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Summary of Professional Accomplishments

1. Name and surname

WOJCIECH KONASZCZUK

2. Diplomas held, scientific/artistic degrees with the indication of the name, place, and year in which they were obtained as well as the title of the doctoral dissertation

1997 – LLM degree, Faculty of Law and Administration at Maria Curie Skłodowska University

2005 – Ph.D. degree in legal sciences, Faculty of Law and Administration at Maria Curie Skłodowska University; Ph.D. Dissertation entitled „The World Trade Organisation and Business and Financial Institutions”, prepared under the supervision of professor doctor habilitated Anna Przyborowska-Klimczak

3. Information on employment heretofore in scientific/artistic establishments

1 October 1998 – 31 November 2005 – Assistant in the Chair of Public International Law, Faculty of Law and Administration at Maria Curie Skłodowska University

1 December 2005 – present – Reader in the Chair of Public International Law, Faculty

of Law and Administration at Maria Curie Skłodowska University

1 October 2001 – 30 September 2005 – Assistant in the Institute of Law at the University of Law and Public Administration in Rzeszów

1 October 2005 – 30 September 2016 – Reader in the Chair of Constitutional Law and International Relations at the University of Law and Public Administration in Rzeszów

4. Indication of the academic achievement within the meaning of the provisions of Article 16.2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on Scientific Degrees and Titles and on Degrees and Titles in Arts (*Dziennik Ustaw* No. 65, item 595, as amended)

a) Scientific/artistic achievements

Monographic study entitled *Prawnomiędzynarodowe aspekty obrotu ropą naftową na świecie. [International Legal Aspects of Global Crude Oil Trade]*

(Author/authors, title/titles of publications, year of publication, name of publisher, reviewers)

Konaszczuk, W., *Prawnomiędzynarodowe aspekty obrotu ropą naftową na świecie. [International Legal Aspects of Global Crude Oil Trade]*, Towarzystwo Wydawnictw Naukowych Libropolis, Lublin 2017.

b) Outline of academic/artistic objective of afore-mentioned work/works and results obtained along with the use thereof

The monographic work entitled *International Legal Aspects of Global Crude Oil Trade* is the result of an in-depth study of crude oil trade in the context of international law. Basically, this study aimed at determining mutual relations between the international crude oil market and other disciplines that fall within the terms of reference of international law as well as defining the effect the former has on the entire set of regulations of international law. The research area narrowed down to crude oil as a natural resource has its strong legal rationale. In international law natural resources are governed not only by their separate legal regulations but also by international organisations established to coordinate relevant policies. The importance of natural resources underpins the establishment of such organisations as the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Organisation of Arab Petroleum

Exporting Countries (OAPEC), International Coffee Organisation, International Cotton Advisory Committee, International Olive Council (formerly the International Olive Oil Council), International Sugar Organisation, International Tin Council (no longer active) or the International Wheat Council. Diversity of legal issues relating to trading in natural resources and the primary sector was conducive to adopting the Integrated Programme for Commodities within the terms of reference of the Fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in Nairobi in 1976.

A broad canvas of theoretical material and numerous judicial decisions constituted the basis for the studies conducted. Dozens of primary sources, mainly in English, Polish, and Russian, were subject to an in-depth analysis with particular focus on international and national judicial decisions. Over 230 such decisions were studied of which 74 are referred to in the monographic work which covers over 550 pages or 29 publisher's sheets.

The practice of laying down and applying the law indicates that crude oil holds a particular place among natural resources. Therefore, the scientific aim of the work was supported by a few research problems that were handled in detail. These include the definition of the role crude oil plays in international law and the effects of crude oil on trade participants. Equally important is the isolation of legal regulations that supplement each other and those which compete or even stand in contradiction to each other. In order to achieve the aims set for the monographic study, a new element of the conceptual network, which complies with the *lex petrolea* tendencies, was determined, i.e. the boundary conditions for a newly coined crude oil environment comprising, besides legal regulations, political, economic, and social conditions. In addition to this perspective, which can be analysed horizontally, a vertical aspect was considered. In terms of the legal aspect, this leads to a clear-cut distinction between internal and international regulations that govern the international crude oil trade. That said, the main course of research was conducive to isolating detailed research problems that focused on the characteristics of various legal systems that shaped the development of legal regulations governing crude oil trade. They also proved instrumental in the establishment and in the operations of legal institutions which regulated the international crude oil environment. During the course of research the effects of the legal regulations adopted by these international organisations on the international crude oil environment was analysed alongside the effects of the international crude oil environment on the natural environment and on sustainable development. The main subject matter of research,

which entails analysing other related areas is particularly significant in practice, and, most notably, in the application of law.

