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Lublin, 15 January 2019

Attachment 3

Summary of Professional Accomplishments

1. Name and surname: Konrad Pawłowski

2. Diplomas, scientific degrees with the title, place and year of their obtaining and the title of doctoral thesis

(1) Five-year Master studies in Political Science at the Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Master thesis written under the supervision of Prof. Andrzej Czarnocki. MA thesis: *Serbian-Albanian conflict in Yugoslavia*. Master degree in Political Science with the specialization in International Relations obtained on 26 June 2001.

(2) Five-year Master studies in Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Master thesis written under the supervision of Prof. Tadeusz Bojarski. MA thesis: *The Conditional Discontinuation of the Criminal Proceedings*. Master degree in Law obtained on 25 September 2003.

(3) Four-year doctoral studies in the area of Political Sciences at the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Doctoral dissertation written under the supervision of Prof. Andrzej Czarnocki. Ph.D. thesis: *The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Intervention in Kosovo.* Reviewers of the dissertation: Prof. Marek Pietraś (Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University) and Prof. Kazimierz Łastawski (Institute of Political Science, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland). Public defense of the doctoral thesis at the Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, on 18 November 2005. Scientific degree of Doctor of Humanities in the area of Political Sciences obtained by decision of the Council of the Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, on 24 November 2005.

3. Information on employment in academic institutions

(1) From 2005 until now a researcher and a lecturer at the Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. In the years 2005-2006, an assistant and later an assistant professor at the Department of International Relations, Political Science Faculty, UMCS. Maria Curie-Skłodowska University is the place of my primary employment in terms of Polish law on higher education;

(2) A lecturer at the University of Economics and Innovations in Lublin (2007-2011). Employment under a civil law contract and the contract of employment. This was my additional workplace in terms of Polish law on higher education;

(3) Lecturer at the: Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Branch Campus in Radom (2003-2004), The Bishop Jan Chrapek Higher School of Business in Radom (2004) and the University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin (2005-2007). Employment under a civil law contracts.

4. Accomplishments in terms of Art. 16.2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 Law on Academic Degrees and Title and Degrees and Title in the Arts (Official Journal of Laws of 2016, item 882, as amended by Official Journal of Laws of 2016, item 1311)

a) The title of scientific achievement

The monograph: *The Statehood of Kosovo: Genesis, Conditioning, Present Day*

b) The Author, the title of publication, the year of publication, the publishing company, book reviewers

Konrad Pawłowski, *The Statehood of Kosovo: Genesis, Conditioning, Present Day*, Lublin 2018, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, pp. 759, ISBN 978-83-227-9160-8.

The book reviewer: Prof. Dariusz Wybranowski, Institute of Political Science and European Studies, Faculty of Humanities, The University of Szczecin.

c) The goal of the scientific research of the abovementioned publication, its conclusions and possible application

The monograph *The Statehood of Kosovo: Genesis, Conditioning, Present Day* fits into the long-term studies on the region of Southeast Europe, international disputes and armed conflicts as well as international legal order in a Post-Cold War world. These research topics were developed by the Author as part of original and statutory research, developed over the years by the Department of International Relations of the Faculty of Political Science, UMCS.

This publication sums up and completes a dozen years of the Author's studies on the political history of Kosovo and inhabitants of this territory in the19th and 20th century. While the first monograph [*Kosovo. Conflict and Intervention*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2008] is focused on the question of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization military intervention against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1999) and represents the classical analysis in the field of International Relations, the second book [*Serbian-Albanian Conflict in Kosovo Between the Years 1999 and 2014. Characteristics, Conditioning and Forms of Social Conflict*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2016] emphasizes the sociological and anthropological aspects of the conflict, the publication on Kosovo's statehood submitted for the evaluation remains embedded into Political Sciences. However, the dissertation also reflects on the perspectives and achievements of subsequent scientific disciplines.

The subject of research of this monograph is Kosovo's statehood – its theoretical foundations (epistemological dimension), genesis and conditioning (historical dimension), construction (ontological dimension) and functioning (functional dimension).

