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Załącznik 2 b. / Attachment 2b.

PRESENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND CAREER TRACK

1. First name and surname:

Michał Łuszczuk

2. Diplomas and academic degrees (with names, places and dates) and the title of the doctoral dissertation.

- MA in Political Science (2000), Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (MCSU) in Lublin; scholarships, fellowships and distinctions: Ministry of Education merit scholarship (1998/1999, 1999/2000), exchange student in the Bluffton College, USA (1998); scholarship at Oxford University to prepare MA thesis (2000); assistant professor internship (1999/2000);

- Postgraduate Diploma in National Security Studies (2000), Warsaw University, National Security Bureau and Ministry of Defense .

- Doctor of Humanities (Ph. D.) in political sciences awarded by the Council of the Faculty of Political Science of MCSU in Lublin, 24 November 2005; doctoral dissertation title: *The European Community's EU citizens' rights protection system.*

3. Information on previous employment in scientific institutions.

Since 1 October 2000 I have been employed at the Faculty of Political Science at MCSU in Lublin, in the Department of International Relations. Initially I worked as a research/teaching assistant, and from February 1, 2006 as an assistant professor (adjunct) (including paternity leave between February 2006 and October 2007). The Faculty of Political Science at MCSU in Lublin is the place of my primary employment as per the provisions of the Law on Higher Education.

In 2009-2010 I taught at the Radom Academy of Economics (contract for teaching four courses, including one in English for Erasmus students).

From October 1, 2012 to September 31, 2015, I was employed as a researcher in the Department of Northern European Countries at the Department of Administration and

Management at Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce under a National Science Centre research grant obtained in the FUGA-1 competition (project number: UMO-2012/04 / S / HS5 / 00172).

4. Accomplishments, as defined by Article 16, Item 2 of the March 14, 2003 law on academic degrees and academic titles and on degrees and titles in the area of art. (Journal of Laws No. 65, item 595, amended).

a. Title of scientific/artistic accomplishment , author(s), title(s), year of publication, publisher:

Monograph (book): Michał Łuszczuk, *Ewolucja ról międzynarodowych w Arktyce* [Evolution of foreign policy roles in the Arctic], Wydawnictwo UMCS, Lublin 2015.

b. Description of the scientific /artistic aims of the work above and results to date, including prospects and potential for further utilization.

At first glance, explaining the international reality through the study of international relations in the Arctic seems a task as original as it is difficult¹. This is largely due to the unique significance of the development of the northern polar regions for the international community throughout history, as well as the evolution of the scientific approaches used in International Relations studies to analyze the processes taking place in this part of the world.

As such, the evolution of the perception of the Arctic in international relations is an extraordinary history of the “discovering”, exploiting and colonizing this region by a limited group of countries over the course of hundreds of years. It is also an interesting story of international competition and cooperation in the process of acquiring scientific knowledge of the mysteries of the Far North, as well as the military struggles going on since the time of both World Wars and the Cold War. It is worth noting that it was only in the early 1990s that the Arctic ceased to be one of the theaters in the simmering rivalry between the West and the East as well as a place to satisfy the particular needs and ambitions of countries in the region. For the first time in the history of this part of the world, the unique situation, conducive to the formation of autonomy and independence in the Far North, was developed . The process of crafting an international identity for the region was thereby initiated, and encompassed building cross-border relationships and various forms of cooperation while taking into account the needs and interests of the inhabitants of the Arctic areas, especially indigenous peoples. The same could be said of

¹ All references presented In the following text are provided In full In the monograph discusses here.

multi-level cooperation for socio-economic development in the region as well as the protection of the Arctic environment, all of which included actors from outside the region.

It should be highlighted that the evolution of international relations in the Arctic, as per the theoretical framework proposed by Pietraś, forms the ontological core of the 'scientific space' of IR with respect to that part of the world, and has been significantly correlated with the epistemological dimension of that 'space' (Pietraś, 2015). For an explanation of the international situation in the Far North until the end of the Cold War, theories and concepts based on realism, neo-realism, as well as structuralism have been employed to great effect. In the post-Cold War era, in turn, explanatory theories and concepts developed in the framework of idealism and constructivism demonstrated their own significant value.

Another change in the international situation (and not only in this dimension) in the Arctic occurred in the first decade of the 21st century, imbuing the region with a renewed significance in international politics and running parallel to a change in the perception of the region by the international community. It took shape due to a set of various factors, among which two issues come to the fore. Firstly, the region has been recognized as an area of particularly strong exposure to the consequences of global climate change, which today are treated by the international community as one of the main challenges for development in the world (in this context, it is usually indicated that warming has been occurring in the Arctic two times faster than the world's average rate in recent years). Secondly, through the processes of modernization, globalization and the consequences of climate change, the Far North proved not so remote after all, but in fact much more important for the world than was previously believed. Additionally, it could potentially offer the international community a number of unique benefits.

All these issues have attracted huge media attention and, consequently, the attention of part of the public and politicians from the Arctic states and from beyond the region. It is worth noting that - unfortunately - concerns about the negative consequences of the multifaceted transformation of the region are generally not as popular as expectations or even hopes for new opportunities for further exploitation of Arctic resources.

Among the many challenges that occurred in connection with this new international situation there is also a scientific challenge (specifically an epistemological and methodological challenge). Namely, it is the question of whether previously applied theoretical approaches and research methods are still capable of explaining what is happening in the Arctic region, and if not, what the implications of this situation are for IR. Since there is potentially a problem with arriving at what is actually taking place in the Arctic, how should we understand this and how can

we forecast future developments, and finally, how can IR inspire states or non-state actors in this part of the world to take action?

In this context the study of the evolution of international relations in the Arctic region certainly offers an important contribution both to the knowledge of the recent history of international relations, as well as to the art of explaining and understanding their contemporary developments. It is sometimes stated that the Arctic is a kind of "laboratory of contemporary international relations". It is perceived as the place where intense reactions occurring between the twin processes of modernization and globalization as well as the consequences of climate change offer researchers the opportunity to gain valuable knowledge about the further evolution and the specificity of the post-Westphalian international order, as well as to verify existing approaches and create a new research framework.