The selection of research methods, and the primary application of the dogmatic method, was as important in the research conducted as the determination of the research aims. With the dogmatic method in place, it was possible to achieve results through the interpretation of the norms of international law and of national laws of different legal systems (common law and continental law). The application of the diachronic approach, in turn, gave rise to determining historical premises of the international crude oil environment as well as the climate which shapes the international market of crude oil. Statistical methods were also used wherever it was possible to demonstrate the effects of legal regulations on economy, geology or technology. With all these methods in place, it proved essential to turn to the functional method in order to demonstrate the results of the regulations that govern the international crude oil market where crude oil trading had direct influence on the community.

The application of so many different methods of research to legal studies was dictated by the need to consider the multifaceted nature of the crude oil sector across the world. This, in turn, entailed a highly formalised structure of the study with a fairly developed hierarchy of chapters and subchapters.

Chapter One focuses on the origins of the use of crude oil as a natural resource, on the development of relevant research, and, what is particularly important, on the presentation of the first legal regulations that governed the crude oil market and paved the way for later regulatory solutions of the crude oil environment. Common law played a particularly important role in this highly complex process of shaping the global market of crude oil. Another important element which created the crude oil environment was the establishment of international trading organisations as a result of the ever-growing demand for crude oil as a source of energy. Arguably, the development of science and research, and the development of the petroleum industry linked with the economic development in the 19th and 20th centuries led to the establishment of the world oil market. Dynamic, volatile, and self-contained, the process triggered numerous events reflected not only in international law but also in national legal systems. This entailed the establishment of several aspects that shaped the crude oil environment and trading such as international relations among civil law entities, among entities of international law and civil law, among national bodies of authority and natural and legal persons who, given their business activity, were international trade participants. Oil

trade was directly influenced by the rapid industrial development of the US and of Europe and Russia, albeit to a lesser degree. The growing importance of international cartels that trade in oil need to be underlined here. These are specific non-state entities which are instrumental in shaping international relations almost on a par with individual states. This assertion is of particular significance given the fact that until the end of WWII oil cartels were in a position to shape the entire oil market and to influence the content of international agreements.

Chapter Two is entirely devoted to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries – OPEC, its activity and status on the global oil market. During the course of research, it proved essential to determine the genuine premises behind the establishment of this organisation and membership therein which was far from egalitarian. While literature of the subject seems to disregard it and irrespective of the formal entitlements of the organisation to operate on the international arena, membership in this organisation depends on having a substantial net export of crude petroleum by an applying country. The need to include OPEC in the study comes from the fact that the organisation controls 82% of the natural resource in the world and 75% of oil production. The specificity of functioning of this organisation is also linked with the execution of its aims by determining production capacity and the price of oil. In its own way and on an international scale, OPEC tried to gain a monopolistic position on the international oil market, which triggered some action on the part of the UN or the OECD. The establishment of an entity that is subject to international law – a direct effect of the activity of cartels on the international oil market – proved to be a sensation. Originally set to protect the interests of its member states, the organisation has on the international scale led to some conflicts between the organisation itself and other entities of international law. OPEC is an organisation which, by way of resolutions, establishes a specific bond between its member states and their internal entities, i.e. natural and legal personae. The decisions taken by the bodies of authority within OPEC demonstrate an extremely strong streak of interventionism with respect to its members that cannot be found in other organisations. Nevertheless, OPEC is among those organisations that pay attention to scientific research and development in many areas that relate to oil trading. In addition to collecting standard membership fees to finance its activity, in the second half of the 1970s the organisation established a special fund which was later converted into the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID). The objective of this independent legal entity is to provide financial support to OPEC member states and to support the development of scientific research. The metamorphosis of the organisation and its *quasi* monopolistic position on the international oil market led to a

situation in which the UN was strongly pushed to take action and adopt resolutions on the rational use of natural resources, including oil, deeming that these resources constitute the common heritage of humanity. A common pool resource (CPR) that ensued became a springboard to transplant some solutions onto the areas of environmental protection or sustainable development. In consequence, the UN General Assembly adopted the Millennium Declaration which outlined the scope of managing natural resources and extending it by the principles and values such as protecting the common environment, peace, and security.