The in-depth research study on the statehood of Kosovo is justified by a number of arguments. Certainly, these include the whole specificity of the state-building process which led to the creation of the Republic of Kosovo as well as the dissimilarity of Kosovo's statehood among other successor states of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It is also a fact that Kosovo's statehood, which enjoys limited international recognition, remains one of the most complex international problems that generates challenges to international security at the sub-regional (Western Balkans), regional (Southeast Europe) and continental (Europe) level as well as fits into a broader context of the evolution of the international order after the end of the Cold War. The analysis of the scientific literature on the Kosovo issue also shows that this topic remains the subject of an unstoppable controversy and academic disputes. Consequently, the publications about Kosovo represent different perspectives and narratives – sometimes even extreme positions that unequivocally reject the existence of Kosovo's statehood, define Kosovo as an artificial, permanently unstable and dysfunctional state or perceive its functioning as an aberration in the international system and a violation of fundamental norms of international law that causes a serious threat to the stability of the international world order. Finally, the study on this issue justifies also a small number of monographs which present the contemporary picture of the statehood of Kosovo. It is because the broadly defined question of Kosovo appears usually at academic publications in the field of international law, regional studies, armed conflicts and international security, where prevails a synthetic approach with a high degree of generality. The arguments presented above therefore justify the need for an in-depth scientific research on the statehood of Kosovo.

The general scientific objective of this publication comes down to conducting a qualitative case study of the state formation process in the territory of Kosovo, which is taking into account the historical background, type, specificity, organization and functioning of the case, its context (i.e. the environmental, political, legal, social, cultural, economic, military and international context of the case) and effects. The cognitive purposes of the research include: an analysis of the origin, phases and conditioning of the state-building process leading to the creation of the Republic of Kosovo as well as a presentation of the possibly full picture of the organization (construction) of Kosovo's statehood. The theoretical objective of the study is, in turn, to capture the general laws of development and functioning of the statehood of Kosovo both in the internal and international dimensions. This publication therefore seeks to make a transition from the description of political and social reality in Kosovo into the scientific study, which is discovering objectively existing trends and regularities, defining the general laws of functioning of Kosovo's statehood as well as explaining existing phenomena and processes.

The scientific purposes of the dissertation lead to the formulation of the research questions which guide the whole research process and position considerations presented at the individual chapters of the publication. Author therefore seeks to answer the following general questions: What elements do form the empirical and legal structure of the statehood? How did the political process that led to the declaration of independence and the establishment of the Republic of Kosovo look like? How is the empirical and legal statehood of Kosovo 'constructed'? In other words, how does it look like? Finally, how does Kosovo's statehood actually function ('work'), both internally and internationally?

The general research assumption which is accompanying the process of creating of this publication relies on neutrality regarding the international legal status of Kosovo. The Author does not attempt then to prove the existence or non-existence of the state of Kosovo or determine whether Kosovo is a state or not, but by accepting the idea of universal scientific truth, presents and analyzes objectively occurring state-building

processes, shows their evolution and the scale of advancement, as well as their determinants, the whole specificity, successes, limitations, problems, challenges and threats.

The subject of research and the scientific purposes of this dissertation lead to the following scientific hypotheses and their subsequent verification:

- *Hypothesis No. 1*: The problem of Kosovo's statehood is not solely the result of the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, because the dispute over the Kosovo territory dates back to the period of disintegration of the Ottoman Empire in Southeast Europe and throughout the 20th century led to clearly conflictual relations between the Kosovo Albanians and Serbian state;
- *Hypothesis No. 2*: The activities of the international community in Kosovo since 1999, i.e: peace-enforcement, peace-building, the construction of the institutional potential of Kosovo (institution building) as well as the gradual transfer of the competences of the UN international administration to the local authorities of Kosovo, have seemed to be *de facto* an internationally supervised process of state-building, which has culminated at the Declaration of Independence of Kosovo, openly supported by a part of the international community;
- *Hypothesis No. 3*: Political and legal controversies that accompany Kosovo's statehood led to the continuation of an international civilian and military presence in Kosovo which lacks legal coherence and combines both the elements of continuity and change. This complicated situation results from the fact that after Kosovo's declaration of independence UNMIK, EULEX and KFOR officially remain neutral regarding to the present international legal status of Kosovo;
- *Hypothesis No. 4*: The continuation of the Serbian-Albanian conflict over the territory of Kosovo means that internal stability, territorial integrity and international security of the Republic of Kosovo requires a continuation of the international civilian and military presence (EULEX and KFOR) in Kosovo;
- *Hypothesis No. 5*: As a consequence of the consistent refusal of recognition of the Kosovo's statehood by Serbian authorities and Kosovo Serbs, two rival, competing and mutually exclusive concepts of statehood literally 'clash' on the territory of Kosovo, i.e. the statehood of the Republic of Kosovo and the statehood of the Republic of Serbia;
- *Hypothesis No. 6*: Despite the years since the declaration of independence, the Republic of Kosovo continues to be an 'unfinished state' which is struggling with numerous internal and external problems and limitations of its statehood.