This perspective - however tempting - seems exaggerated, and as relates to field of social sciences, it is also quite risky. It also raises legitimate resistance on the part of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic. While disassociating oneself from such an approach to the study of international relations in the Far North is wise, it still worthwhile to perceive IR as an inspiring area of study offering valuable opportunities to both deepen existing knowledge about this part of the world as well as broaden the scientific achievements of the field. The above-mentioned observations and adopted position have become key premises to undertaking research aimed at answering the following **research question**: why and how have the activities of the main actors in international relations in the Arctic in the 20th and 21st century been changing? The essence of a research question formulated in this way was therefore to find out the conditions and consequences of the actions and interactions undertaken during the period in question by the Arctic states in regards to the northern polar territories.

The **scientific ambition and goal** of the presented monograph was to find the answers to this question through the use of selected theoretical and methodological frameworks by means of a comprehensive analysis leading to a thorough understanding and convincing explanation as well reliable predictions as to the evolution of the roles of the main actors in the international relations of the Arctic region. The historical, structural and functional determinants of the dynamics of international processes occurring in the Arctic in the 20th and 21st centuries, as demonstrated in the research, were to represent an important source of knowledge about the adaptability of individual countries in the face of the key challenges and transformations of the contemporary international order.

The **subject** of the research presented in the monograph is the issue of the foreign policy roles of the Arctic states and the processes of their transformation within the very specific

international environment of the Arctic region. According to the theoretical assumptions adopted in this work these roles relate to the foreign policy of the examined states in relation to the Arctic region and are thus named 'Arctic roles'.

Referring in turn to the **geographical dimension** of the research, it should be emphasized that the most appropriate course of action in the context of the chosen research problem was to adopt a comprehensive approach and, therefore, the analysis covered all eight Arctic states, which include, in alphabetical order in the Polish language: Finland, Iceland, Canada, the Kingdom of Denmark Norway, Russia, the United States and Sweden. Although this solution required extensive research, it was expected that its adoption would offer, among others, the possibility for a sort of comparative analysis, which eventually might be more valuable than, for example, a single case study.

In determining the **spatial extent** of the presented study, it should be clarified that research to date has accepted a definition according to which the Arctic is an area north of the Arctic Circle, designated by a latitude set at 66° 33'39" North. This means that the Arctic includes terrestrial and marine areas of the Arctic Ocean coastal states: Canada, the Kingdom of Denmark (Greenland), Norway, Russia, the United States and Iceland, as well as the land territory of Finland and Sweden. The term 'the Arctic' has been used in research interchangeably with terms like: Far North, the northern polar regions, areas north of the Arctic Circle, northern circumpolar area. It should be added that although the study is dedicated to the Arctic, issues relating to the other directions of the foreign policy of the countries in question are also included when necessary.

The **time range** of the research comprises spanning the entire 20th and 21st centuries. The initial point of focus was the internationalization of the actions and activities of the Arctic States with respect to the region, which can be considered the beginning of the Arctic dimension of their foreign policies, and thus the inauguration of their Arctic roles. Since that happened in individual cases at various points in the first decades of the twentieth century, it was not considered viable to establish a common starting point for the analysis. Moreover, in several cases, in the interest of offering a better understanding of the topic, the deeper historical background of past and current events is explored (e.g the cession of Alaska from Russia to the US. in 1867). The end year of the study is the year 2015. In the examined period four main stages have been identified and scrutinized. Additionally, the final chapter offers scenarios of the **future evolution** of the international role of the Arctic over the next fifteen years (till 2030).

The solution to the stated research problem, which is to determine why and how the activities of the main actors in international relations have developed in the Arctic in the course of the 20th and 21st centuries, is based on the following **assumptions**:

- 1) The northern circumpolar territories are a very specific part of the world and occupy a distinct place in the context of the activities carried out by the international actors, which allows us to perceive the Arctic as a separate region in international politics.
- 2) The Arctic region, as a subsystem of the international relations system, creates an environment of foreign policy roles in which the key players are the Arctic states,
- 3) the key actors of the international Arctic subsystem strive to maintain a dynamic balance with the international environment via: (a) passively accepting its influence, (b) rejecting this influence or (c) creatively adapting to it. An expression of their attitudes and aspirations is developing, declaring and conducting a given "Arctic policy" in the external dimension,
- 4) the significance of the Arctic region in international politics is a function of the actions and interactions of the actors involved in the region, objective changes occurring within its borders, as well as external conditions and factors.

In order to solve the stated research problem, several specific **research questions** were raised:

- 1) What are the determinants of the Arctic roles performed by the states under study?
- 2) What specific roles have been declared and/or performed by the Arctic states in the given period?
- 3) What are the factors affecting changes in these roles, and how are these changes brought about?
- 4) How is the evolution of the Arctic roles associated with the transformation of the significance of the Arctic in international politics?

Therefore, in the monograph, the following **hypotheses** were verified:

- 1) The international activity of the examined states in the Arctic in the 20th and early 21st century has been transformed by objective external factors, which encompass: the development of science and technology, the impact from the global international system and the influence of the geographical environment of the region;
- 2) Changes in the international activity of the examined states tend to be:
 - progressive (they were usually carried out over the course of several years);
 - sequential (changes of roles usually do not occur at exactly the same time, but rather successively in individual states);

- depending on the current type of international order, roles are more or less independent (e.g. during the Cold War, most roles were imposed);
- there is a convergence in the content of the roles of individual groups of countries (e.g. small Nordic countries).

3) Changes in the Arctic roles influence changes in perception and therefore the significance of the Arctic region in international politics

The research was based on the selection of appropriate **epistemological and methodological assumptions**. Keeping in mind that qualitative changes in the international environment in the Arctic have been so far truly challenging for both positivist and post-positivist scholars, I decided to apply an approach referred to as theoretical pluralism.