The studies presented in Chapter Three refer to energy security in the context of global crude oil trading. The origins of the international energy security system are associated with the embargo on petroleum supplies to the countries in the Western Hemisphere in 1973. This event prodded state entities to undertake action with a view to protecting their interests against negative effects of shortages of petroleum supplies. Security axiology as a system of values of the international community plays a dominant role now following a rise in threats during the last two decades and, consequently, a deficit in international security. Security conditions on the oil market, terrorist threats, and the role and significance of specialised organisations and international agencies in terms of their statutory aims were all analysed in depth. The steps taken in the sphere of international relations were shaped by the processes aimed at regulating the global oil market with a view to ensuring defined reserves of this resource in individual countries as well by the institutionalisation of action. The activity of the International Energy Agency (IEA) is a case in point, as it is the agency that expanded the conceptual network of energy security by introducing the concept of “unhampered access to energy sources at acceptable prices”. This has led to the development of mechanisms in the sphere of international law aimed at safeguarding the interests of states against supply shortages. Such mechanisms include bilateral and multilateral agreements between and among oil exporters and importers. A wide array of relevant solutions have been adopted under the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. However, they do not provide sufficient protection to the participants of trading in natural resources. Therefore, it seems essential to include the regulations covered in agreements concluded under the World Trade Organisation in promoting energy security policies. On the one hand, such a step will reinforce the position of the parties to the Energy Charter Treaty and, on the other, the accomplishments of the World Trade Organisation will be put to good use. It is worth bearing in mind that the issues relating to the global oil market have recently drawn the interest of NATO.

The considerations presented in Chapter Four are of particular importance to the application of law in practice. They refer to key issues of settling international disputes over the global oil market. It is a characteristic feature of the disputes that fall within the terms of reference of international law that one party demand from another party a strictly defined action or omission to act, and places such demands in the context of international law norms, customs or universal principles of law. The root cause of the dispute invariably lies in the interest of the claimant acting under the authority of international law. For a dispute to arise it is of little value whether the breaching entity is a state or any other international law entity. The characteristic elements of international disputes that fall within the terms of reference of oil trading include their legal nature, diversity of entities involved, diversity of courts and *quasi* court institutions, arbitration bodies or specialised bodies within certain organisations. The subject matters of most disputes include violation of legal provisions of internationally accepted laws on the environment, maritime law, nationalisation of foreign entities and breaches of legal norms by members of international organisations. In terms of the parties involved, most disputes are between states, legal entities that act on behalf of states, international organisations, and, finally, international legal entities. It should be underlined that in the case of disputes in which at least one party is a body of state authority, there is a basic restriction deriving from the doctrine of state immunity, which basically protects states from being a party to court proceedings. In terms of norms of international law, a particular situation occurs in the context of settling disputes involving OPEC member states, since where oil trading is concerned, such states can be a party to litigation as a state entity and as a member of an international organisation. In the latter case, it is the international organisation that is a party to a dispute, and, as such, it also enjoys immunity against court proceedings.

Dispute settled within the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) are of a totally different nature. This results from the legal solutions adopted by the organisation. They are highly comprehensive, uniform and transparent, and derive from the internal structure of the organisation which comprises case-specific panels, i.e. the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) and the Appellate Body of the WTO. Such a solution supports dispute settlements of the countries which are members of the WTO and OPEC at the same time. The conflict between the statutory aim of OPEC, i.e. controlling the petroleum output, and the principle of lifting quantitative restrictions in trade stipulated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which is an integral part of the WTO legal system, remains at present an unsettled issue. The role of international arbitration in settling disputes continues to grow.

