In K.M. Księżopolski (Ed.), *Problemy bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego i bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego.* (pp. 93-108). Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR. ISBN 978-83-9234-318-9;
4. Księżopolski, K. (2009). Znaczenie bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego w funkcjonowaniu państw (The significance of economic security in countries' functioning). In J. Pięta, B. Pruski (Eds.), *Współczesne dylematy bezpieczeństwa - teoria i praktyka.* (pp. 97-111). Warsaw: WSBiO;
5. Księżopolski, K. (2011) *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne (Economic security).* Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-037-3
6. Księżopolski, K. (2011). Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne Federacji Rosyjskiej a jej polityka zagraniczna w relacjach z Unią Europejską (Economic security of the Russian Federation and its foreign policy in relations with the European Union). In J. Tymanowski (Ed.), *Federacja Rosyjska w procesie demokratyzacji.* (pp. 239-



- 266). Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR. ISBN 978-83-63183-31-8, 978-83-7545-312-6;
7. Księżopolski, K. (2012). Perspektywa politologiczna w analizowaniu problemów bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego (The political science perspective in analysing problems of economic security). In K. Księżopolski, K. Pronińska (Eds.), *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne w perspektywie politologicznej- wybrane problemy*. (pp. 175-181). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-955-0
  8. Księżopolski, K. (2013). Problem HIV/AIDS jako zagrożenie dla bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego państw (The problem of HIV/AIDS as a threat to the economic security of states). In W. Lizak, A. Solarz (Eds.), *Ochrona zdrowia w stosunkach międzynarodowych. Wybrane zagadnienia*. (pp. 101-118). Warsaw. ISBN 978-235-1106-9;
  9. Księżopolski, K. (2013). Sankcje ekonomiczne jako narzędzie realizacji polityki zagranicznej państw (Economic sanctions as a tool of states' foreign policy implementation). In E. Haliżak, M. Pietraś (Eds.), *Poziomy analizy stosunków międzynarodowych*. (pp. 129-142). Warsaw. ISBN 978-83-62751-23-5, 978 83 62751 22 8
  10. Księżopolski, K. (2013). Wojny ekonomiczne w stosunkach międzynarodowych (Economic wars in international relations). In M. Bodziany (Ed.), *Społeczeństwo a wojna we współczesnym łańdźie międzynarodowym*. (pp. 41-55). Wrocław. ISBN 978-83-63900-09-0;

An in-depth discussion of the results of the series of publications has been included in the part 5 of the application.

### **Discussion of the accomplishment in the theoretical dimension**

The postdoctoral researcher has concluded that traditional theories of international relations: realism, neo-realism, liberalism, neo-liberalism are not sufficiently helpful in the research on economic security.

The representative of realism Hans Morgenthau subordinates economic issues to military power. Neo-realists Edward Luttwak and Kenneth Waltz think that the relations between politics and economy are the key to an analysis of strength and power of states. However, like his predecessors, he does not attach significance to the economic factor as an

individual category that can generate threats to state security. The postdoctoral researcher thinks the strength has not only military but also economic dimension, and as a result of security economization, the importance of economic security grows, influencing policy and strategy of states to the same extent as military security, hence the category should be "freed" from subordination to military issues. He points out that economic tools as a form of influence, and even full dominance, are often applied in international relations and may constitute a threat to states, and do not have to be always related to using military power. The postdoctoral researcher underlines that applying economic tools in policies and strategies of states does not mean marginalizing military power which is needed to guarantee e.g. physical execution of economic sanctions. He accuses realists and neo-realists of not considering non-state threats related to functioning of financial markets which constitute significant threat to states' security. The postdoctoral researcher tries to find *equilibrium* between the importance of economic and military factors in international relations, acknowledging that a given state of international relations will favor either military security or economic security in policies and strategies of states. The postdoctoral researcher defies the statement of classical and offensive realism that states aspire to maximize military power and domination. He thinks the domination can be achieved by means of economic tools. Therefore, he is in favor of extending the traditional, narrow understanding of power and broadening the category by economic dimension. However, the formulated original definition of economic security refers to some extent to defensive realism since it is based on the principle of keeping comparative balance with economies of other states, which is in accordance with the statement of realists that states' policy consists in keeping the balance of powers. To sum up, the postdoctoral researcher shows that neither realism nor neo-realism from his research perspective describes reality in a satisfactory manner.

Representatives of liberalism presume that states' interests can be harmonized due to economy. They suppose states are rational players and the development of economic cooperation brings benefits, *ergo* cooperation benefits will hamper aggressive behavior and promote the cooperative one. States should strengthen economic relations and thus reduce the possibility of using military power. From the perspective of liberalism, international institutions and law serve international cooperation. Representatives of liberalism do not refer to the issue of threats that are caused by strengthening economic relations. The postdoctoral researcher claims that the development of international exchange possible due to liberalization of factors of production flow has led to the emergence of new non-state threats to state security. He points out economic crises in the years 1995-1998 and the last one of 2008 in the

United States of America, using energetic co-dependencies and interdependencies as tools of economic wars as a result of which states resign from the cooperation policy. The phenomena caused the increase and change of states' roles that had to take non-standard action to keep their security. The postdoctoral researcher shows that states may use strengthening economic relations to influence other states by means of building dependency relations. It is particularly visible in the research concerning supply- and energy-related dimension of economic security of the European Union, the region of Central Europe and Poland in relations with Russia. The abovementioned empirical data challenge the statement of liberalism and neo-liberalism on the positive impact of strengthening economic relations on states' cooperative behavior. The postdoctoral researcher, however, does not question each and every statement of liberalism and neo-liberalism. Referring to the neo-liberalism emphasizing the importance of international organizations that are to favor harmonizing the interest of states, he points out that in accordance with the theory of institutional liberalism, in the case of common threats to security, states can and do cooperate. In his works, he analyses e.g. the activity of the World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund or Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. He stresses, however, that cooperation within the structures has to a large extent limited scope and refers first of all to non-state threats.

The postdoctoral researcher thinks the factor guaranteeing economic security during economic wars and increasing non-state threats are interdependencies. He believes that keeping comparative balance, which is one of the conditions for keeping economic security, is possible only when there are interdependencies, which results from the advantage that states have when they participate in international division of labor. The empirical data show that states do not withdraw from global economy of their own will knowing it is a driving force of their economic development. Full or partial limitation of participation in global economy in contemporary international relations results from imposing sanctions by the UN Security Council, states or groups of states, the effect of which are economic problems of the affected states. To sum up, the postdoctoral researcher underlines in his publication the fact of omitting significant issues by representatives of liberal and neoliberal theories.

The postdoctoral researcher refers to postmodern approach to research on security carried out, *inter alia*, by the Copenhagen School. He considers the subjective approach to defining the subject of security as insufficient. For this reason, his definition of economic security and economization of security is based on objective factors reflecting the state of international relations. The postdoctoral researcher determines his own manner of analysis of states' policies and strategies based on the process of security economization, challenging the

main theories of international relations. He dissociates himself both from mercantilism in the state's role and liberalism, he tries to find the essence of mutual relations between the political and the economic aspects of international relations. Neither is he a supporter of economic determinism, he also shows that states' policies and strategies are based not only on economy but also axiology.

The postdoctoral researcher thinks the traditional theories of international relations are not helpful enough in the research on economic security, *ergo* he has to apply them in a critical manner in his research.

### **Discussion of the accomplishment in the analytical dimension**

The postdoctoral researcher's accomplishment in the analytic dimension is the conceptual framework and methods of analysis that allow for explaining states' policies and strategies. The created tools enable forecasting future actions of states both of the North and the South in international and internal policies within economic security. From this perspective, the system is comprehensive and universal. The level of analysis is a state and integration communities. An essential analytical dimension of the work is repudiating economic determinism that is strongly emphasized in some works, and approaches underlying the fact that international sphere is isolated from the internal one. The postdoctoral researcher thinks that at the present stage of international relations' development, the internal sphere often determines international policy, which is a result of mutual connections between e.g. possessed energy resources and the executed foreign policy.

The postdoctoral researcher, on the basis of his research, concludes it is hardly possible to execute international policy using only economic tools, *ergo* the power is still an essential element in the contemporary international relations, but not the key one. He underlines that as a consequence of security economization, the economic factor is at present as significant as power. The created conceptual and analytical framework enables generating alert signals concerning potential economic threats to any state. An example of its application is the document "The Republic of Poland's policy towards Russia - current state and recommendations for changes" published in Polish in the political commentaries on the website of the Centre for Political Analysis in 2013, and presented earlier in the Polish Sejm. It can be applied to describe the impact of such phenomena as: development of renewable energy sources, construction of LNG terminal Świnoujście, problem of HIV/AIDS, shale gas

extraction, crisis of the Euro-Atlantic region on economic security. Such analyses allow for executing more effective policy and formulating long-term strategies.