In order to verify the hypotheses, a complex research strategy was adopted. This strategy organizes the research process and determines its scope, methods and direction. It therefore positions the studies in the context of individual scientific disciplines, defines a theoretical basis of the dissertation, determines the levels of the scientific analysis, creates the analytical model (structure) of statehood, sets the methodological framework of this publication and defines the role of the empirical research within the research process.

Although the main part of the studies presented in this publication is definitely embedded in the Political Sciences, it includes also the perspectives and the achievements of the further scientific disciplines, such as History, Law, Sociology and Security Studies, which approach the phenomenon of state in various ways and often put different accents in its definition, description and evaluation. The interdisciplinary character of some scientific findings presented in this publication fits in with the new philosophy of the scientific research and reflects the ongoing changes in social sciences, which more and more

penetrate, support and complement each other.

The objectives of the presented study and its wide material scope cause the analysis of individual elements of Kosovo's statehood to refer – although certainly to a different degree – to several complementary theoretical paradigms. Within the science of International Relations, these include: structural realism (which focuses the research process on the structure and the ordering principles of the international system, analyzes the distribution of power as well as the relations and interdependencies between international actors), new liberalism (which indicates the social nature of statehood and international relations and reveals the natural character of interconnections between the intra-state and international relations) and constructivism (which emphasizes the importance of the consciousness and the identity of international actors and stresses *par excellence* social character of both domestic an international affairs). The study also refers to the sociological paradigms like: historicism (which analyzes the spatial-temporal context of the present reality and postulates its perception through the historical perspective), structuralism (which defines the social system as a complex, interdependent and institutionalized social construct and focuses the research process on the analysis of the structure of a given social system and its functioning) and functionalism (which recognizes the society as a logically organized system, which facilitates the implementation of the specific goals and satisfies a number of group and individual social needs). There is also a reference to the Legal Sciences and the theory of legal realism (which stresses the ontological, systemic, contextual, processual and functional context of the content, interpretation, existence and implementation of the norms of law). The selective reference to many complementary theoretical approaches represents a consequence of the consciously adopted theoretical eclecticism. This solution creates a comprehensive and optimal analytical perspective which allows to look at Kosovo's statehood through the perspective of various schools of thought and scientific theories.

A multi-level analytical perspective remains a second element of the adopted research strategy. As a result, in the research on the statehood of Kosovo the system level analysis and state level analysis, typical for the science of International Relations, are extended to the level of social groups (i.e. Kosovo Albanians and Serbs) and the level of individuals – ordinary inhabitants of Kosovo, who struggle every day with a series of objective problems and difficulties resulting from the whole complexity of the political and social relations existing in Kosovo, the balance of power in international relations, conflicting global interests and the rivalry of the Great Powers. The multi-level analytical perspective optimizes the research process, because it allows to present a broad conditioning and processes that define the functioning of the Kosovo's statehood as well as to find and explain the interdependencies that exist between different levels of social life, i.e. between the international system, state, large and small social groups and interpersonal levels.