Its specificity, though it may seem disputable from the standpoint of traditional approaches, in fact offers a chance for spotting, explaining and understanding entirely new phenomena and processes. These processes, on the one hand, combine components of well-known and well-studied issues (e.g. national security and state interests) with elements that are completely unprecedented (e.g. the impact of the transnational implications of climate change in the perception of legitimacy of international cooperation).

What is particularly valuable about this approach is the fact that it offers the possibility of tapping into an operational research framework that comprises a variety of methods after first contextualizing them (i.e. adapting them to the specifics of international relations, and even, in justified cases, to the specifics of the subject of study). With these arguments in mind, and in view of the purpose and subject of the research, foreign policy role theory was applied as the primary analytical base of this study.

This theoretical framework - widely described and discussed in the first chapter of the book - has been used to organize and construct the analysis process in the subsequent parts of the monograph. It is worth noting that foreign policy role theory, which is an analytical structure stemming from positivist research, was further developed in the monograph using the latest findings from inter-paradigm debate theory, as applied to IR.

Therefore, special attention was given to the issue (as well the need and the possibility) of contextualizing this concept by exposing the significance of the specific environment in which the roles are preformed. It may even be suggested that, in light of its general specificity, the Arctic region can serve as an extremely valuable reference point for this kind of innovative considerations. The Arctic allows IR researchers – and in some case requires them – not only to explain, but also to understand and to interpret, which in sum significantly modifies the traditional perception and application of foreign policy role theory.

Although the work is not exclusively theoretical, this aspect of the presented findings should be clearly emphasized since it may be considered as a previously undeveloped dimension of foreign policy roles theory, infusing it with the qualities of scientific realism.

It should be explained at this point that in the Polish version of the book, the name of the chosen approach is not a literal translation; foreign roles theory is called “teoria ról międzynarodowych” in Poland, a name that has been traditionally used in Polish IR literature since the 1970s..

The choice of this particular theory - specifically its so-called ‘deep version’ (Pietraś 1989, p. 12-13) - was dictated by the desire to use the tool most recognized as appropriate for the purpose of this kind of research as well as by a number of positive opinions on the potential explanatory power of that theory. However, because foreign policy role theory is one of many theoretical approaches used to verify the rules and mechanisms governing international relations - so-called piecemeal or medium-range theories (Holsti 1970; Walker, 1987; Pietraś 1986 1989; Kukulka 2000; Thies in 2010; Hare 2010, 2015; Harnisch et al. 2011a; Walker et al. 2011) – it has many valuable features. First of all, it increases the possibility of "an accurate description of the interaction of participants in international relations and helps to explain international reality and the phenomena within it" (Zajac 2015, p. 147). Moreover, as emphasized by many authors, foreign policy role can be successfully applied in the different paradigms and theoretical approaches developed in the field of IR since it can be applied using a variety of methods (Walker 1987a; Pietraś 1989; Łoś- Nowak 2000; Thies 2010, 2012; Jackson & Sørensen 2010; Harnisch et al. 2011a; Zajac 2010, 2015; Antczak, 2012). In the studies discussed here, it is "fitted" into, firstly, general descriptive-analytical theory, especially the so-called systematic school (Pietraś 1989, 1990b); secondly, into the comparative approach to the study of foreign policy (Łoś-Nowak 2000); and thirdly, into the theory of political adaptation (Pietraś 1990a). It should also be noted that some studies dedicated to the Arctic territories and their characteristics applied the theory of regionalism as it pertains to international regions (Halizak 2006; Stadtmüller 2008; Dumala 2009). The applied synthesis of theoretical approaches enabled me to achieve of the objectives of the study in as complete a way as was possible.

The study also uses an interdisciplinary approach, enabling the researcher to draw on the outcomes of the various social sciences and humanities, as well as, to a limited extent, the results of research in the natural sciences. The research is dominated by deductive reasoning, enabling the researcher to move from general theoretical and conceptual considerations towards a detailed analysis of the roles of the states under examination. Regarding the **methodological framework** of the research, it encompasses: (1) general logical reasoning (analysis, synthesis,

classification and systematization), (2) empirical methods (observation and description) and (3) methods appropriate to the study of international relations (disciplined-configurative case study, institutional and legal analysis, factor analysis, geographical analysis, historical analysis, comparative analysis and forecasting). While all chapters were prepared using general logical reasoning, they have proven especially helpful in chapters one and four. In turn, the research presented in the chapter two was heavily on methods applied in IR, while empirical methods have proved particularly useful in the development of the third chapter. The study uses the following **research techniques (methods)**: content analysis of source documents, interviews, participant observation and the analysis and critique of relevant literature.

In order to ensure the possibility of solving the research problem and verifying the stated hypotheses according to the chosen methodology, the following **structure** has been adopted for the book. The monograph consists of an introduction; four chapters which relate successive stages of the research process; and a conclusion. The first chapter covers the main theoretical framework of the research, which is foreign policy role theory. This chapter presents a critical analysis of the main assumptions and trends that exist within this theoretical approach, its development and characteristics. With previous academic heritage of the theory in mind, a new understanding of the “foreign policy role” is introduced, molding it to the concept of an ‘Arctic role’.

Next, I tackle the issue of the evolution of the international, especially the preconditions and mechanisms of change. Finally, I propose a justification for applying foreign policy role theory for the study of the Arctic and the evolution of different parties’ participation in international relations in the Arctic. This is accompanied by a synthesis of previous findings. In this context, the issue of the contextualization of foreign policy role theory in relation to the specifics of the Arctic region is considered.

The second chapter contains the results of comprehensive research in the topic of Arctic regionalism, which enables us to perceive the Arctic as a regional subsystem of international relations. This part of the book presents: firstly, the characteristics of the Arctic in such dimensions as geography, climate and the environment, international law, socio-economics, and conflict and warfare. Secondly, an analysis of the Arctic as an environment of international roles is proposed, breaking down the main stages of its development while comprehensively explaining the circumstances influencing the changes.