To summarize, the postdoctoral researcher's accomplishment at the analytical level is the conceptual framework and methods of analysis enabling not only better understanding of states' policies and strategies but also forecasting future threats to economic security. The conceptual framework includes the definition of economic security and the process of security economization. The notions, along with the typology of threats to economic security created by the postdoctoral researcher, define the area of research on economic security. The effect of the research and the introduced threats' classification is determining economic security dimensions whose application is one of the methods of analysis allowing for explanation of states' policies and strategies.

### **Discussion of the applied methods and research perspectives**

In a series of publications, the method of threats analysis has been used to find the structures and mechanisms of action. Such a research method was applied to determine economic threats to security. Next, a synthesis was performed due to which four dimensions of economic security were defined. It was based on documents, analyses and statistical data. In the articles, the method of deduction was very often used and the axiom was taken that in international relations the security economization was taking place and it had an impact on the policy and strategy of the examined subject. An essential element of the research was preparing the classification of threats to security to which inductive approach was applied, dividing them by means of logic into security dimensions that systemize the ways of economic security analysis.

### **Discussion of the research application**

Monothematic series of publications has brought accomplishments in the theoretic and analytical dimensions that have practical application. The research results were presented as monographs, joint publications, book chapters, original scientific articles as well as speeches at national and international conferences and the postdoctoral researcher's participation in expert groups. The postdoctoral researcher was appointed in 2006 to a research group dedicated to economic security in the programme Foresight 2020 carried out by the Ministry

of Science and Higher Education. He presented the conclusions of his partial research related to the impact of renewable energy sources on security at the OSCE forum. They became a part of the final document of the summit. It shows that the research done by the postdoctoral researcher has an impact not only on the development of knowledge related to functioning of international relations but also have an essential practical advantage which can be applied in creating and executing states' policies and strategies.

## **5. The results of the series of publications considered as accomplishment for the conferment procedure for a postdoctoral degree**

**Discussion of individual titles that comprise the accomplishment with a particular focus on the analytical approach, the way of realization of the set goals and the review of the partial theses in a chronological order:**

1. Księżopolski, K. (2006). Wpływ rozszerzenia Unii Europejskiej na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw Europy Środkowej (The impact of the European Union enlargement on the economic security of the Central Europe countries). *Stosunki Międzynarodowe — International Relations*, 34/2006, no 3-4, 128-145, ISSN: 0209-0961

In this publication, the postdoctoral researcher reviews the thesis that the process of security economization has an impact on the EU enlargement. The aim of the postdoctoral researcher's publication is determining the influence of the EU enlargement on the economic security of Central Europe countries. He underlines the relations between the economic growth and economic security. Basing on the analogical reasoning and econometric models, the author states that the fact of joining the European Union will lead to the countries' economic growth, which can be considered as a positive factor influencing their economic security. The author thinks, however, such a method is too general and simplified, hence he relates to values constituting security that in his opinion will deepen the analysis. In the subsequent part of the article, his analyses, *inter alia*, economic sphere, e.g. the current account balance, direct and portfolio investments. He particularly underlines the stability of interest rates and exchange rates in Central Europe. He thinks, on the one hand, that a bigger stability is possible after introducing the single currency euro. On the other hand, however, he points out the weakness of the Economic and Monetary Union of the EU and a risky path of introducing the euro. He shows that joining the European Union gives the countries of the region advantages in relations with Russia which can use oil and gas as elements of economic and political pressure. He emphasizes that after the Nord Stream has been constructed, the relations of the

countries of the region, and Poland in particular, will change from interdependency to dependency, which will make it possible to increase the pressure. The phenomenon, in author's opinion, can also be a threat to the whole European Union in a situation when Russia builds infrastructure for oil and gas export to China and India. He concludes that the high oil and gas prices along with increasing weaknesses of the European Union in macroeconomic policy, economic growth, deepening integration processes and political strengthening of the European construction leads to a growing importance of Russia in Europe. The work's conclusion is the necessity of further research on the reasons for the EU enlargement and their consequences in the perspective of deepening European integration. The author underlines it is necessary to analyze further the energy dimension of the economic security.

2. Księżopolski, K. (2007). Wpływ rozszerzenia Unii Europejskiej na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw Europy Środkowej - aspekty energetyczne (The impact of the European Union enlargement on the economic security of the Central Europe countries - energetic aspects). *Studia Europejskie*, 1/2007, 71-91, ISSN 1428-149X

The postdoctoral researcher in this publication reviews the thesis that the process of security economization has an impact on political decisions related to the enlargement of the European Union. The author concentrates on one dimension of economic security – the energy-related one. He points out the importance of oil and gas in guaranteeing economic security for the countries of the region. He emphasizes the significance of the resources' price for economies, referring to empirical data as well as economic theories. Next, the author refers to the internal conditions of economic security of the countries of the region to present on this background external threats to economic security. He reaches the conclusion that Russia poses the biggest potential threat to economic security, which, among other things, is a result of actions taken by Russia that lead to changing the relation of interdependency with the region into the state of dependency. Next, the author presents possible ways of counteracting threats to economic security, pointing at the significance of the Caspian Sea area as well as infrastructural investments, such as the Odessa-Brody-Płock pipeline. In his research conclusions, he underlines the necessity for strengthening one of the aspects of economic security, namely energy security, which is important not only for the countries of the region but also for the whole European Union.

3. Księżopolski, K. (2008). Wpływ migracji na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw (The impact of migration on the countries' economic security). In . L. Kacprzak, J. Konopka (Eds.), *Bezpieczeństwo państw a procesy migracyjne*. (pp. 79-92). Piła. ISBN 978-83-89795-52-6, 978-83-89795-54-0

The postdoctoral researcher reviews the indirect research goal which is isolating dimensions of economic security and making methodological assumptions referring to the field of economic security. The aim of the publication is examining the impact of migration on the economic security of emigration countries as well as the impact of migration on national security. The author advances a thesis that migrations influence the economic security of emigration countries in a twofold manner: by transfer of financial means to the country of origin and by brain drain. The two ways of influence were researched by means of empirical data related to a considerable group of countries. The focus was on the impact of migration on investments, government spending, the situation of the balance of payments and unemployment. On the basis of the research, the author states that unequivocal answer to the question of the migrations' influence on economic security is not possible. He indicates positive short-term consequences for economic security as well as negative long-term effects of the phenomenon. The postdoctoral researcher states that an essential influence on the assessment of migration and economic security have emigrants' behaviours who can come back to their home country, which will strengthen the economic security of the country of origin, or not, which will lead to its weakening.

4. Znaczenie bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego w funkcjonowaniu państw (The significance of economic security in countries' functioning). In J. Pięta, B. Pruski (Eds.), *Współczesne dylematy bezpieczeństwa - teoria i praktyka*. (pp. 97-111). Warsaw: WSBiO;

In this publication, the impact of globalisation on economic security is analyzed. The publication is a realization of the indirect research goal which is determining the dynamics of security economization and finding limitations of the process. The postdoctoral researcher reaches the conclusion that globalization causes threats to economic security which result from the very characteristic of the phenomenon that consists e.g. in the increased capital flow from the centre to the outskirts in the prosperity and quick change of flow direction in the case of crisis. On the other hand, he sees a positive element of the phenomenon since it triggers the necessity to execute policy of strengthening security in totally different conditions than so far, so not in line with autarky but according to international labour division. The author advances a thesis that in the next decades of the 21st century, the countries will more and more commonly use the economic tools. Non-state threats to economic security resulting from globalization will also increase, e.g. financial crises.

5. Książopolski, K. (2009). Ekonomiczne zagrożenia bezpieczeństwa państw (Economic threats to states' security). In K.M. Książopolski (Ed.), *Problemy bezpieczeństwa*



*wewnętrznego i bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego.* (pp. 93-108). Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR. ISBN 978-83-9234-318-9

The postdoctoral researcher in this publication reviews one of the partial research goals, i.e. understanding states' policies and strategies that aim at counteracting threats to economic security. In the article, two groups of threats to economic security are indicated: related to actions of other states, such as economic wars or economic sanctions policy, as well as resulting from functioning of the world economy. He presents examples of both types of threats in international relations. On the basis of his argument, the author draws the conclusion that states' actions in the economic area are the most effective when a state against which sanctions have been imposed is economically dependent in an asymmetrical way. It means the state A (asymmetric) cannot take such measures against the state B that would be equally severe for the state B as are for the state A. He claims that states are the most susceptible to embargos on goods for which there is inelastic demand and there are no substitutes. Such criteria meet civil supplies, such as grains – food, resources, including energy resources. The author thinks the increasing importance of economic factors in international policy will result in a frequent use of economic tools by states.