The Author's construction of statehood remains the next element of the adopted research strategy. This theoretical construct is based on distinguished and inseparably interlinked criteria, as well as on the dimensions of statehood. The criteria (or elements) for statehood, the fulfillment of which justifies the opinion about the existence of a given state, include: territory, population, government, international legal personality, sovereignty and recognition. In order to optimize the process of the evaluation of the abovementioned criteria for statehood, the dimensions of Kosovo's statehood were also identified i.e. the epistemological, historical, ontological and functional dimensions. The epistemological dimension constitutes a theoretical study concerning the phenomenon of state, which systematizes basic categories, theoretical constructions and assumptions and creates a scientific basis for further detailed considerations regarding the statehood of Kosovo. The

analysis of the historical dimension of Kosovo's statehood is based on a long-term perspective reconstruction of the state-building processes that finally led to the creation of the Republic of Kosovo. The research on the ontological dimension of Kosovo's statehood covers *inter alia* environmental factors, the organization of the system of government as well as a demographic structure of Kosovo. These considerations are therefore focused on the factual construction of the empirical and legal statehood of Kosovo. The subjects of the analysis concerning the functional dimension of Kosovo's statehood are in turn the patterns of behavior, interactions, adaptive mechanisms, actions, phenomena and processes, which are reflecting the practice of political and social life in the Republic of Kosovo as well as the whole specificity of the functioning of Kosovo's statehood in the international relations.

The choice of the abovementioned analytical structure, which emphasizes a processual and complex character of statehood, justifies the very nature of the state, which *ex natura rei* remains a dynamic and multidimensional construct. The differentiation of criteria and dimensions for statehood significantly broadens the research perspective, because it supplements the traditional ('static') theoretical approach within the studies of state phenomenon, based on the analysis of the generally accepted criteria for statehood, with elements of the systemic approach, which exposes a complex, contextual, relational, dynamic and processual nature of statehood and *mutatis mutandis* with the phenomenological approach, which stresses the interpretative character of the surrounding ('real') world and underlines the role of perception, experience and awareness of the object of the scientific research in (re)construction and understanding of the existing reality. The adoption of the above structure allows to discuss a number of detailed issues, shows the whole complexity of the Kosovo's independence and captures both theoretical and practical dimensions of the discussed problems.

The empirical studies constitute the next element of the adopted research strategy, i.e. field studies conducted in Kosovo and dedicated to the processes of peace-building, state-building and nation-building. The empirical research on the Kosovo's statehood were conducted between 2011-2014 and dealt with the functioning of the public administration, courts, legislative bodies, religious institutions, international institutions and selected social groups. The field studies have significantly influenced the final form of this dissertation. Extensive empirical studies have optimized and broadened the research perspective, allowed to supplement a theoretical studies and made it possible to present a possibly full picture of Kosovo's statehood. In effect, the dissertation contains a number of scientific considerations, which represent the result of the original empirical research conducted in Kosovo, and this fact is reflected adequately in the footnotes of the publication.

The adopted research strategy also includes the use of different research methods and techniques, exploited for research purposes within the field of various social sciences. These methods include: factor analysis, institutional and legal analysis, historical analysis, comparative analysis, narrative analysis, qualitative case study, inductive method and statistical analysis. The testing techniques used for collecting and analyzing the empirical material include: direct and non-participant observation, current and prospective observation and unstructured interview. The use of multiple test methods and techniques in the research process resulted from a wide material scope of this publication as well as a partially interdisciplinary character of the conducted scientific research. It is also a logical and rational approach which allows for the accumulation of scientific knowledge and correct implementation of the cognitive and theoretical objectives of this study. As a result of the chosen research methods and techniques, this publication represents a qualitative research, which emphasizes the socially constructed nature of existing reality and concentrates on the features of objects, ongoing processes, attributed meanings and the

importance of the social experience.

The abovementioned construction of statehood remains reflected in the structure of the publication, which consists of four chapters.

Chapter I represents the epistemological basis for research on the statehood of Kosovo. It discusses selected scientific concepts, problems and theoretical issues within the field of Political Science, International Relations, International Law and Sociology, which demonstrate the complex, multidimensional and processual nature of statehood. The chapter presents i.a. the concept, the essence and the construction of statehood, relational contexts and interdependencies between individual elements (or criteria) for statehood, the importance of these elements in the process of constructing, organizing and functioning of statehood as well as the essence, general dynamics and determinants of the state-formation and state collapse processes.