The main periods include the following stages in which the perception of the Arctic region has transformed. Stage 1: The Arctic as a territory of conquest; Stage 2: The Arctic as an area of rivalry; Stage 3: The Arctic as a sphere of cooperation; Stage 4: The Arctic as an arena of

challenges. This chapter ends with a presentation of the subjects participating in international relations in the Far North, revealing and exploring the dynamic growth in the number of state and non-state stakeholders interested in the potential of the region and in the directions of its further development. The third chapter is an essential part of the study, which is an analysis of the evolution of the foreign policy roles of the individual Arctic states. The structure of the analysis in each case includes: (1) finding the determinants and factors shaping the Arctic roles, (2) reconstructing the concept of the role, (3) assessing the effectiveness of the roles, and (4) explaining the evolution of the roles. These issues are incorporated as a separate part of each (national) section.

Following the adopted research approaches covering both the directions and the expected results of the research (and therefore aimed not only at explaining, but also understanding and interpreting), in the third chapter, particular attention was given to the possibility of a comprehensive consideration of the determinants and conditions of the examined roles. What's more, a completely novel, innovative labeling of the Arctic roles is proposed, which enables the reader to better understand the actions undertaken by individual states in the context of international developments in the High North (see table below). As a result, the third chapter constitutes a reliable source, enabling us to interpret the significance of the evolution of the roles, which is presented in the next part of the book.

State	Main preconditions of the Arctic roles	Evolution of Arctic roles (roles in various stages of development in the Arctic)*			
		stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	stage 4
Finland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. geography 2. history 3. political factors 4. economy 5. security 6. indigenous peoples 	no role; after 1918: internal colonizer	neutral neighbor of the USSR; partner of the Nordic community	1989-1995: designer and leader of regional cooperation; since 1996: participant in regional cooperation	since 2010: declared role: Arctic expert; performed role: responsible partner
Iceland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. geopolitics 2. security 3. economy 	no role	ally of the US	participant in regional cooperation	since 2011: declared role: Arctic Ocean coastal state; played outperformed role: Arctic castaway
Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. political factor 2. geography 3. security 4. economy 5. indigenous peoples 6. history 	defender of the territory; colonizer	ranger of the northern frontier	protector of indigenous rights, the law and the natural environment	since 2010: defender of sovereignty
Kingdom of Denmark	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. political factor 2. history 3. security 4. geography 5. indigenous people 6. economy 	Colonizer of Greenland	supporter of the US	participant in regional cooperation	since 2011 expressed role: leader of (A5) cooperation performed role: Arctic castaway
Norway	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. political factor 2. economy 3. geography 4. security 5. history 6. indigenous peoples 	explorer, conqueror; since 1905: guardian of its own influence	Arctic ally of the NATO; administrator of the European Arctic	good neighbor Russia	since 2005: Arctic pioneer
Russia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. geography 2. security 3. economy 4. political factor 5. history 6. indigenous people 	explorer, colonizer; since 1918 “champion of Arctic labor”	Arctic soldier	participant in regional cooperation	since 2001: regional power
US	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. political factors 2. economy 3. security 4. geography 5. indigenous peoples 6. history 	no role	leader of Western Bloc	participant in regional cooperation	since 2009: important player (global power)
Sweden	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. political factors 2. indigenous peoples 3. economy 4. security 5. geography 6. history 	no role	no role	participant in regional cooperation	since 2011: advocate of regional cooperation (Arctic Council)

Stage 1: Arctic as a territory of conquest; Stage 2: Arctic as a space of rivalry;
Stage 3: Arctic as a zone of cooperation; Stage 4: Arctic as an arena of challenges.

The fourth chapter of the monograph presents the findings of the study and answers the main research questions. This chapter also contains elements of forecasting designed to determine the further development of the international situation in the Arctic, the nature of the role of the Arctic states in the region and the importance of the High North in international politics. For this purpose, the scenario method was applied. Scenarios were based on the assumed variables (type of relationship between Arctic states and extent of the consequences of the impact of climate change on the Arctic), which allowed me to discern four main scenarios of development of the roles of the Arctic in years to come (see diagram).

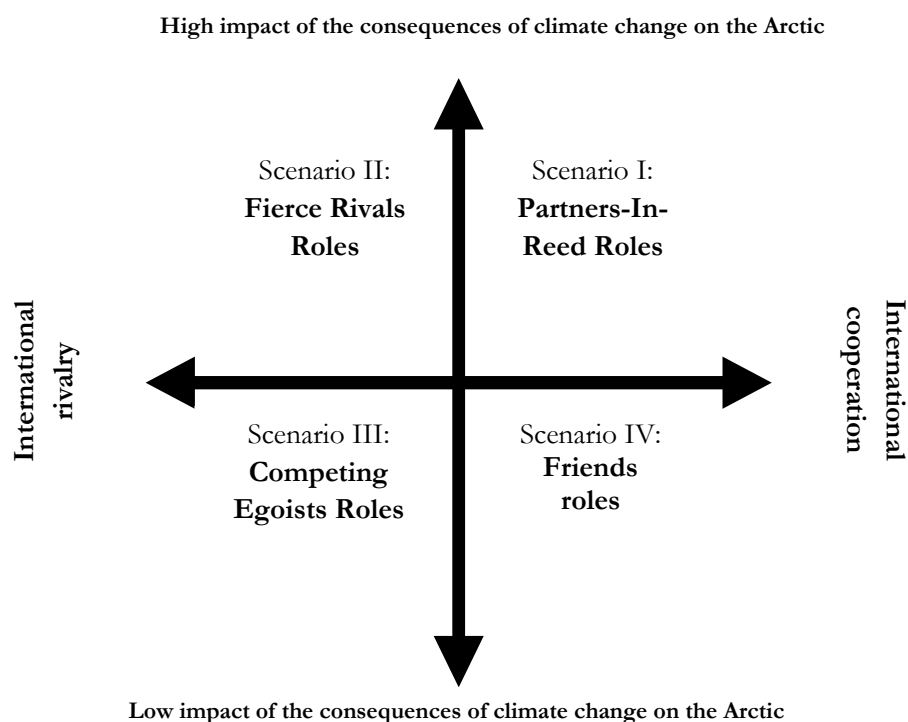


Diagram 1. Scenarios of development of the Arctic roles until 2030. Own work.