6. Książkowski, K. (2009). Działania państw podejmowane w celu zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego (Measures adopted by states in order to ensure economic security). In M. Sułek, J. Simonides (Eds.), *Państwo w teorii i praktyce stosunków międzynarodowych.* (255-266). Warsaw: WUW, ISBN 978-83-235-0510-5;

The postdoctoral researcher in this publication reviews one of the partial research goals, i.e. learning about states' policies and strategies that aim at counteracting threats to economic security. The publication's objective is presenting states' policy in order to improve the economic security. The author concentrates on actions that are a response to threats resulting from actions of other states. The postdoctoral researcher's analysis is based on three dimensions of economic security, departing from the method of analysing values that constitute economic security. He enumerates possible unilateral, multilateral actions in particular dimensions of economic security. He underlines the importance of international cooperation in guaranteeing economic security and its limitations. The author concludes that the possibilities of effective security against economic aggression are small. He indicates an essential, stimulating role of the state that can reduce weak sides of the economy.

7. Non-serial publication Książkowski, K. (2011). *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne (Economic security).* Warsaw: Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-037-3

The postdoctoral researcher in the publication pursues the following partial research goals: defines the notion of economic security, distinguishes dimensions of economic security, determines methods of economic security analysis, partially reviews methodological assumptions, defines the research areas of economic security. The fundamental aim of the publication is the analysis of states' policies and strategies within the area of economic security, the search for regularities in states' actions as well as review of the effectiveness of used methods and tools from the viewpoint of guaranteeing economic security. Preparing the publication, the author had to face many problems related to definitions, classifications, analyses and empirical data.

Due to a considerable number of definitions of both security and economic security, prior to analysis and search for regularities, it was necessary to systematize the very area of research on economic security. For this reason, the systematics of the notion "economic security" and its dimensions, such as finances, resources, energy, food security and access to clean water was performed. The notion "economic security" was related to such notions as human security and societal security. The notion of security economization was introduced since it was considered a paradigm of contemporary international relations. It led to determining methods of economic security analysis which are used to analyse states' policies and strategies in this and the subsequent publications. The book includes also some predictions. Using the analysis of megatrends in international relations, an attempt was made to determine their impact on the future threats to states' economic security. The work's hypothesis is a statement that in international relations there is a process of security economization the effect of which is an increasing importance and impact of economic factor on states' policies and strategies. The way of thesis review is the application of threats analysis method to find states' structures and mechanisms of action. Next, a synthesis was used due to which four dimensions of economic security were distinguished. An important element of the research was preparation of the classification of threats to economic security. The inductive approach was used to divide the threats by means of logic into security dimensions that systematize the ways of economic security analysis. The process was based on documents, analyses and statistical data. The structure of the work was subordinated to the work's hypothesis and the applied methods of its review. The whole book is divided into four chapters. In the first chapter, to begin with, the process of states' economization security is presented that consists in the increasing importance of economic factor in internal and international policy. Next, the most important definitions of economic security by Polish and foreign authors are pointed out, indicating the variety of definitions and approaches to the issue. The postdoctoral researcher refers to the

thesis by V. Cha that studies on security reflect the conditions of global policy. In view of the above, he searches for objective factors that justify the conclusion that threats to security are economic. The postdoctoral researcher enumerates seven of them. In his opinion, it means that threats to state's security are economic, which legitimizes the use of the notion economic security and the research in this area. Therefore, he introduces the notion of the process of security economization. In the author's opinion, it is a long-term, objective process resulting from changes between countries as well as changes in functioning of the world economy. The process, in the author's view, means that the economic factor is no longer subordinate to military security. It is a situation different from the one perceived by realists who assume the military factor is overriding in international relations. Economization means acknowledging by states that the economic sphere is a field of competition. He thinks states can use power to keep or strengthen the level of economic security.

Next, the author classifies the definitions of economic security dividing them into four groups. The first group of definitions are the ones based on a threat. The definitions in the second group combine threats and opportunities. The third refers to state's abilities to function. The fourth one are unilateral definitions. The analysis and classification allow for a conclusion that "most scientists dealing with economic security try to place economic security in the goals of political economy of international relations. They try to find a common approach to economic security from the perspective of neoliberal and neo-realistic views"<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, the numerous definitions and the lack of the binding one made the postdoctoral researcher introduce his own definition of economic security as "undisturbed functioning of economies, i.e. maintaining basic development indicators and a comparative balance between the economies of other states"<sup>2</sup>. The postdoctoral researcher emphasizes that the factor underlining distinct and autonomous character of the category of economic security is not only the process of economization of security but also essential differences between economic and military security in the following aspects: analytical, decision-making and methodology- and implementation-related. Distinguishing economic security as a category leads to searching for its place in states' policies and strategies. The postdoctoral researcher believes the place is changing and sometimes economic security is a priority, sometimes it is a marginal issue, depending on the internal and external conditions. The author stresses that in the case of economic security, we deal with the notion's high level of politicization. It is an effect of the very category of security, attracting public opinion, as well as transnational

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<sup>1</sup> Księżopolski, K.M. (2012). *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne*. Warszawa: Elipsa. p. 42

<sup>2</sup> Księżopolski, K.M. (2012). *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne*. Warszawa: Elipsa. p. 32

corporations functioning beside states. When bipolar system functioned, the dominating trend in science was subordinating the economic issues to military security; today – in the time of crisis – it is subordinating security policy to economic interests.

The author believes the states' strategies aiming at guaranteeing economic security focus on the improvement of their own component of economic security or on other states' negative influences on economic security. Next, he characterizes both strategies, showing their strong and weak points. The author does not omit the significance of globalization process for economic security and presents interactions: economic security – globalization as well as globalization – economic security. The impact of globalization on economic security in the context of non-state threats was particularly emphasized.

The author introduces a typology of threats to economic security that allows for systematization consisting in determining a set of threats, next defining similarities in sets, their grouping and logical arranging. An essential task within the created typology was developing, systematizing and defining a conceptual framework in the subject. The presented typology is not a classification, which, in the author's opinion, allows for further empirical research in order to verify definitions, processes and notions. The typology of threats to economic security can be made from the viewpoint of subjective or object scope of the notion. The subjective scope will relate to states, groups of states, global system and their actions, whereas the object scope – to goods (or their lack), essential for satisfying the needs of economic security. The typology leads to distinguishing four groups of threats to economic security: financial, supply- and energy-related, food-related, access-to-water-related. The author subsequently reviews the introduced typology on the basis of empirical data and concludes it is correct. It is a proof for him that economic security should be analyzed in four dimensions: financial, supply- and energy-related, food-related, access-to-water-related.

In the second chapter, basing on the definition of economic security, the author analyzes actions taken by states that cause threats to economic security. He analyzes economic aggression, indicating both ways of waging economic wars and mechanisms of economic dependence. In this part, the author refers to the problem of economic aggression effectiveness on the basis of historical data as well as he emphasizes the economic and social costs of economic sanctions, both for the states on which they are imposed and on the ones that turn to them. The author applied systematization of tools used by states to realize their policies and strategies. He distinguished economic, administrative and legal as well as diplomatic tools. The author underlines that states use tools from different groups, depending on the goals they want to achieve. Next, he analyzes the impact of selected tools of economic

aggression on four dimensions of economic security, trying to find regularities in states' policies.

As a result of globalization process, non-state threats have an increasingly stronger impact on economic security, and for this reason they are the key issue in the third chapter. The postdoctoral researcher determines the sources of threats, such as functioning of financial markets, activity of transnational corporations and organized criminal groups. In this chapter, on the basis of megatrend analysis, the author indicates areas that may generate phenomena threatening economic security, such as migrations and climate changes.

In the last fourth chapter of the work, the postdoctoral researcher presents synthesis of actions taken by states in order to counteract economic security threats – the ones coming from other states and the ones whose source are actions of non-state actors. The author once again systematizes the issues, allowing for a better understanding and analysis of states' policies and strategies. He distinguishes unilateral, bilateral and multilateral actions of internal and external character. He thinks that state threats are as important to economic security as non-state threats. The postdoctoral researcher points out, referring to institutional liberalism, the significance of multilateral action. However, he underlines that analysis of empirical data leads to the conclusion that states take multilateral actions to a rather limited extent, *ergo* they do not encompass all threats to economic security. Analogically – as in the second chapter – the division into dimensions of economic security was applied. This way of presentation allows the reader to logically follow both threats – state and non-state ones alike – and the counteractions taken by the states.