The Chapter II elaborates on the genesis and a broad conditioning of Kosovo's statehood. It presents: the history of national integration of Albanians and their aspirations for independence at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the administrative status of Kosovo during the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the dispute over Kosovo's status and its role in the breakdown of SFRY, autonomous and secessionist Albanian movements in Kosovo between the years 1945 and 1999, the 'parallel state' of Kosovo Albanians, operating in the territory of Kosovo in the 1990s, Kosovo Albanian war for independence (1998-1999), the military intervention of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1999), the process of building of legal and administrative autonomy of Kosovo under the factual UN territorial administration (1999-2008) and finally, the negotiations between the Kosovo autonomous institutions and the authorities of Serbia on the final status of Kosovo (2006-2007).

The analysis of the territorial, demographic, institutional as well as legal and international construction of the statehood of Kosovo remains under consideration in Chapter III, which discusses the ontological dimension of Kosovo's statehood. To this end, among others, the following issues are presented: geographical environment, geopolitical and geo-economic position of Kosovo, demographic structure, settlement pattern and migration processes at the territory of Kosovo, the nature and structure of the system of government of the Republic of Kosovo, the continuation of the international civilian and military presence in Kosovo, the institutions of the Republic of Serbia operating at the territory of Kosovo, the scope of Kosovo's legal capacity and its capacity to perform legal acts in international relations, the conditioning and characteristics of Kosovo's sovereignty, the international recognition of Kosovo's statehood and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the accordance with international law of the Kosovo's declaration of independence.

Chapter IV analyzes the functional dimension of Kosovo's statehood. It presents patterns of behavior, social interactions, adaptive mechanisms, actions, phenomena and processes which determine the specificity of the functioning of Kosovo's statehood and results in serious limitations of its strength, scope and reach. This chapter discusses *inter alia*: the evolution of the geopolitical position of Kosovo, the functioning of Kosovo's borders, the social legitimation of Kosovo's statehood, the functioning of the social dimension of Kosovo's statehood, the mechanisms and ordering principles of the system of government in Kosovo, the formal and real limitations of Kosovo's international legal personality, the factual limitations on jurisdiction of the Kosovo authorities, which limits sovereignty of the Republic of Kosovo, the activities of the international civil and military institutions in Kosovo after Kosovo's declaration of independence and the impact of limited international recognition of Kosovo's statehood on its functioning. Finally, it discuses the whole specificity and actual evolution of bilateral relations between the

authorities of Serbia and Kosovo.

On the basis of the considerations set out in the publication, it is right and proper to say that the question of Kosovo's statehood has a complicated nature, remains one of the most controversial issues in both theory and practice of contemporary international relations and leads to controversies and fierce political disputes at the international forum. It also gives rise to serious discussions and academic debates on the interpretation, the scope and evolution of norms of the international law, which relates to creation and disintegration of states in the modern world.

In the context of *hypothesis No. 1* it must be stated that the Serbian-Albanian conflict over the territory of Kosovo dates back to the period of decline of the multinational Ottoman Empire. Throughout the 20th century the conflict over Kosovo territory antagonized relations between the Serbs and Albanians and led several times to an armed confrontation as well as acts of violence towards the other side of the conflict. In Albanian historical perspective this means almost a century of struggle for independence ('liberation') of Kosovo.

The 20th-century history of Kosovo also shows that 'unresolved national issues' of both Serbs and Kosovo Albanians have repeatedly contributed to the destabilization of the Balkan region. During this period there were cyclical changes of states' borders in the region and the status of the territory of Kosovo itself as well as the counter-actions of the defeated side, aimed to launch another systemic change. It is also a fact that throughout the 20th century the coexistence of Serbs and Albanians within one state did not reflect the democratic choice of both nations, but it was always a result of an armed confrontation and a political solution imposed on the defeated side of the conflict. Thus, the official slogan about the 'brotherhood and unity' of nations and nationalities of the SFRY did not certainly relate to the inhabitants of Kosovo, which became part of the 'first' and the 'second' Yugoslavia despite the military resistance of the Albanian population living in Kosovo. Moreover, the permanently and unambiguously conflictual character of Serbian-Albanian relations together with the growing dispute over the status of Kosovo within SFRY caused Kosovo to be the place where the process of dissolution of Yugoslavia has symbolically and actually begun in the 1980s.