The conclusion is a summary of the research conducted to date and its findings, among which several merit special mention:

1. The use of **foreign policy role theory** as the main analytical foundation enabled me to determine the factors guiding the evolution of the so-called Arctic roles, both those declared by the Arctic states and those fulfilled by them, with respect to both mutual relations and to the region as a whole. Existing multidimensional studies and research on the Arctic were particularly helpful, as were historical analyses of the region.

2. It was demonstrated that the internal relations between the Arctic states have undergone a process of **intense, long-term change**, mostly due to changes in their external environment, which in turn determined each state's perception of the Arctic. In some cases, these external changes also led to alterations in the approach of non-Arctic states to the region. One key factor was the **actions of states outside the Arctic circle** that influenced international relations within the region (e.g. interstate conflicts such as World War II or the Cold War). Another important determinant of change was the **end of Cold War-era rivalries**, which meant significantly more freedom of role selection for countries that had until then been beholden to one of the two superpowers – both of which considered the Arctic to be a pivotal stage on which to play out their rivalry. Yet another vital determinant were the repercussion of **climate change** in this exceptionally fragile and sensitive social and ecological system. Curiously, individual states responded to this challenge with rather unanimous changes in their Arctic policies, but actually carried out these changes in a highly individualized fashion. The research presented does not confirm the hypothesis that scientific and technological development was a direct determinant of the evolution of Arctic roles in the period covered.
3. The set of roles the Arctic states assumed in the region throughout the 20th and at the dawn of the 21st century was diverse; more surprisingly, in some periods, some countries experienced **great difficulty in determining their Arctic roles**. In most cases, this was caused by profound transformations in core state structures (e.g. Russia in 1991) or states relegating the Arctic to the 'back burner' due to pressing issues elsewhere (e.g. the United States before 1994 and even, to some extent, until 2009). The research produced important findings on the Scandinavian countries, which have spent the last few years working hard toward a cohesive and credible common role. As it turned out, these efforts are not always successful, as evidenced by such cases as Iceland or the Kingdom of Denmark. A summary of the conditions and corresponding Arctic roles of eight countries is presented in Table 1.
4. The research confirmed the link between role evolution and the changing significance of the region in international politics. In most cases, short-term deals and arrangements brought about a fleeting surge of interest among other international actors. This pattern is not entirely appropriate in the current stage of Arctic development owing to a different focus of global concern – climate change. One interesting observation is that every country in the region puts considerable effort into demonstrating its 'Arcticness' while

simultaneously trying to distinguish itself from the others and highlight its own uniqueness, especially its specialization in one of the Arctic industries.

5. Roles change gradually. States generally present their position following a two-year period of exploratory assessment. Since changes are sequential, states prepare meticulously before each role change, to the extent possible. The degree of independence they have depends not so much on the status of the country or its rank in the system as on the general geopolitical situation at the time. There seems to be no particular convergence of roles in specific country clusters (e.g. Nordic countries or regional powers), which implies that roles, while partially molded by cooperation between states, do not automatically carry over from one to another.
6. The hypothesis that the changing roles of the Arctic states bring about changes in perceptions of the Arctic in international politics has not been confirmed. It would appear that precisely the opposite is true – roles change in response to the fluctuating importance the region is assigned on a global level. This indicates that countries tend to assume a reactive approach to policy, with some aspects of creative adaptation at best (e.g. cooperation and region-building initiative in the early 1990s).

The complexity and current relevance of this research topic as well as the theoretical and methodological framework required familiarity with a **wide range of sources and literature on the subject**. The present monograph is therefore the result of an in-depth analysis of a number of source documents as well as any commentary they generated. These are mostly official documents published by the interested countries and/or official statements and declarations made by their spokespersons. Together, they form a unified concept of Arctic roles. These ‘Arctic strategy’ documents were synthesized and analyzed several years ago by Lassi Heininen (Heininen 2012a; Bailes and Heininen 2012), but in the Polish literature on the subject, they have been given a rather rudimentary and fragmented treatment (Gabryś, in print; Graczyk 2013a; Grzela 2012; Łuszczuk 2014b). The research presented in the monograph would not have been possible without a thorough literature review. The section on foreign policy role theory primarily made use of the works of Kalvi J. Holsti, Steven G. Walker, Charles Hermann, James N. Rosenau, Lisbeth Aggestam, Rikard Bengtsson and Ole Elgström, and Cameron Thies. One volume in particular influenced much of my thinking – *Role Theory in International Relations*, edited by Sebastian Harnisch, Cornelia Frank, and Hanns Maull. A similarly useful resource was the special issue of *Foreign Policy Analysis* (Vol. 8, Issue 1, 2012) edited by Cameron Thies and Marijke Breuning. Inspiration also came from works published in Polish, especially those of Ziemowit

Jacek Pietraś, Józef Kukulka, Edward Halizak, Teresa Łoś-Nowak, Justyna Zając, Czesław Maj, and Małgorzata Bielecka. Polish scholars featured prominently in the foundation literature for much of the general foreign affairs analysis, particularly insofar as contemporary international relations are concerned. Exemplary works in this field were written by Teresa Łoś-Nowak, Marek Pietraś, Józef Kukulka, Edward Halizak, Ryszard Zięba, and Roman Kuźniar, among others.