The book was reviewed by Prof. E. Halizak, PhD of the Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw and Prof. Dariusz Popławski, PhD of the Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw. Additional reviews prepared Prof. Adam Szyszka, PhD, Poznań University of Economics and Ireneusz Bil, PhD of the Warsaw School of Economics. Basing on the created methodology of the research on economic security, the postdoctoral researcher discusses in details selected issues of current functioning of international relations in a series of articles printed in reviewed and ranked scientific journals.

The postdoctoral researcher's input in science from the content-wise perspective is presenting on the basis of analysis of empirical data, such as documents, reports, studies and statistical data, the impact of economic security and the process of security economization on states' policy and strategy (both in their internal and international dimension). In the methodological aspect, the input includes defining economic security and economization of security as well as creating the typology of internal and international threats to economic security and

systematizing states' policies and strategies from the perspective of dimensions of threats to economic security and tools for their realization.

8. Książkowski, K. (2011). Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne Federacji Rosyjskiej a jej polityka zagraniczna w relacjach z Unią Europejską (Economic security of the Russian Federation and its foreign policy in relations with the European Union). In J. Tymanowski (Ed.), *Federacja Rosyjska w procesie demokratyzacji*. (pp. 239-266). Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR. ISBN 978-83-63183-31-8, 978-83-7545-312-6

The postdoctoral researcher in this publication analyzing the foreign policy of the Russian Federation with a reference to its impact on the state's economic security verifies two of the partial research goals – the questions of definition of economic security area, the ways of its analysis and understanding states' policies and strategies aiming at counteracting threats to economic security. The author uses the perspective of economic security to analyze the Russian Federation's policy towards the European Union. He begins his argument with a detailed analysis of the Russian literature on economic security. He refers to works of such authors as I.N. Petrenko, E.A. Olejnikova, L.P. Gontsiarenko, T.E. Kotsiergina, W.A. Bogomolov, W.K. Sentsiagowa. Next, he compares their way of thinking on economic security with the Anglo-Saxon thought, indicating essential differences in understanding the issue in the aspect of policy, strategy and tools of their realization. Subsequently, he analyzes the main government documents of the Russian Federation related to economic security. The government documents present considerable cohesion with the publications of scientists dealing with the issue in the Russian Federation. Finally, he analyzes the policy executed by the Russian Federation towards the European Union. The choice of the European Union is not random since it is a field that, on the one hand, can constitute an element strengthening its economic security by means of financial flow from oil and gas sales as well as technological flow; on the other hand, it can threaten its security due to high level of financial and technological dependence. For this reason, the choice of the European Union and the analysis of Russia's policy towards it is very legitimate. The article leads to the conclusion that the will to keep economic security has a considerable impact on the Russian Federation's policy. Therefore, it takes measures to improve its own economic security by means of building interdependencies between the key states of the European Union and it tries to influence decision-making processes that are supposed to keep the leading role of the Russian Federation as a gas supplier to these states.

9. Książkowski, K. (2012). Wpływ kryzysu światowego na finansowy wymiar bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego Unii Europejskiej. Konsekwencje polityczne i ekonomiczne

(The impact of the world crisis on financial dimension of the European Union's economic security. Political and economic consequences). In K. Książkowski, K. Pronińska (Eds.), *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne w perspektywie politologicznej- wybrane problemy*. (pp. 27-43). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-955-0

The postdoctoral researcher in this publication reviews two partial research goals, *i.e.* determining the dynamics of economization of security and indicating limitations of the process as well as distinguishing dimensions of economic security. The author analyzes the impact of the crisis of 2008 on the financial dimension of economic security and its political and economic consequences. The author proposes a thesis that the European Union's economic security is in danger. The postdoctoral researcher distinguishes a set of indicators that confirm the proposed thesis about the EU's economic security being in danger. The indicators are e.g. a high level of unemployment and a high level of debt. The effect of the research is the conclusion that a lowered level of economic security or threats to economic security of states influence their territorial integrity and power. Portugal, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Germany and France provide a good example of the states in which the policy counteracting sanctions caused mass strikes. In such states as Italy and Greece it led to political crises whereas in Spain and Italy to separatist tendencies. Empirical data, in the author's opinion, confirm the thesis about the two-fold character of the notion of economic security that has both economic and political aspect as well as about connections of internal area with the states' policy and strategy realized in the international arena.

10. Książkowski, K. (2012). Perspektywa politologiczna w analizowaniu problemów bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego (The political science perspective in analysing problems of economic security). In K. Książkowski, K. Pronińska (Eds.), *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne w perspektywie politologicznej- wybrane problemy*. (pp. 175-181). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-955-0

The postdoctoral researcher due to this publication partially solves one of the research problems, *i.e.* the issue of empirical data. The publication realizes partial research goals, such as defining the notion of economic security, determining the area and distinguishing dimensions of economic security, selecting methods of economic security analysis, understanding states' policies and strategies that aim at counteracting threats to economic security. In this publication, the author makes an attempt to draw conclusions from the research done by the members of the panel the postdoctoral researcher proposed during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Nationwide Political Congress (panel no. 84). The panel was open and its aim was to examine the perception of the notion *economic security* by the Polish scientists as well as to

review the methodological assumptions and theses proposed in the previous research done by the postdoctoral researcher. The author draws the following conclusions. Firstly, there are threats to states' security that have its source in the processes of the global economy, which very few authors mentioned, since Polish scientists predominantly lean towards the invisible hand of the market. He thinks the supporters of economic liberalism stated that the notion of economic security is connected with the state's intervention in the market, and broader in the economy, which is thoroughly harmful. The effect of the liberal way of thinking, excluding the possibility of pathology in the economic sphere, was marginalization of the issue of economic security in research and in studies. It was as difficult to break through to scientific discourse for the idea to use transnational corporations or national funds to realize state interests. Secondly, very often some dimensions of economic security were selected, e.g. finances, energy, resources, food, omitting the issues of overall conditions of economic security. In the case of energy, one focused on significant issues, but not the most important ones, such as diversification or indicators of energy dependency which without appropriate interpretation and content are useless. Similar approach was taken in the case of food and water although they constitute the base in the human's hierarchy of needs and finding solution to problems with them depends on economic issues. Such a way of narration diverted attention from the essential thing, namely the necessity to combine state's activity and non-state subjects. It led to false strategies and policies whose reflection were dysfunctional structures of public administration and intelligence agency. Thirdly, on the basis of the research the postdoctoral researcher believes that in the case of economic security, the problem of supremacy, *i.e.* what is more important – politics or economy is rather academic and is completely false. Economic security presupposes the supremacy neither of politics nor of economy since in its core it has a two-fold nature – related both to political science and economy. The two-fold nature of the notion is clear in many elements that will be discussed below. The place of economic or military security in the hierarchy of state's goals, so the choice between economic and military power results from the conditions of global policy. It means that sometimes economic power will be more important, and sometimes military power. The place of the factors from the viewpoint of states' policies and strategies is constantly changing and evolving. The art of executing the right security policy is therefore the art of choice between economic power and military power, depending on the conditions. It does not justify the statements that we only have one possible choice. Fourthly, the significance of economic security in states' policy and strategy results not only from what is happening in the external sphere – what is the subject of research of international relations –



but also from what is happening in the internal sphere of a given state, both in the social and political as well as economic aspect. Between the two spheres there are frequent mutual interactions. Hence, the willingness to research the category of economic security from the perspective of international space is partial, therefore false. Generalizing, if we are not able to examine economic security taking into consideration international sphere, we cannot research security at all. It means an important area of international relations, *i.e.* security issues, has to be perceived in an interdisciplinary way, considering international and internal factors. Hence, no approach should claim the right to seize the area, it refers to international relations, political science, security science, economics, sociology and military science. Fifthly, the thesis was confirmed that the significance of economization of security is now fuelled by the crisis of the Euro-Atlantic region. However, the consequences of putting the economic security on the top of the goals of states' policies and strategies, with some reserve in relation to liberalism, do not seem to be optimistic when it comes to future cooperation opportunities between states. Guaranteeing economic security, unlike military security, is not a positive-sum game, which leads to the conclusion that aggressiveness of competition in the years to come may be particularly big, taking into consideration global warming and the increasing international migration.

11. Książkowski, K. (2012). Wpływ wydobycia gazu łupkowego na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne Polski (The influence of shale gas extraction on Poland's economic security), *e-Politikon*, vol. 3, 8-35. ISSN 2084-5294

The postdoctoral researcher in this publication pursues one of partial research goals, *i.e.* learning about states' policies and strategies aiming at counteracting threats to economic security. The goal of the publication is the analysis of shale gas extraction on Poland's economic security. The postdoctoral researcher underlines "it is impossible to present energy issues separately from the economic ones since they constitute a whole", hence the reference to the method of analysis created by the postdoctoral researcher, which allows for a comprehensive presentation of the issue. The author indicates the importance of gas from the viewpoint of energy dimension of Poland's economic security. He emphasizes, however, that Poland's richness in gas is the subject of analysis and contradictory reports. Poland, he claims, due to the construction of the Nord Stream between Germany and Russia has become dependent on the latter. The author underlines, using induction and logic, that Poland will strive for changing the relation with Russia by means of the Świnoujście LNG terminal construction. The author estimates the shale gas prices and concludes the positive influence of its extraction will take place when its price will be lower than the one of the imported gas.