With regard to the *hypothesis No. 2,* it is legitimate to state that the interim character of the UN territorial administration in Kosovo and a prolonged lack of the decision on the final status of Kosovo naturally contributed to the continuation of a political conflict over the disputed territory, subsequent acts of an inter-ethnic violence and a growing dissatisfaction of Kosovo Albanians, who since the end of the war (1999) constantly and openly demanded the acceptance of Kosovo's independence by the international community.

In order to stabilize the situation in Kosovo and – at least partially – satisfy the political aspirations of the Kosovo Albanians, between the years 2001 and 2008 UNMIK jurisdiction over the Kosovo territory was gradually reduced and stood on a limited transfer of UNMIK competences to Kosovo autonomous authorities (PISG), which was approved and supervised by the international society. As a result, over the years the system of government in Kosovo has evolved from the full and exclusive jurisdiction of the UN mission on the territory of Kosovo to the legally guaranteed division of competences between PISG and UNMIK, which nevertheless exercised overall control over the activities of Kosovo authorities. This evolution was accompanied by a consistent building of institutional and administrative capacity of PISG. The abovementioned systemic and institutional changes, which were *de facto* the internationally supervised state-building process, culminated in the Kosovo declaration of independence (2008), which was fully coordinated with the Western powers who supported the idea of Kosovo's independence.

In relation to the *hypothesis No. 3*, it should be noted that internationalized character of the dispute over the status of Kosovo prevented the adoption of the new resolution of the UN Security Council which would replace the Resolution 1244, end the UNMIK mission and correspond with the political reality in Kosovo, which exists after the declaration of independence. As a result of the above, there is a continuation of the international civilian and military presence in Kosovo (UNMIK, EULEX, KFOR, and ICR between the years 2008 and 2012), which is legally incoherent, contains the elements of a legal fiction, combines – both actual as well as formal and legal – elements of continuation and change and contributes to maintain ambiguity over Kosovo's international legal subjectivity.

In the context of the *hypothesis No. 4*, it is reasonable to state that due to prolonged multidimensional weakness of Kosovo's statehood as well as the continuation of a 'frozen' political conflict over the territory of Kosovo, an active involvement of the international community in Kosovo is still required. There are still many arguments to claim that the international engagement in Kosovo: preserves the stability in Kosovo, enforces the processes of modernization and democratization in the area of political, social and economic relations, mitigates and institutionalizes the Serbian-Albanian conflict (conflict management), normalizes relations between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Kosovo, as well as protects Kosovo's territorial integrity and its internal security. Tu sum up, there is still a need for: (a) the continuation of international civil and military presence in Kosovo (EULEX and KFOR), (b) the continuation of the multidimensional support of Kosovo's statehood from the international community and (c) the continuation of engagement of international organizations (especially the EU) and individual Western states, aimed at maintaining and developing a bilateral dialogue between the authorities in Belgrade and Prishtina.

In relation to the *hypothesis No. 5*, it should be noted that under the surface of formally existing state institutions of Kosovo and growing internal stability, the political conflict over the statehood of Kosovo continues. The fact that Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs consistently refer to separate and mutually exclusive ideas of statehood means that the unique 'clash' of two different axionormative and political perspectives takes place on the territory of Kosovo while the statehood of Kosovo and the statehood of Serbia 'overlap' there, both legally and institutionally. First, it means that Kosovo Serbs, who are formally the citizens of the Republic of Kosovo, explicitly identify themselves with the Republic of Serbia, reject the idea of Kosovo's statehood and since the end of the war (1999) have been supporting the existence and functioning of the organs and institutions of Serbia, which are subordinated to the authorities in Belgrade and still operating on the territory of Kosovo on a limited basis (for obvious reasons these institutions are declared 'illegal' by Kosovo authorities). Secondly, this means that due to the inability to completely ignore the statehood of Kosovo, Serbian population – especially the Serbs, living south of the Ibar river – is forced to partially operate within the legal and institutional order of the Kosovo's statehood, which is still *en masse* consistently questioned and rejected by Kosovo Serbs.