Most of the time and effort that went into this monograph was spent analyzing literature published in a variety of fields (including geography, polar studies, history, anthropology, and sociology) that overlap with Arctic affairs and international relations in the region. I must preface a cursory review of this literature with the fact that although the northern polar regions have only been the subject of study of a subset of international relations literature since the 1980s, recently published research papers (primarily broad, multi-author studies and journal articles published in the past decade) have considerably enhanced our collective level of knowledge about the social processes taking place in the Arctic. As such, they are at the core of Arctic social studies. It comes as no surprise that the large majority of the scholars tackling these issues were born in or work in research institutes located in one or more of the Arctic countries. Some of the more prominent names include American researchers such as Oran R. Young, Philip Steinberg, and James Kraska; Canadian researchers such as Michael Byers, Robert Heubert, P. Whitney Lackenbauer, Susanne Lalonde, Mark Nuttal, Anita Dey Nuttal, and Heather Exner-Pirot; Icelandic researchers such as Valur Ingimundarson, Alice J. K. Bailes (from Great Britain), Einar Nilsson, and Margret Cela; Norwegian researchers such as Geir Hønneland, Olaf Stokke, Arild Moe, Gunhild Hoogensen Gjorv, Leif Jensen, and Andreas Østhagen; Danish researchers such as Rasmus Bertelsen and Mikkel R. Olsen; Swedish researchers such as E. Carine H. Keskitalo and Annika E. Nilsson; Finnish researchers such as Timo Koivurova and Lassi Heininen; and Russian researchers such as Alexander Sergunin and Gleb Yarovoy.

Some of the basic papers used in the monograph include *The Politics of the Arctic* (Hønneland 2013), edited by Geir Hønneland, consisting of a selection of 'classic' works on international relations in the Arctic published in the last thirty years. Another collection, *International Relations and the Arctic* (edited by Robert W. Murray and A. Dey Nuttal), assembled by an international team of experts, was of similar importance. A number of journals were used that are exclusively dedicated to different dimensions of international relations in the Arctic, including *Arctic Yearbook*, *The Yearbook of Polar Law*, *Arctic Review on Law and Politics*, *Arctic Herald*, and *Barents Studies*. Interdisciplinary journals that regularly publish articles on IR include *Polar Journal*, *Polar Record*, *Arctic*, *Journal of Northern Studies*, *Polar Geography*, *Ocean Development and International Law*, and *Conflict & Cooperation*.

As far as literature published in Poland goes, it has to be said that the study of international relations in the Arctic is considered to be a rather niche area. Publications are few and far between, often on the sidelines of a researcher's repertoire, and have only begun to appear in the last few years (with the exception of Machowski's articles in *Sprawy Międzynarodowe* - one, in 1954 - and *Polish Polar Research* - four, in the 1990s). Some of the first scholarly takes on this topic included an article by Janusz Symonides (Symonides 2008), a subchapter of a broader monograph by Leonard Łukaszuk (Łukaszuk 2009), and a monograph by Krzysztof Kubiak on conflicts and competing interests among the Arctic states (Kubiak 2009), which was later expanded in several ways three years later (Kubiak 2012b). Of note are several articles written by Włodzimierz Anioł (Anioł 2010a, 2010b) and a special topical issue of the journal *Nowa Europa: Przegląd Natoliński*, edited by Olaf Osica (Osica 2010). Recent years have stirred interest in the Arctic in scholars such as Ryszard M. Czarny, who published two books characterizing the international state of play in the Arctic (Czarny 2013c, 2014). There have also been three joint publications: *Arktyka na początku XXI wieku. Między współpracą a rywalizacją* (Łuszczuk 2013b), *The Northern Spaces - Contemporary Issues* (Czarny et al. 2012), and *Północ w stosunkach międzynarodowych* (Tomala 2014). An mention should also go to special issues on Arctic affairs in journals such as *Studia Humanistyczno-Społeczne* (5/2011), *Studia i Materiały - Miscellanea Oeconomicae* (2/2014), and *Rocznik Bezpieczeństwa Międzynarodowego* (1/2014).

In summary, the Polish scholarly literature on international relations in the Arctic is proportionate to its short tradition and the very limited number of researchers systematically invested in this topic. In terms of the potential for Polish scholars to excel and work further in this topic, it is also important to mention a group of Polish scholars who work in Scandinavian research institutes and publish primarily in English. This group includes Katarzyna Zysk, Piotr Graczyk, and Jakub Godzimierski in Norway, and Małgorzata Śmieszek and Adam Stępień in Finland. One good example of cooperation between Polish and foreign research institutes is a joint publication titled *Cele i narzędzia polskiej polityki arktycznej (Goals and Tools of Poland's Policy towards the Arctic)* (Łuszczuk et al. 2015a). This is both a complex scholarly analysis of the international situation in the Arctic as it has unfolded in recent times and an expert opinion on Poland's potential forms of engagement in the Far North.

In closing, considering the scope and scale of the presented research, the epistemological framework, and the ambition to understand and thoroughly interpret successive stages of international relations in the Arctic rather than choosing the all-too-common path of description, **the accomplishments presented in this summary are innovative and pioneering** on both the national and international level. The research that underlies them was at once a challenge, a

source of intellectual inspiration, and an opportunity for personal and professional development. It not only allowed me to expand my own knowledge of the Arctic from the international relations perspective but also opened the way to a deeper understanding of their nature. The lack of clarity and certainty regarding cause and effect in the game of multidirectional influence between the Arctic states was a significant barrier to understanding and correctly interpreting the international situation in the Arctic as well as its broader implications for the global community of sovereign states. The results of the research – it is hoped – have enabled scholars to considerably curb this uncertainty and thus contribute directly to our collective empirical knowledge, in addition to creating much space for theoretical considerations.

The monograph is mostly targeted toward researchers and students of international relations, political science, and journalism. It may also generate interest among researchers in the natural sciences who focus on the polar regions and would like to familiarize themselves with the social background of their areas of interest. Diplomats from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland have also expressed interest in the findings. Finally, the book may be of use to the general public, which is showing increasing interest in and recognition of the Arctic.