The postdoctoral researcher points out positive consequences of such a situation for economic security. In line with the research assumptions, states act in the field of economic security in a two-fold way – improving their security or weakening another state's economic security. To review the hypothesis, the issue of threats to shale gas extraction in Poland was taken up. It was underlined that changes in the German energy policy (German *Energiewende*) as well as the Nord Stream construction could lead to a situation in which shale gas extracted in Poland, potentially cheaper than the Russian one, might cause serious problems for German companies. From this perspective, in the author's opinion, the European Commission's policy related to environmental protection and with reference to shale gas extraction is symptomatic. The author emphasizes the agreement between Rosneft and ExxonMobil on the strategic cooperation which was preceded by the company's withdrawal from shale gas extraction in Poland. The postdoctoral researcher also underlines internal factors that may cause limitation of shale gas extraction, namely the way of concession issue, as well as a limited amount of water that can be a limitation during gas extraction using American technology. The last part shows that in accordance with the logic of economization of security, Poland is taking measures supporting such activities, namely it fights corruption that took place when concessions were being issued, consolidates companies controlled by the state in joint projects of shale extraction and allots money for research and development. The postdoctoral researcher in this publication answers a detailed question, using deduction reaches the same result as using induction, confirming the correctness of the created model of states' policies and strategies analysis based on economic security.

12. Książkowski, K. (2012). Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne państw Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej w dobie kryzysu. Aspekt finansowy i energetyczny (Economic security of Central and Eastern Europe countries in the time of crisis. Financial and energetic aspect). In S. Partycki (Ed.), *Kryzys finansowy – przebieg i skutki społeczno-gospodarcze w Europie Środkowej i Wschodniej*. (pp. 221-233). Lublin: KUL. ISBN 978-83-7702-416-4

The postdoctoral researcher in this publication pursues one of the partial research goals, *i.e.* understanding states' policies and strategies counteracting threats to economic security. The author discusses the question of the impact of the world crisis, which is a non-state threat, on the economic security of the Central and Eastern Europe countries. It is to review the hypothesis about the two-fold nature of threats to economic security that come from states but are also connected to the functioning of markets. The author indicates implications of financial crisis for the economic security of the United States of America and the countries of the EU-15 states. Next, he analyzes in detail the financial dimension of the economic security

of the Central and Eastern Europe countries. The analysis of empirical data leads to the conclusion that all countries of the region, except for Poland, had problems with economic growth. Yet, only in Hungary there were some problems with debt management. It meant a state of threat to economic security and therefore a possibility for countries to take non-standard measures. The Hungarian government did take such measures, consisting in e.g. levying additional taxes on the telecommunications sector, big supermarket chains, energy sector, along with lowering the corporate tax for small and medium enterprises. The fact reviews the correctness of the methodological assumptions related to economic security and the process of economization. Next, the author discusses the supply- and energy-related dimension of economic security, indicating negative effects of high prices of oil and gas for the countries in the region, showing possible destabilizing role of Russia as the main exporter of the resources. To sum up, the author indicates two sources of threats to economic security for the states in the region. The first one comes from the market activity, whose effect is the transfer of crisis from the United States of America to Europe, the second is related to the role of Russia as a supplier of energy resources for the states in the region.

13. Książkowski, K. (2013). Wojny ekonomiczne w stosunkach międzynarodowych (Economic wars in international relations). In M. Bodziany (Ed.), *Spółeczeństwo a wojna we współczesnym ładzie międzynarodowym*. (pp. 41-55). Wrocław. ISBN 978-83-63900-09-0

The postdoctoral researcher in this publication pursues one of the partial research goals, *i.e.* understanding states' policies and strategies aiming at counteracting threats to economic security. The author analyzes in detail the economic war waged by the United States of America with Iran. He presents the dynamics of war, its economic effects and counteractions taken by Iran to protect itself from negative effects of tools used by the United States of America. At the end of the discussion, the political effects of the economic war for Iran and forecast of its effectiveness were presented. The result of the article is the verification of the thesis by means of inductive method that economic wars do not substitute classic wars using power. The author reviews the thesis about states taking action to counteract threats to economic security, resulting from the use of economic war. He shows on the example of Iran the effects of economic war waged by the United States of America with this country, including changes in its foreign policy, *i.e.* closer cooperation with China.

14. Książkowski, K. (2013). Sankcje ekonomiczne jako narzędzie realizacji polityki zagranicznej państw (Economic sanctions as a tool of states' foreign policy implementation). In E. Halizak, M. Pietraś (Eds.), *Poziomy analizy stosunków międzynarodowych*. (pp. 129-142) Warsaw. ISBN 978-83-62751-23-5, 978 83 62751 22 8

In this publication, the postdoctoral researcher pursues one of the partial research goals, namely learning about states' policies and strategies that aim at counteracting threats to economic security. In this article, the author discusses the issue of economic sanctions as tools of impact in foreign policy and a threat to economic security. It is shown that the economic sanctions as an element of an economic war are an instrument used in international relations, having implications for internal and international spheres of the states that impose the sanctions as well as for those states against which the sanctions are used. The author indicates that the effectiveness of sanctions as a tool of impact depends on many variables of non-economic nature at the internal and international level. The postdoctoral researcher emphasizes that in order to use the sanctions effectively, it is necessary for states to have enough power to enforce them. Therefore, the author reviews his thesis that both economic and military factors should be considered a whole and that it is impossible to think about any supremacy or replacement of military power by economic sanctions in international relations.

15. Książopolski, K. (2013). Problem HIV/AIDS jako zagrożenie dla bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego państw (The problem of HIV/AIDS as a threat to economic security of states). In W. Lizak, A. Solarz, (Eds.), *Ochrona zdrowia w stosunkach międzynarodowych. Wybrane zagadnienia*. (pp. 101-118). Warsaw. ISBN 978-235-1106-9

In this publication, the postdoctoral researcher pursues one of the partial research goals, namely identifying dimensions of economic security and methodological assumptions concerning the area of economic security. This article aims at extending the set of threats to economic security. The subject was brought up twice: at a conference in Krynica and at an international conference on HIV/AIDS. However, never before had there been any publication on the matter. The author advances the thesis that economic security may be threatened by a problem of HIV/AIDS and analyses the issue, relying on examples of African states. The publication results in extending the set of threats to economic security by new elements, related to the question of health and epidemiology. It reviews the assumption, made by the postdoctoral researcher in the publication *Bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne (Economic security)* dated 2011, that the presented classification of threats to economic security is not an exhausted list. Simultaneously, it shows that the created conceptual and analytical framework can be successfully applied to the verification of new phenomena that may occur in international relations.

16. Książopolski, K. (2013). Finansowy wymiar bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego Polski w dobie kryzysu strefy euroatlantyckiej (Financial dimension of Poland's economic security in the crisis of the Euro-Atlantic region), *e-Politikon*, VI. (pp. 208-230). ISSN 2084-5294

In this publication, the postdoctoral researcher realizes one of the partial research goals, namely learning about states' policies and strategies that aim at counteracting threats to economic security. In this article, the author presents determinants of Poland's financial dimension of security in the time of the crisis in the Euro-Atlantic region and relies heavily on extensive statistical data. In the author's opinion, the maintenance of economic security was possible due to a weak integration of the financial sector in Poland and analogical sectors in the European Union and the United States of America as well as an inflow of European funds for structural and other investments. It enabled the stabilization of an exchange rate and, apart from the rational behavior of consumers who did not withdraw their placements from banks, was a key to survive the first negative external impetus. Poland also succeeded in maintaining an appropriate and satisfying level of the budget deficit as well as a decent level of public debt. The financial crisis also showed that the internal condition of the financial sphere as well as appropriate activities of supervisory boards played a crucial role in the stabilization of the financial system and, as a result, of the whole economy. It also revealed that the membership in the euro area alone did not guarantee security, but on the contrary, an inappropriate and hasty preparation and then entry to the euro area, as in the case of Greece, might produce dramatic effects for economic security, and, as a consequence, the loss of sovereignty. The example of Cyprus has also demonstrated that the states in the euro area can count on help on condition that they meet the requirement of the introduction of tax measures which seriously infringe civil rights, *i.e.* the property right. In the first phase of the crisis, Poland turned out to be immune to external disruptions. However, the crisis brought to the surface some essential problems in its economy, such as: defects in the construction of the system of open pension funds, an insufficient control over the functioning of financial institutions, the abandonment of the reform of the pension system — an excessively preferential treatment of some professions and an insufficient potential of domestic industry, *i.e.* a factor that enables the global expansion to foreign markets. Poland's links with the European Union resulted in its dependence on the economic situation of the EU-15 states, and Germany in particular. The question of access to cheap energy sources was not taken seriously although it had a tremendous impact on the level of inflation in the economy. The Monetary Policy Council tried to react to this problem by maintaining a high level of interest rate. The article shows that the issues of economic security should be treated in an integrated manner, requiring a comprehensive analysis of threats and their effects. The conducted analysis reviews a partial thesis on the impact of non-state threats to economic security. It also

demonstrates, by means of induction, that the adopted research assumptions concerning the economic security are correct.