Chapter Five is entirely devoted to matters essential from the point of view of

universal international law, i.e. sustainable development issues in the context of the global oil environment. This is also linked to the need to harmonise the international law on environmental protection, economic growth and social development, a paradigm dictated by the needs of the generations to come. Given the principles of sustainable growth, global oil trade is the subject of interest of international finance and business organisations such as the World Bank Group (WBG), International Monetary Fund, and the WTO. These institutions implement projects in support of sustainable growth through programmes that help combat poverty in the countries rich in oil resources which have rational policies of oil exploitation and management in place. This market is directly linked to the areas that are regulated in the context of sustainable growth, as borne out by the establishment of the Commission on Sustainable Development (now High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development) operating within the framework of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. ECOSOC is responsible for the harmonisation and integration of international regulations on the environment and the principles of sustainable development. The implementation of the principles of sustainable growth in the petroleum industry is also connected with the adoption of certain standards that determine sustainable growth issues in future by the largest international banks, in compliance with the guidelines of the World Bank. Laying down legal norms on the basis of the principle of sustainable growth in the energy sector that relies on crude oil requires the inclusion of such premises as the drive of countries towards an increased use of energy, depletion of oil resources, lack of energy security, and inadequate legal regulations in this area on the global scale. A detailed analysis of the present state of affairs has enabled the author to present his own, largely critical, assessment of the activity of the UN relating to the programmes where oil trade is involved.

In terms of a common pool resource (CPR), the studies presented in the last chapter of the elaboration are particularly important from the practical point of view. The global environmental protection policy is crucial for the global oil environment, since, on the one hand, relevant international regulations refer directly to environmental protection and, on the other hand, regulate irregularities in oil use. The norms of international law concerning environmental protection remain closely linked to economic growth and social development issues from the angle of oil trade. They have a major influence on the shaping of rights and obligations of the participants in oil trade. There are two groups of such norms. The first one includes regulations relating to the protection of natural resources such as oil as a common pool resource. The other one includes regulations which derive from the processes relating to oil trade, i.e. transport, production, and use of products obtained through fractional

distillation. A search for specific normative solutions initiated by the international community was prompted by the Torrey Canyon oil spill in 1967 which brought about an environmental disaster. In 1970 the UN presented an environmental protection programme which gave rise to the development of a narrow field of environmental law and focused solely on preventing oil related contamination of the environment. A close analysis of international regulations reveals that international environmental law aiming at preventing oil related contamination is well regulated in the context of bilateral and multilateral agreements as well as in the context of the environmental regime adopted under the auspices of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO). At the core of this international axiology lie the links between environmental protection, sustainable development, and oil contamination. It is worth bearing in mind that in the light of the international agreements in place, the main ideas of sustainable development are not connected exclusively with environmental protection but also with the needs relating to world economy and living standards of all people.

In conclusion, it should be indicated that there exists some polarisation among the organisation responsible for oil trade on an international scale, and this has been confirmed unequivocally by the comprehensive analysis of the legal mechanisms in place. The first group comprises regulations whose effectiveness is related to business activity while the other covers the remaining regulations which take into consideration environmental protection, sustainable growth and international security. This thesis is also justified on the ground of law-making activity of international organisations which deal with oil trade and which have developed regulatory mechanisms in this area. The UN has made a particular contribution to the matter in question in its activity, as it has dealt with various aspects of sustainable development, international human rights protection system, environmental protection and, last but not least, international security. Various trends, concepts, and theories that clash on the global oil market have led to the development of “unity and separation” with respect to the matter of global energy security. The subject matter of the research conducted – in line with the research problems outline at the beginning – included major issues relating to the functioning of legal mechanisms that regulate oil trade. Such studies could not be conducted without due consideration for the factors that influence global oil trade and which together constitute international petroleum environment. The conclusions and proposals included in this monographic work result from in-depth studies of international law. This work organises the knowledge of issues relating to global oil trade and puts it in order.