4. Summary of other accomplishments (scientific, creative etc.)

My academic work to date can be split into two clear phases. The first, spanning the years 2000 to 2006/9, consisted of research in the area of international relations, specifically on European integration. My primary topic of interest was the concept of citizenship in the European Union (EU) – particularly mechanisms for the protection of citizens' rights in the EU – and the development of the 'information society' and 'e-democracy' in the EU system and the individual member states. My research interests were closely tied with the classes I was teaching at the time, which both inspired me and forced me to consistently extract and produce original material for instruction purposes. At the same time, my own research interests helped me create entirely new classes from the ground up, including an elective called "EU Citizenship," which was taught for several years in a row before Poland's accession to the EU. This course was recognized by the European Commission and awarded a teaching grant (Jean Monnet Project Grant – Module Européen, File No. C02/0005). The research conducted in this period produced 16 publications on the two topics in question. These include a book titled *Rzecznik Praw Obywatelskich UE (EU Ombudsman)*, published in 2000 by the Committee for European Integration [6], articles in journals such as *Sprawy Międzynarodowe* and *The Polish Quarterly of*

International Relations [65, 66], and 13 articles in edited volumes [27-33, 39-44, 46-48]². The capstone of this research agenda was a Ph. D. dissertation titled *The European Community's EU citizens' rights protection system* [5]. I worked on this dissertation under the supervision of Prof. Z. J. Pietraś until November 2004; following his death, I continued to pursue the project, with the support Prof. G. Janusz. The reviewers for the dissertation, which I defended successfully in October 2005, were: Prof. M. Pietraś (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University) and Prof. J. Barcz (Warsaw School of Economics). Several factors – including parental leave between 2006 and 2008) – kept the dissertation from being published, but it is available upon request and accessible through the MCSU Library.

The accomplishments outlined above were complemented by additional research in selected topics pertaining to contemporary international relations [23], the international activities of the European Union [28, 30, 41-43], Sino-Japanese relations [51, 69, 70], political geography [32, 40, 68], and international security studies [29, 44]. This varied collection of publications comprises mostly the fruit of research inspired by my teaching, generally revolving around original or rarely tackled topics and themes in Polish academic literature – such as the conflict between China and Japan over the Diaoyu/Senkaku Archipelago [69, 70]. The bulk of this work was written and published following my doctoral defense and upon returning to work from parental leave. Looking back, I consider it to be an expression of independent exploration and the search for new research challenges.

This search ended around 2009, which opened the door to the second phase of my academic work – this time focused on international relations in the Arctic region. The decision to pursue this topic was one made consciously, one that I grew to settle into through careful observation of the dynamics of change in the Far North, but also motivated by the dearth of publications on the topic in Polish academia and the possibility of breaking new ground in international relations (until mid-2009, Polish IR literature on the subject was practically limited to a single paper).

An excellent opportunity to vet and verify my choice while gaining invaluable knowledge on existing research in the Arctic arrived in the form of an individual research fellowship from the Scholarship and Training Fund, financed under the EEA Financial Mechanism and Norwegian Financial Mechanism. This fellowship allowed me to carry out a 9-month research internship at the Fridtjof Nansen Institute in Oslo, a leading political science research institute on a global scale (July 2009–February 2010). My time at the Institute was not only a multidimensional lesson on the Arctic and the international affairs surrounding it (owing to

² The numbers in the brackets correspond to the publication number of each title in the list of publications attached in Appendix 3a.

frequent communication with luminaries in the field. including Olav Stokke, Geir Hønneland, and Arild Moe), but perhaps most of all a chance to ‘sink my teeth’ into a truly international research process, supplemented by many contacts in institutions across Norway – contacts whom I continue to collaborate with to this day. My Norwegian colleagues, knowing my earlier penchant for EU policy, invited me to investigate the then-nascent Arctic policy of the EU, which the the Union had only begun to formulate in 2008. The fellowship in Oslo led to a series of 6 articles, published primarily in Polish academic journals such as *Stosunki Międzynarodowe – International Relations* [63], *Studia Europejskie* [65], *Nowa Europa* [64], and others [66, 67]). The range of topics included international law, the impact of climate change on the foreign policy of each country in the region, and the aforementioned Arctic policy of the EU. These pieces were supplemented by popular science articles in magazines like *Forum Akademickie* and *Przegląd Morski*. In the three years that followed, I presented at a series of conferences both in Poland and abroad while constantly penning new articles – chiefly book chapters [13, 24-27, 31] and journal articles [61, 62]. A new component of my academic journey following my return from Oslo was increasing participation in international conferences (including interdisciplinary conferences in the field of Arctic studies) and articles written in English.

One unique and important consequence of the fellowship at the Nansen Institute and my entrance into the world of international research on the Arctic was the aspiration to expand and develop this research agenda in Poland. Inspired by my Norwegian partners and with full support from the hierarchy of the Department of International Relations and the Faculty of Political Science at MCSU, I personally undertook the organization of the first academic conference in Polish history dedicated exclusively to international relations in the Arctic region. This conference, titled *The Arctic at the Dawn of the 21st Century: Between Cooperation and Rivalry* (27/11/2010) gathered around 30 speakers hailing primarily from Polish research institutes. It took place with support from the Committee on Polar Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences (CPR PAS) and it included a contribution from Jakub T. Wolski, the Ambassador for the Legal Affairs of the Arctic and the Antarctic (a special post created within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). This event helped sow the seed of further academic cooperation between a number of researchers and was continued in subsequent years in Wrocław (2012) and Kielce (2014 and 2015). The results of my research (including my role in organizing the conference and the research that stemmed from it) motivated the President of the Polish Academy of Sciences to appoint me to the Committee on Polar Research for the 2011-2014 term, during which I was one of only two social scientists.

Thanks to support from the Faculty of Political Science at MCSU and active engagement in the international association of young polar researchers (APECS), I was able to continue taking part in international conferences (Oslo and Stockholm, 2010; Tromsø, 2011; and Montreal, 2012). At the global, interdisciplinary conference in Montreal (a capstone event concluding the 4th International Polar Year), I was appointed to the academic subcommittee tasked with preparing the conference program and chairing one of the sessions – *Polar Governance, Policy and Management in the Face of Change*. Through this role I was able to set up collaboration with another well-known researcher of international relations in the Arctic – Prof. Lassi Heininen from the University of Lapland in Rovaniemi, Finland.