In this article, the postdoctoral researcher reaches a conclusion that despite the crisis in the Euro-Atlantic region, Poland's economic security is not in danger and, when compared with the situation of other states in the region, it looks exceptionally good. The author reviews his partial thesis on the impact of non-state threats to economic security.

17. Książopolski, K. (2013). Wpływ rozwoju infrastruktury na energetyczny wymiar bezpieczeństwa ekonomicznego Polski. Case LNG w Świnoujściu (The impact of infrastructure development on energetic dimension of Poland's economic security. The case of LNG in Świnoujście) In J.J. Piątek & R. Podgórzńska (Eds.), *Terminal LNG w Świnoujściu a bezpieczeństwo energetyczne regionu i Polski*. (pp.49-65). Szczecin. ISBN: 978-83-7780-841-2

In this publication, the postdoctoral researcher works towards one of the partial research goals, namely understanding states' policies and strategies that aim at counteracting threats to economic security. In this article, analyzing the case of Poland, the author discusses the issue of states' internal activities that have an impact on the security level. The postdoctoral researcher states that the construction of the LNG terminal strengthens the level of Poland's economic security, not only by means of diversification of supply sources but also through the improved negotiation position of Poland in its relations with Russia. It may result in the price reduction of gas sold to the Polish market, as at the moment its price is significantly higher (by approximately 20 per cent) than the price of gas sold to the states of Western Europe, such as Germany or France. The article confirms the thesis on the impact of internal determinants on economic security as well as on Poland's international policy and strategy of action. The author equally demonstrates that financial and supply- and energy-related issues should be discussed together, due to their mutual links.

18. Książopolski, K. (2013). Enhancing Economic Security through the Development of Renewable Energy Sources in Europe — Myth or Reality. *OSCE, EEf.NGO/32/133*

In this publication, the postdoctoral researcher pursues one of the partial research goals, namely learning about states' policies and strategies that aim at counteracting threats to the economic security. In 2013, at the OSCE forum, the postdoctoral researcher delivered a speech on the topic "Enhancing Economic Security through the Development of Renewable Energy Sources in Europe — Myth or Reality", in which he presented the implications of the energy sources' development for policies and strategies of the OSCE states. The publication practically verifies the adopted assumptions and theses concerning security economization

and the concept of economic security and methods of its analysis. To a large extent, the speech was included in the forum's final document and the Secretariat of the OSCE sent the postdoctoral researcher a letter of gratitude for his contribution, essential to the development of international cooperation. The fact that the author introduced the notions of economic security and security economization to the discussion at the international level of heads of state and government should be regarded as his vital achievement. The extensive reference to the theses of the postdoctoral researcher in the OSCE final document determines the value of the research carried out by the author for many years. It means that the conducted research is of importance from the point of view of the science on international relations but also that it has its practical dimension.

19. Książopolski, K. (2013). The Impact of Securitization and Economization of Security on the Establishment of an International Climate Protection Regime, *e-Politikon* (special, thematic issue *Climate and Politics*), vol. 7, 35-53. ISSN 2084-5294

In this publication, the postdoctoral researcher pursues one of the partial research goals, namely learning about states' policies and strategies that aim at counteracting threats to the economic security. In this article, the postdoctoral researcher takes up a challenge consisting in applying the process of security economization to explain states' policies in terms of adoption of the international legislation concerning climate protection. The postdoctoral researcher believes that the non-existence of legislation within the scope stems from the fact that the issue of economic security is placed higher in the states' hierarchy of goals than environmental threats. Therefore, the author reviews his thesis that economic security starts to play an individual role as it has an impact on states' policies and strategies. He also demonstrates that the adopted thesis on the presence of the process of security economization in international relations is right.

20. Książopolski, K. (2013). Wpływ rozwoju odnawialnych źródeł energii na bezpieczeństwo ekonomiczne Polski (The impact of renewable energy sources on Poland's economic security). In K. Książopolski, K.M. Pronińska, A.E. Sulkowska (Eds.), *Odnawialne źródła energii w Polsce wybrane problemy bezpieczeństwa, polityki i administracji*. (pp. 15-34). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Elipsa. ISBN 978-83-7151-992-5

In this publication, the postdoctoral researcher works towards one of the partial research goals, namely understanding states' policies and strategies that aim at counteracting threats to economic security. In 2013, the postdoctoral researcher was a head of the research project pertaining to the development of Poland's renewable energy sources. The project resulted, *inter alia*, in the preparation of this article. The publication aims at presenting supply- and

energy-related dimensions of Poland's economic security and at demonstrating the impact of current and future development of renewable energy sources on the economic security of the country. The author presents the supply- and energy-related dimensions of Poland's economic security and, relying on the analytical approach, reaches a conclusion that this dimension calls for changes which will take into consideration the condition of the state's finances, the price volatility of energy sources that are not renewable and a falling price of installations generating energy from renewable sources. The author also draws attention to the opportunity to strengthen Poland's economic security through the use of renewable energy sources. He also emphasizes the importance of choosing this form of energy generation, which should be based on a broad political consensus, and compares this choice to the accession to the NATO or the UE. The research results in the statement that the development of renewable energy sources is a chance to change the quality of Poland's economic security and a shift to the economy that will not depend on the energy sources' price, which in turn will reduce the risk and provide a higher level of economic security.

The presented monothematic series of publications concerning economic security consists of a monograph, edited texts, two co-edited books, and 19 articles and chapters in joint publications which are thematically and logically interrelated. They constitute "an achievement" presented by the postdoctoral researcher in this summary of professional accomplishments pursuant to Art. 16 Paragraph 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on the Academic Degrees and the Academic Title as well as on the Degrees and the Title within the scope of Art (Journal of Laws, No. 65, item 595, as amended). In the series of publications, the author studies the impact of security economization on states' policy and strategy. The postdoctoral researcher also tackles some research problems, namely definition-related problems, classification-related problems, analytical problems and empirical research-related problems. Over the years, the postdoctoral researcher has managed to solve these problems. The innovation of the research conducted by the author consists in creating the conceptual framework and methods of analysis that enable not only to better understand states' policies and strategies but also to forecast future threats to economic security. The conceptual framework consists of the definition of economic security and of the process of security economization. The notions, together with the typology of threats to economic security, identify the area of research on economic security. The typology brings about the identification of the dimensions of economic security, the use of which is one of the methods of analysis enabling to explain states' policies and strategies. The author made a contribution



to the science as he managed to reach his main research aim as well as other indirect goals, which means that the adopted hypotheses and assumptions made are correct. This, in turn, makes it possible for other scientists to use his conceptual framework and methods of analysis in the research concerning international relations at the level of phenomena and strategies of states and to forecast international relations.

## **6. Discussion of other scientific and research-related achievements of the postdoctoral researcher**

Having been officially awarded the PhD degree, the postdoctoral researcher conducted research on issues concerning ecology and environment protection as well as political economics of international relations.

The author's interest in the question of natural environment protection was rather accidental as, during the academic year, Prof. J. Kukułka delegated some of his classes on international environmental problems to the postdoctoral researcher. The author started his research by focusing on general issues of international environmental protection, then shifted his interest to regional problems of Africa, the Baltic Sea region and the Mediterranean Sea region, and finally concentrated on the question of climate change.

1. Książopolski, K. (2006). Problem ochrony środowiska w polityce państw (The problem of environmental protection in the states' policy). In E. Halizak, R. Kuźniar, G. Michałowska, S. Parzymies, J. Symonides, R. Zięba (Eds.), *Stosunki międzynarodowe w XXI wieku*. (pp. 151-164). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar. ISBN 83-7383-215-7, 978-83-7383-215-2, 8389050-42-0, 978-83-98050-42-7

The author analyses the place of issues related to environmental protection in states' policy and identifies phases of the evolution of international policy within this scope. Then he characterizes them and describes their dynamics. It is demonstrated that since 1992, this issue has dynamically evolved in international relations. The author emphasizes that activities pertaining to environmental protection are of a substantial economic and societal value and have a tremendous impact on the dynamics of states' cooperation in this respect.