From the practical point of view, this monographic work can prove particularly useful to specialised readers comprising, first of all, practitioners who operate on the oil market as

independent specialists or those associated with courts, international tribunals and commissions, both standing and ad hoc. This monograph also includes key issues that fall within the terms of reference of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the area in question, and it also indicates new directions of activity for international law entities. The role of practitioners in this field is invariably related to the settlement of international disputes. In this respect, the directions of development of the global oil environment in future, as charted in this monographic study, may prove particularly interesting. The results of this study may also constitute guidelines for further work on legal regulations in individual countries. One of the most important and practical indications resulting from this study is the charting of directions in which legal solutions should go within the terms of reference of sustainable development and global solutions of environmental law. Once translated into English, this monograph has every chance of becoming an important indicator of future cooperation on the global crude oil market. This assertion comes from the fact that most issues relating to the global crude oil environment have been systematized and presented with due consideration for the historical context.

Summary of other scientific/research or artistic achievements

My scientific and research achievements to date cover over thirty publications of which thirty have been published since I obtained my doctoral degree in legal sciences (both in traditional and digital form) . These publications include the authorship of a monographic study, co-authorship of handbooks: one in Russian and the other in Ukrainian, co-editorship of a handbook in Russian, and the authorship of a few expert opinions within the framework of a project financed internationally. I am also the author of several scientific articles in Polish, English, and Russian. My scientific and research activity has also covered active participation in international conferences, symposia, and international projects. This has been conducted within the framework of a national grant financed by the State Committee for Scientific Research and an international grant within the framework of the Tempus Programme financed by the European Commission.

My scientific and research work prior to obtaining my doctoral degree and immediately after focused largely on the legal aspects of international business relations, and, specifically, on commodity trading, issues relating to energy security and threats to such security, and the status of international organisations in view of the free trade policy. It should be underlined that during my 18 year scientific career my interests expanded naturally to new research areas

linked directly and indirectly with my main field of studies. Following the changes on the international arena, my interests concentrated on the energy security regulations and regulations pertaining to the sources of energy in particular, legal aspects of international security, terrorist threats and, on a much smaller scale, on human rights. Such an array of scholarly interests has been reflected in my scientific articles, chapters in books, papers delivered during various scientific conferences and in research projects.

Matters that fall within the terms of reference of international business were among my prime focal area already before obtaining my doctoral degree. This stemmed initially from the desire of new subjects of international law – legal successors of the former USSR – to play a major role in shaping business relations on the international arena. An opportunity to conduct research and participate in study tours to seek out source materials in the USA at the beginning of the new millennium was equally formative. The fruits of my first studies were presented in the following articles: Konaszczuk, W., “Формально-правовые основы трансграничного хозяйственного сотрудничества между Республикой Польша и Республикой Беларуси”, *Право и современность*, БГУ Но 22/2001, Минск 2001, and Konaszczuk, W., “Formalnoprawne podstawy transgranicznej współpracy gospodarczej pomiędzy Rzeczpospolitą Polską a Republiką Białoruś”, *Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin Publishing House*, Vol. XLVIII, Sectio G, Annales 2001.

Obtaining a grant within the framework of the research project entitled “Legal Aspects of Business Transactions of Poland in Light of its Membership in the WTO and Accession to the EU” helped me focus on my Ph.D. dissertation and, more importantly, on capitalising on the scientific achievements of researchers in the US. As a result of my studies conducted both home and abroad, I prepared my Ph.D. dissertation under the academic supervision of Professor doctor habilitated Anna Przyborowska-Klimczak entitled *The World Trade Organisation in the System of Business and Financial Institutions*.

After obtaining my Ph.D. degree in legal sciences I concentrated my scientific interests on legal aspects of cooperation among legal entities in the sphere of international business law with due consideration for the practical application of legal regulations. The research was conducted in two directions. The first one, which comes somewhat from the effects of applying international law to business transactions across the world, focused essentially on trade. Relevant studies conducted for several years were described at length in scientific articles published in Poland and abroad. These include inter alia: Konaszczuk, W., “Umowy w zakresie usług zawierane w ramach Światowej Organizacji Handlu (WTO) –