In constant pursuit of new challenges, in 2012 I organized a panel on the Arctic policy of the EU at the 6th *Pan-European Conference on EU Politics*, organized by the ECPR Standing Group on the European Union in Tampere. I invited researchers from France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Finland to sit in the panel, which generated further contacts and avenues for collaboration. Following this conference, I was included in the Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security, a joint initiative of the University of the Arctic and the Northern Research Forum, and began to contribute work to the Network. New international connections made for greatly expanded international collaboration, coupled with a drive to build a community of social scientists invested in research on the Arctic in Poland. These efforts led to the creation of the Social Sciences and History of Polish Polar Research Team at the CPR PAS (mentioned above), of which I was made a member. 2013 saw the publication of a volume that I edited containing a complex breakdown of international relations in the Arctic in the last decades (27 articles). This book, though published in Polish, was recognized in a review published in the international journal *Polar Record* (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0032247415000066>).

With a view to expanding my academic horizons, I participated in competitions and calls for grant applications organized by the National Science Center. In June of 2012 I obtained a grant (contract number UMO-2012/04/S/HS5/00172) in the FUGA-1 competition, which allowed me to realize a research stay at the Faculty of Management and Administration, Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce – the only Polish research institution that deals with international relations in the Far North. The goal of the visiting scholar program was to execute the research project *The Evolution of Foreign Policy Roles in International Relation in the Arctic Region*. Throughout the 3-year project I played an active role in 21 international and national conferences (co-organizing some of the conferences, sessions, and panels) and drafted 20 pieces covering an array of research topics within the scope of the project [1, 2, 7, 8, 10-12, 14-17, 21-22, 56-60]; most of them were published in the course of the 3-year visit (12 in English and 8 in Polish). The

main accomplishment that this project produced is the monograph that forms the basis of the present application [1]. I am especially proud of the articles that have appeared in internationally recognized, peer-reviewed journals of Arctic studies [56] as well as the prestigious joint publications in the same field [8]. Of similar importance was the honor of being invited to review preliminary versions of a high-level report analyzing the current social situation in the Arctic – the *Arctic Human Development Report*.

In the course of my postdoctoral research at the NSC, I was appointed by the CPR PAS to serve as a national expert for an EU project under development in 19 of Europe's leading research centers (2012-2014). Its goal was to support the European Commission in its research toward a working model of a European Arctic Information Centre (EUAIC). I was leader of a team that covered the exploitation of energy resources in the Arctic and the main author of a chapter devoted to this issue. The entirety was later published in a peer-reviewed scientific monograph released by the Brill-Martinus Nijhoff publishing house [9].

The experiences stemming from this project have turned out to be some of the most formative of my career. They encompassed new roles such as managing a group of researchers from six European countries for more than 12 months, timely publication of reports and research papers, and workshops for energy corporations, administrative workers in the Arctic states, indigenous inhabitants of the region, and fellow researchers (Tromsø, 2014). While the project was concluded in spring of 2014, follow-up work continues to be conducted and the plan to build a European Arctic Information Centre is still in the works.

In 2013, the CPR PAS selected me as a representative of Poland in the Social and Human Sciences Working Group of the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC). In 2015, I became involved with EU-PolarNet, a project financed by the EC's Horizon 2020 program that builds on the European Polar Consortium. As part of this work, I am in the process of drafting a policy paper outlining the future priorities of Arctic research in Europe, especially insofar as the social sciences are concerned. In 2015, I was once again appointed a member of the Committee on Polar Research of the PAS and subsequently elected Scientific Secretary of the Committee. Between June and October, I was head of the Journal Assessment Team, which was convoked by the CPR PAS. Since 2014, I have worked as Deputy Representative of MCSU in the Polish Polar Consortium and have also been made a member of the National Polar Research Program Working Group in the same organization.

In light of Poland's observer status with the Arctic Council, I have been collaborating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 2009. In 2010, I was chosen to form part of the Polar Affairs Working Group at the MFA. I draft expert opinions and form part of the official

delegation for the so-called Warsaw Format Meetings. Between November 2014 and March 2015, I managed a team of 4 researchers (including Polish researchers working at research institutes in Finland and Norway). Their task was to prepare a complex scientific/expert analysis of Poland's policy towards the Arctic. This publication was published in June of 2015 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [3]. The results of this work later formed the foundation for an expert seminar at the Polish Institute of International Affairs, where three deputy ministers were in attendance. My crowning achievement in my collaboration with the MFA has been the Bene Merito Honorary Distinction, which I received in October 2015 in recognition of my contributions to strengthening Poland's position on the international stage. As an expert advisor, I also collaborated with advisors from the Office of the Chancellery of the President of Poland (2014) as well as the Polish deputy chief of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly (2013).

Within the scope of my academic work, I consistently make efforts to participate in the activities of academic bodies and organizations both on the national level (CPR PAS, Polish Society of International Studies as treasurer in the Lublin branch) and on the international level, including groups such as the European International Studies Association, the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (as a mentor), and the International Arctic Social Science Association. I am also a member of the following platforms for international collaboration: (1) Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security (a joint initiative of the University of the Arctic and the Northern Research Forum); (2) Arctic-FROST: Arctic FRontiers Of SusTainability: Resources, Societies, Environments and Development in the Changing North, (3) Global Arctic, and (4) Kobe Arctic Legal Order Studies Forum.

As part of an effort to expand my skill set and hone existing skills, I take part in training programs that aim to professionalize the research process, e.g. through a series of workshops for the “BRing: Social Science for the Economy” project – a training program covering the practical aspects of bridge-building between social sciences and the economy (November 2012 – January 2013, 64 hours in total) as well as a training program on research project management organized by the Foundation for Polish Science (25-26/06/2014).

After completing a postdoctoral fellowship in October of 2015 I embarked on a several-month-long research program at the *Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies* at the *Elliot School of International Affairs*, George Washington University, thanks to a Fulbright fellowship. This research encompassed a project titled *Russia and China's Relations in the Changing Arctic: Overlapping Interests and Divergences*. The findings of this project will soon be submitted for publication in both Polish and English.

20/12/2015