2. Książopolski, K. (2006) Ochrona środowiska w basenie Morza Bałtyckiego (Environmental protection in the Baltic Sea region). In *Zeszyty Naukowe WSAS*

*Człowiek i Społeczeństwo*, vol. 1/2006. (pp. 35-45) Warsaw: WSAS. ISBN 978-83-62505-17-3

The postdoctoral researcher presents the evolution of the Baltic Sea environmental protection. The author presents specific features of this area, stemming from geographical factors, and characterizes main environmental threats to the region and a changing political situation. The presentation of the most important global legislation in the protection of marine waters, *i.e.* the Marpol 73/78 and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, serves as a point of departure. In the next part, the postdoctoral researcher introduces detailed legislation in the Baltic Sea protection, such as the 1974 Helsinki Convention and the UNECE Water Convention of 1992. The author analyzes the meaning and functioning of the HELCOM and the Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea region. The postdoctoral researcher states that the cooperation within the scope of environment protection was possible despite the presence of a two-block system and a strategic meaning of the Baltic Sea as an area where military operations may be conducted during a potential 3<sup>rd</sup> world war. The summary concentrates on the prospect of a further evolution of the protection system of the Baltic Sea environment.

3. Książkowski, K. (2007). Międzynarodowa ochrona środowiska – przykład Afryki (International environment protection – the example of Africa). In *Zeszyty Naukowe WSAS Człowiek i Społeczeństwo*, vol. 2/2007. (pp. 135-152). Warsaw: WSAS. ISBN 83-900210-1-3, 978-83-923431-5-8

The author presents global determinants of the environmental protection and their regional dimension, such as the problems of demography, poverty, urbanization, infectious diseases and military conflicts. He points out the interrelation of the income level and the condition of the natural environment. The postdoctoral researcher analyzes international cooperation and its effects. The author observes a duality in the behavior of developed countries — they declare support for developing countries but do not act in reality. The author also indicates that developed countries are characterized by a greater ease of adaptability than developing countries.

4. Książkowski, K. (2009). Bezpieczeństwo ekologiczne (Environmental security). In K.A. Wojtaszczyk, A. Materska-Sosnowska (Eds.), *Bezpieczeństwo państwa*. (pp.173-192). Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR. ISBN 978-83-7545-007-1

In this publication, the postdoctoral researcher demonstrates that environmental issues pose a threat to a state's security. The author broadly mentions both environmental

threats having an impact on security and the research on this matter carried out in Poland and abroad. The author's dissertation on the climate change confirm the thesis that the climate change exerts an impact on the territory of a state, its authorities, sovereignty and the standard of life of its citizens alike, *i.e.* this phenomenon constitutes a threat to security.

5. Księżopolski, K. (2010). Zmiany klimatu – nowy czynnik zagrażający bezpieczeństwu państw (Climate change as a new threat to the security of states). In J. Symonides (Ed.), *Świat wobec współczesnych wyzwań i zagrożeń*. (pp. 446- 460). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar. ISBN 978-83-7383-444-6

The postdoctoral researcher performs an in-depth analysis of the impact of climate change on states' security. As opposed to the publication mentioned in paragraph 4, it is detailed in nature, *i.e.* it concentrates on one of the threats to security, namely the climate change. Relying on empirical data and econometric models, the postdoctoral researcher states that the climate change is a threat to security but, depending on the geographical situation of a state, its impact will be visible either at present or in the future. The author observes that there is not a short-term cause and effect correlation between the greenhouse gas emissions and consequences of this fact for specific states. As a result, although the climate change poses a threat to security, it is extremely difficult to reach a global compromise on the reduction of emission volumes. The question of the climate change was a subject of further research on the correlation between the climate change and international policy.

6. Księżopolski, K. (2012). Polityka Unii Europejskiej w ochronie środowiska Morza Śródziemnego (The European Union's policy in the field of environmental protection of the Mediterranean Sea). *Zeszyty naukowe WSAS, Administracja i Społeczeństwo*, vol. 8/2012. (pp. 85-106). ISBN 978-83-62505-17-3

The article "The European Union's policy in the field of environment protection of the Mediterranean Sea" aims at identifying the role of the European Union in the creation and functioning of the environment protection regime of the Mediterranean Sea. The author pays a particular attention to: the dynamics of the legislation system, instruments and role of the European Union in actions that allow to introduce a regime protecting the natural environment of the region. The report presents the economic determinants and the environment of the Mediterranean Sea region that exert an influence on the states' policy and the condition of environment. The region is of at least dual character in terms of the environmental protection, and this aspect is further

strengthened by local tensions between the states. As a result, the European Union is often obliged to act as an effective mediator. Its actions have resulted in the creation of a common mechanism of environment protection. The article devotes close attention to the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and the Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP Phase II). The performed comparative analysis allows to reach a conclusion that as a result of an international evolution in the cooperation on the natural environment protection, the states managed to set up a comprehensive environmental protection system. Its efficiency is, nevertheless, limited by the non-existence of an adequate institutional system.

7. Księżopolski, K. (2009). Geoeconomia ochrony środowiska naturalnego (The geoeconomy of the protection of natural environment). *Polski Przegląd Stosunków Międzynarodowych*, vol. 2/2012. (pp. 104-133). ISSN 2300-1437

The postdoctoral researcher seeks to find better and more accurate instruments of analysis of international legislation in the environment protection. In order to achieve this goal, he uses the concept of geoeconomy. Relying on the deduction method, the author arrives at the following conclusions: the adopted approach omits a crucial point, *i.e.* of costs of the natural environment pollution, and of interrelations and co-dependencies between the economics and the natural environment, which implies that the questions should be analyzed together. It also overlooks an essential factor that exerts an influence on the states' policy and strategy, namely the threats to the state stemming from the natural environment condition. The postdoctoral researcher draws the conclusion that the use of geoeconomy to analyze the environment protection legislation is insufficient and may only be applied to a partial analysis of the phenomenon.

8. Księżopolski, K. (2012). The Geoeconomy of Climate Change Regime – Polish Perspective. *Studia i Prace WNEiZ US Szczecin*, vol. 29/2012. (pp. 105-119).

In this article, the postdoctoral researcher uses the notion of geoeconomy to analyze Poland's stance on international legislation in climate protection. He draws attention to the interrelation of the legislation in climate protection and CO<sub>2</sub> reduction with the competitiveness of the Polish carbon-based economy. The author reaches the conclusion that other factors may also play a role in Poland's policy in this respect but the policy should foresee a broader use of renewable energy sources, with the help of the European Union. The postdoctoral researcher believes that the limitation of the

analysis of the Poland's stance on the climate change only to the question of economics is insufficient. He also believes that the adopted thesis on the possibility of strengthening the competitiveness of the economy based on carbon is disputable.

9. Unia Europejska i ChRL w międzynarodowej polityce ochrony klimatu (The European Union and the People's Republic of China in the international climate protection policy). *Stosunki Międzynarodowe - International Relations*, vol. 47/2013. (pp. 147-166). ISSN: 0209-0961

The article is a comparative analysis of the climate protection policies of the European Union and the People's Republic of China. The author presents determinants of the European Union's policy. They include: the issues of threats posed by the climate change, economic interests and the pressure of the civil society, manifested by the activities of non-governmental organizations and other forms of societal actions. He also describes the European Union's efforts in this respect, which make the European Union a globally recognized leader of activities aimed at protecting the climate. Then, the postdoctoral researcher presents the determinants of the climate protection policy of the People's Republic of China and indicates that at the moment of constructing an international climate protection regime, the state directs its attention at its economic interest and does not attach enough importance to the question of the climate change impact on security. It is shown that the skillful policy pursued by the European Union and changes in the global geography of the greenhouse gas emissions result in the weakening position of the People's Republic of China as a representative of the states of the South. The author concludes that the prospect of new legislation and the introduction of a global climate protection regime based on the establishment of gas emission levels is extremely difficult to put in place, and that at the COP19 in Warsaw, one should not expect any turning points.