wybrane zagadnienia” [Service Agreements Concluded within the Framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) – Selected Issues], *Studia Iuridica Lublinensia* 2007, No. 10; Konaszczuk, W., “Relacje między Światową Organizacją Handlu a Międzynarodowym Funduszem Walutowym w niektórych dziedzinach obrotu gospodarczego” [Relationships between the World Trade Organisation and the International Monetary Fund in Selected Areas of the Economy], Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Publishing House, Sectio G, *Annales LIV/LV 2007–2008.*, Konaszczuk, W.; “Postępowanie rozstrzygania sporów w ramach systemu WTO/GATT” [Dispute Resolution Proceedings within the Framework of the WTO/GATT System] in: *Kodyfikacja postępowania administracyjnego na 50th rocznicę uchwalenia KPA [Codification of Administrative Procedure on the 50th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Code of Administrative Procedure]*, ed. J. Niczyporuk, Publishing House of the University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin, Lublin 2010.

The ever-changing international business environment in the context of the evolution of statutory aims of business and financial organisations gave rise to the inclusion of the geographical location of Poland and its effects in the context of the membership of Russia in the World Trade Organisation. It goes without saying that this membership has had an effect on the economic status of Russia itself as well as of the countries belonging to the regional economic community (e.g. Belarus and Kazakhstan). My research findings were included in the following articles: Konaszczuk, W., “Правовая характеристика отношений между Всемирной Торговой Организацией (ВТО) и Международным Валютным Фондом на примере практики регулирования споров”, *Право.бу – Научно практический журнал. Национальный центр правовой информации Республики Беларусь*, No. 4/2016 (42); Konaszczuk, W., “Процедура урегулирования споров в рамках системы ГАТТ/ВТО: юридический анализ”, *Право.бу – Научно практический журнал. Национальный центр правовой информации Республики Беларусь*, No. 1/2016 (39); Konaszczuk, W. and Kamyankou V., “Современные процедуры урегулирования споров в ГАТТ/ВТО”, *Юстиция Беларуси* 2016, No. 3.

The other research area is directly linked to the first one in terms of the application of international legal solutions and relates to security issues, and, by extension, to energy security. This, in turn, entails, beyond any doubt, trading in energy resources such as crude oil and natural gas. Energy security of Poland and the EU have been thoroughly analysed and later presented in the form of scientific articles. These studies focused on the solutions in place and conclusions for future. Relevant elaborations include: Konaszczuk, W., “Wybrane

zagadnienia polityki bezpieczeństwa energetycznego UE” [Selected Aspects of the EU Energy Security Policy], in: *Prawo międzynarodowe wobec wyzwań współczesnego świata [International Law in the Face of Modern World Challenges]* ed. E. Dynia, University of Rzeszów Publishing House 2009.; Konaszczuk, W., “Bezpieczeństwo energetyczne Polski w aspekcie współpracy UE i Federacji Rosyjskiej w dziedzinie obrotu ropą naftową i gazem ziemnym” [Poland’s Energy Security in the Context of Cooperation between the EU and the Russian Federation in the Area of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Trade], in: *Bezpieczeństwo RP w wymiarze narodowym i międzynarodowym [Security of the Republic of Poland in the National and International Perspective]*, eds. M. Marszałek, G. Sobolewski, and T. Konopka, Publishing House of Bolesław Markowski School of Economics in Kielce, Vol. II, Kielce 2012; Konaszczuk, W., “Aspects of Polish and European Energy Security – Relations with the Russian Federation”, in: *The Practical and Theoretical Approach to the Issue of Security*, Publishing House of Bolesław Markowski School of Economics in Kielce, Kielce 2013; Konaszczuk, W., “Zarządzanie kryzysowe jako element bezpieczeństwa państwa w sytuacji ograniczenia lub braku dostaw gazu ziemnego tranzytem przez Ukrainę do Polski z Federacji Rosyjskiej w świetle regulacji unijnych i krajowych” [Crisis Management as an Element of National Security in the Event of Shortage or Lack of Natural Gas Transiting through Ukraine from the Russian Federation to Poland, in the Light of European and National Legislations] , in: *Współpraca międzynarodowa w zakresie zarządzania kryzysowego. Teoria i praktyka. [International Cooperation on Crisis Management. Theory and Practice.]* Publishing House of the University of Law and Administration, Rzeszów 2013; Konaszczuk, W., “Realizacja przez państwo modelu bezpieczeństwa energetycznego jako prawa obywateli do odpowiedniego poziomu życia” [Implementation of an Energy Security Model by the State to Secure the Citizens’ Right to Adequate Living Standards], in: *Uniwersalny system ochrony praw człowieka. Aksjologia – instytucje – efektywność [Universal System for the Protection of Human Rights. Axiology – Institutions – Effectiveness]*, ed. J. Jaskiernia, Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2015.