The interest in the political economics of international relations was natural as it stemmed from the education of the postdoctoral researcher and his interests related to the functioning of the global economy. This resulted in the following publications:

1. Księżopolski, K. (2003). Pomoc rozwojowa a przepływy kapitału prywatnego w przewyżnianiu ubóstwa na świecie (The development aid and flows of the private capital in combating poverty in the world). In E. Haliżak, R. Kuźniar, J. Symonides (Eds.), *Globalizacja a stosunki międzynarodowe*. (pp. 96-111). Warsaw-Bydgoszcz: Oficyna Wydawnicza Branta, ISBN 83-89073-55-2

In this article, the postdoctoral researcher describes the role of direct and portfolio investments in the economic growth and indicates that there is a temptation to use this

form of investments to finance social expenditure, instead of investment expenditure. The author indicates a dramatic dynamics of growth of direct investments in developing countries since 1994. The author states that there was a huge diversity of capital allocations in the form of direct and portfolio investments. Then, the postdoctoral researcher shows a poverty scale in the world and official development aid and its effects. The effectiveness of this official development aid and the private capital flow is analyzed and it is demonstrated that the official aid does not bring expected results. Having taken into account the statistical analysis of data from the period 1990-1998, the author does not find a correlation between the official development aid and the volume of direct investments, or capital flows. The author concludes that the development aid should be made conditional on the existence of a democracy-based political system (the freedom of individuals, transparency), as only in this case the aid will be effective.

2. Księżopolski, K. (2003). Euro jako waluta konkurująca z dolarem (The euro as a currency competing with the dollar). In G. Michałowska, *Integracja europejska. Instytucje. Polityka. Prawo. Księga pamiątkowa dla uczczenia 65-lecia Profesora Stanisława Parzymiesa*. (pp. 199-218). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar. ISBN 83-7383-044-3;

In this article, the author describes the origin of the American domination in the global financial system. He advances a thesis that the introduction of the euro was a reaction to the domination of the United States of America in the global financial system. Then the author characterizes the euro as an international currency and draws attention to its growing importance as reserve money. The author makes an attempt at forecasting the future and advances a thesis that “a slow process of driving the currency (*i.e.* the dollar) out of the financial markets will take place”<sup>3</sup>. Ten years later the current statistical data seem to support the thesis advanced by the author<sup>4</sup>.

3. Księżopolski, K. (2004). Unia Europejska wobec braku stabilności światowego systemu finansowego (The European Union in the face of the lack of stability of the global financial system). In S. Parzymies, R. Zięba (Eds.), *Instytucjonalizacja*

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<sup>3</sup> Księżopolski, K. (2003). Euro jako waluta konkurująca z dolarem (The euro as a currency competing with the dollar). In G. Michałowska, *Integracja europejska. Instytucje. Polityka. Prawo. Księga pamiątkowa dla uczczenia 65-lecia Profesora Stanisława Parzymiesa*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar. ISBN 83-7383-044-3; p. 217

<sup>4</sup> Currency Composition of Official Foreign Exchange Reserves (COFER), IMF, <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/cofer/eng/cofer.pdf> (access on 30 July 2012).

*wielostronnej współpracy w Europie*. (pp. 368-380). Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar. ISBN 8373831096

In this publication, the author addresses the problem of the choice of measures used to implement economic policies in the face of globalization of the world economy. He believes that the internal and international policy measures should serve as a trigger for the economic growth and competitiveness of economies. A key element of this policy is a stable financial system. The author recognizes that the Economic and Monetary Union contributed to a greater stability of the financial system. The author emphasizes the importance of the Stability and Growth Pact, which constitutes a basis for introducing the euro through the acceptance of limitations in relation to the budget deficit and public debt. The article also emphasizes the significance of the European Central Bank and the CAP (Capital Adequacy Directive) prudential legislation, which strengthen the system. The author also refers to the agreement on the reform of the International Monetary Fund as one of the options allowing to reinforce the stability of the global financial system. To sum up, the author stipulates that the main problem with the strengthening of the European Union's financial system lies in the specificity of the European Union as well as in the reliance of the system on the monetary doctrine, which, "when applied in too inflexible a manner, will lead to social tensions in the Eurozone."<sup>5</sup> These words, written in 2004, seem remarkably relevant after the 2008 crisis in the European Union.

4. Książopolski, K. (2004). *Jednolity Rynek Finansowy Wspólnoty. Konsekwencje dla Polski* (The single financial market of the Community. Consequences for Poland). In E. Halizak (Ed.), *Polityka zagraniczna i wewnętrzna państw w procesie integracji europejskiej*, (pp. 96-111), Bydgoszcz-Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza Branta. ISBN83-89073-55-2

The author analyzes the consequences for Poland of the establishment of the Community's single financial market. He presents a legal and institutional framework for the single financial market. Then the author discusses the reasons for the

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<sup>5</sup> Książopolski, K. (2004). *Unia Europejska wobec braku stabilności światowego systemu finansowego* (The European Union in the face of the lack of stability of the global financial system). In S. Parzymies, R. Zięba (Eds.), *Instytucjonalizacja wielostronnej współpracy w Europie*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar. ISBN 8373831096; p. 380

integration of financial markets. Next, he analyzes the plan of establishing the single financial market. He broadly discusses the effects of the integration and liberalization of the financial markets and indicates that the introduction of the common currency, the euro, produced a beneficial effect. Finally, the author discusses the challenges for the Polish market posed by the establishment of the single market and recognizes that it will have positive effects for consumers in Poland. The author believes that the introduction of the single financial market constitutes a key element of strengthening the international stand of the European Union.

5. Książkowski, K. (2006). Problemy zadłużenia międzynarodowego w Ameryce Łacińskiej (Problems of the international debt of Latin America). In M.F. Gawrycki, *Ameryka Łacińska wobec wyzwań globalizacji*. (pp.179-194). Toruń: Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek. ISBN 83-7441-531-2, 978-83-7441-531-6

In this article, the author presents the origins of the problem of the Latin America's international debt. He presents activities taken in the past in order to overcome the debt crisis as well as current activities aimed at solving this problem. The author draws particular attention to the impact of crude oil prices on the economic condition of the states of the analyzed region and the impact of energy sources' prices on the debt. The postdoctoral researcher states that the problem of the Latin America's debt hampers its development. He suggests that the authorities should take actions aimed at reducing the debt level and manage the debt in an appropriate manner. This should accelerate the economic growth. The author evaluates positively the actions performed in this respect.

6. Książkowski, K. (2007). Zagraniczna polityka ekonomiczna w Ameryce Łacińskiej i Azji Południowo-Wschodniej w latach 90. Studium porównawcze (Foreign economic policy in Latin America and South-Eastern Asia in the 90s. A comparative study). In M.F. Gawrycki, *Ameryka Łacińska w regionie Azji i Pacyfiku*. (pp. 459-489). Toruń: Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek. ISBN 978-836-7441-844-77

The postdoctoral doctor conducts a comparative study of the foreign economic policy implemented in Latin America and South-Eastern Asia. He demonstrates its diversity as well as its effects, citing the examples of chosen states in the analyzed regions. The author states that the foreign economic policy is characterized by a substantial volatility whose roots lie in internal factors, such as a change of goals, and external determinants, such as the financial crisis. The author emphasizes that it is impossible to draw a conclusion about the regional specificity of the foreign economic policy,



*ergo* geographical factors do not exert influence on the action strategy adopted by the states. The postdoctoral researcher identifies some key points of the followed policy and singles out: the manner in which exchange rates are shaped and the ways in which the debt problem is tackled. He points out that it was erroneous to use a fixed exchange rate in the pursued foreign economic policy as it allowed for the phenomenon of moral hazard and a double deficit both in the trade balance and the budget. The author also refers to an ambiguous role of the International Monetary Fund whose recommendations contributed towards deepening the problems of the states in question.

7. Księżopolski, K. (2011). Rola Azji Południowo-Wschodniej w gospodarce światowej (The role of South-Western Asia in the global economy). In K. Zajączkowi, J. Nakonieczna, *Azja Południowa i Azja Wschodnia w stosunkach międzynarodowych*. (pp. 271-280). Warsaw: WUW. ISBN 978-83-235-0740-6

The author analyzes the consequences of the crisis in the United States of America for the South-Eastern Asia. He presents the root and nature of the crisis, and the effects for the states of this region. The author's analysis confirms the thesis advanced by him at the beginning that the region of South-Eastern Asia is not as severely affected by the crisis as the United States of America and the European Union states, due to the economic interrelations with the People's Republic of China and India. However, although the crisis increased the participation of the states of the region in the global GDP, the states of South-Eastern Asia are threatened by marginalization.

### **Synthesis of the other scientific and research accomplishments of the postdoctoral researcher**

In the presented publications, the postdoctoral researcher indicates his initial interest in the questions of political economics of international relations and natural environment protection. In relation to a broad area of environment protection, the researcher was especially interested in the issues of climate protection, which constitute a prospective research area at a national, regional and global level. The postdoctoral researcher focuses his interest on the research on international environment protection regimes and regional cooperation in this respect. In his works, the author emphasizes the importance of the economic factor in the establishment, functioning and implementation of the regimes.



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