There is no doubt that energy security is part and parcel of the international security system.

It should be underlined that in the course of my research completely new phenomena triggered by negative tendencies within the area of international law were observed. These include terrorist threat and the appearance of security deficit. Once defined, this gave rise to an in-depth study into threats brought about by terrorism, the effects of legal regulations on human rights, and some practical considerations relating to the provision of security to people.

The results of my work were presented in the following articles: Konaszczuk, W., “Угроза террористических актов ЕВРО-2012 в Польше и на Украине – очерко проблеме”, http://security-ua.com/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=2176:ugroza-terroristicheskikh-aktov-evro-2012-v-polshe-i-na-ukraine-ocherk-problemyi&Itemid=574&lang=ru.; Konaszczuk, W., “Юридические основы деятельности польских детективных и охранных компаний в контексте законодательства ЕС”, http://www.security-ua.com/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1735:polskoe-pole-yuridicheskie-osnovyi-deyatelnosti-polskih-detektivnyih-i-ohrannyih-kompaniy-v-kontekste-zakonodatelstva-es&Itemid=574&lang=ru.; Konaszczuk, W., “Охрана и страхование в Польше”, http://www.security-ua.com/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=1851:ohrana_i_strahovanie_v_polshe&Itemid=574&lang=ru.; Konaszczuk, W., “Особенности украинского охранного рынка”, http://www.security-ua.com/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=4334:osobennosti-ukrainskogo-ohrannogo-ryinka&Itemid=581&lang=ru.; Konaszczuk, W. and Tokarski, M., *Bezpieczeństwo załóg i pasażerów statków powietrznych w świetle standardów Konwencji o Międzynarodowym Lotnictwie Cywilnym w polskim prawie lotniczym [Aircraft Crew and Passenger Security in the Light of the Norms of the Convention on International Civil Aviation in Polish Aviation Law]*, *Przegląd Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego* 2014, No. 10(6).; Konaszczuk, W., “Geneza przestępczości zorganizowanej w Rosji do 1918 roku” [Genesis of Organised Crime in Russia after 1918], in: *Rola organów bezpieczeństwa publicznego w przeciwdziałaniu przestępczości – zagadnienia wybrane [Role of National Security Authorities in Crime Prevention – Selected Issues]*, eds.: K. Hypś and K. Kolek, Lublin Archdiocese Publishing House, Lublin 2014; Konaszczuk, W. and Tokarski, M., “Uzawodowienie służb mundurowych w Unii Europejskiej na przykładzie Sił Zbrojnych RP” [Professionalization of Uniformed Services on the Example of the Polish Armed Forces], *Studia Iuridica Lublinensia*, Vol. XXIV, 2015; Konaszczuk, W., “Geneza bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego w Unii Europejskiej” [Genesis of Internal Security in the EU] in: *System bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego [Internal Security Systems]*, eds. C. Kłak and P. Niemczuk, Publishing House of Przemysł - Rzeszów College of Law and Administration, 2017 (in print); Konaszczuk, W., “Ideologies”, in: *System bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego [Internal Security System]*, eds. C. Kłak and P. Niemczuk, Publishing House of Przemysł - Rzeszów College of Law and Administration, 2017 (in print); Konaszczuk, W., “Rozwój bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego w stosunkach międzynarodowych” [Development of Internal Security in International Relations], in: *System bezpieczeństwa wewnętrznego [Internal Security Systems]*, eds. C. Kłak and P. Niemczuk, Publishing House of Przemysł - Rzeszów College of Law and Administration, 2017 (in print).

Security System], eds. C. Kłak and P. Niemczuk, Publishing House of Przemysł - Rzeszów College of Law and Administration, 2017 (in print).

The research areas mentioned above are invariably connected to the rapid expansion of international security regulations, and as such, they have a bearing on human rights protection.. This is a natural offshoot of my scientific work as an international law specialist, and, apparently, its significance continues to grow. The effects of legal solutions in the area of security was the subject matter of the following articles: Konaszczuk, W., “System pomocy prawnej w Rosji” [System of Legal Assistance in Russia], in: *Świadczenie pomocy prawnej w państwach europejskich [Provision of Legal Assistance in the European Countries]*, ed. A. Bereza, Publishing House of the Centre for Research, Study and Legislation of the National Bar of Legal Advisers, Warsaw 2013; Konaszczuk, W., “Bezpieczeństwo obrotu prawnego w Federacji Rosyjskiej w świetle prawa jej obywateli do bezpłatnej pomocy prawnej” [Security of Legal Transactions in the Russian Federation Relative to its Citizens’ Right to Free Legal Assistance], in: *Aktualne problemy prawa polskiego, europejskiego i międzynarodowego [Current Problems in Polish, European and International Law]*, ed. W. Orłowski, Libropolis Scientific Publishers Association, Lublin 2014; Konaszczuk, W., “Realizacja przez państwo modelu bezpieczeństwa energetycznego jako prawa obywateli do odpowiedniego poziomu życia” [Implementation of an Energy Security Model by the State to Secure the Citizens’ Right to Adequate Living Standards], in: *Uniwersalny system ochrony praw człowieka. Aksjologia – instytucje – efektywność [Universal System for the Protection of Human Rights. Axiology – Institutions – Effectiveness]*, ed. J. Jaskiernia, Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2015; Konaszczuk, W., “Przeciwdziałanie i eliminacja zagrożeń terrorystycznych a ochrona praw człowieka – próba refleksji” [Prevention and Elimination of Terrorist Threats and Human Rights Protection – A Reflection], in: *Uniwersalne standardy ochrony praw człowieka a funkcjonowanie systemów politycznych w dobie wyzwań globalnych [Universal Standards of Human Rights Protection and the Functioning of Political Systems in the Face of Global Challenges]*, ed. J. Jaskiernia, Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2016.

It is worth bearing in mind that my studies conducted in the area of international business transactions also encompassed research within the framework of an international scientific project that grouped representatives of higher education institutions from EU Member States as well as from outside (e.g. Belarus and Ukraine). My work was recognised and praised internationally, and I was invited to join a team of experts working on the issues of international trade. I became a co-editor of a popular handbook Konaszczuk W. [co-edited

with U. Hellmann, V. Kamyankou, Y. Amelchenya, and I. Belskaya], *Economic Law and Alternative Dispute Resolution, Theory and Practice of Mediation in the Commercial Sphere*, Publishing Centre of the Belarusian State University, Minsk 2015. and the author a few chapters in two other handbooks: one in Russian, i.e.: Konaszczuk, W., “Особенности медиации в Европейском Союзе”, [in:] *Economic Law and Alternative Dispute Resolution, Theory and Practice of Mediation in the Commercial Sphere*, Eds. U. Hellmann, V. Kamyankou, Y. Amelchenya, I. Belskaya, and W. Konaszczuk, Publishing Centre of the Belarusian State University, Minsk 2015; Konaszczuk, W., “Этика в медиации, ее психологический аспект как неотъемлемая часть института”, [in:] *Theory and Practice of Mediation in the Commercial Sphere*, Eds. U. Hellmann, V. Kamyankou, Y. Amelchenya, I. Belskaya, and W. Konaszczuk, Publishing Centre of the Belarusian State University, Minsk 2015, and one in Ukrainian, i.e. Konaszczuk W., “Місце міжнародного торгового арбітражу в системі юридичних органів”, [in:] *Міжнародний комерційний арбітраж*, / Білоусов Ю.В., Конащук В., Коссак В.М. та ін.; заред. В.М. Коссака. – Хмельницький: Хмельницький університет управління та права, 2015.

The results of my research in the areas specified above are reflected in my work in various panels of experts, in the practice of decision making in international commercial arbitration, and in my own legal practice.



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