Moreover, although officially accepted by Serbia, the process of an administrative integration of Serbian enclaves in southern and central Kosovo and the area of northern Kosovo with the 'Albanian' part of Kosovo has a clearly limited character, is conservative, pragmatic and very slow in practice, and certainly it has not been already finished. This applies in particular to the area of north Kosovo. Although due to the implementation of bilateral agreements between Serbia and Kosovo, signed under the auspices of the EU since 2011, this territory remains 'in the process' of incorporating into institutional and legal framework of Kosovo's statehood, in reality to a large degree northern Kosovo still

functions like a part of the Republic of Serbia (so, not the Republic of Kosovo). Although in the recent years the situation in northern Kosovo has been gradually normalized and remains generally stable, it is a matter of fact that jurisdiction of Kosovo's authorities in the northern Kosovo is still mainly formal while the factual autonomy of 'Serbian' North represents the most important threat to the territorial integrity of the Republic of Kosovo.

With reference to *hypothesis No. 6*, it should be noted that due to many serious internal problems, an active, internationalized and largely politicized conflict over the present status of Kosovo as well as the policy of some states, which refuse to recognize the Republic of Kosovo and block its functioning at international relations, the process of consolidation and strengthening of Kosovo's statehood (both in internal and international dimensions) is taking place in circumstances clearly unfavorable to Kosovo, which are hindering, slowing down and limiting the success of this process. As a result, even after several years, Kosovo is still in the process of a complex and unfinished transformation, namely: (a) it is getting away from the political and economic standards of Yugoslav communism and authoritarian regime of the 1990s towards democracy, rule of law and modern capitalism; (b) it evolves from the post-war divided society (war-torn society) towards an open and multiethnic society; (c) it transitions from the status of a non-sovereign unit under a temporary international administration to the status of a universally recognized sovereign state. This means that the Republic of Kosovo remains an 'unfinished state', which got stuck in an unnatural, prolonged ('stopped') and incomplete process of 'closing' its statehood.

The above considerations lead to the conclusion that Kosovo is indeed an 'unfinished state' in each of the dimensions of its statehood, i.e.:

(a) at territorial dimension: The factual and imposed autonomy of the northern Kosovo, resulted from the defiance of Serbian population, limits a territorial jurisdiction of Kosovo authorities. As a result, the Republic of Kosovo does not control its entire territory and remains permanently divided into the Serbian north and Albanian dominated south. The Republic of Kosovo has been struggling for years with the problem of its territorial integrity and the lack of actual territorial jurisdiction in the Serbian populated northern Kosovo, where the real territorial jurisdiction is *mutatis mutandis* still exercised by the Serbian authorities, what effectively prevents the completion of state-building process led by Prishtina in northern Kosovo. The problem of territorial unity is further aggravated by the existence of Serbian enclaves south of Ibar, which remain the 'islands' of Serbia's statehood and only partially function within the Kosovo system;

(b) at social dimension: The deep, unnatural and mutually acceptable separation of the Serbian and Albanian population in Kosovo, the fact that Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs refer to an alternative and contending ideas of statehood, openly and permanently conflictual relations between the Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs, ambivalent relations between Kosovo Albanians and other ethnic groups living in Kosovo, all that relativizes to a large extent the claims and declarations of Kosovo authorities about the existence of a general social consensus in Kosovo, i.e. the inclusive state-building social contract between all ethnic groups of Kosovo, because the existence of such 'social contract' legitimizing the statehood of Kosovo relates almost exclusively to Albanian majority;

(c) at political and institutional dimension: Although the Republic of Kosovo is making progress on the way to internal stability, democracy and institutional capacity, there are still serious arguments to claim that Kosovo's statehood is characterized by a visible weakness in terms of respecting the rule of law, implementing the declared guarantees and constitutional rights as well as providing citizens with the expected level of social security. The statehood of Kosovo is therefore characterized by a

clear limitations of its strength, scope and reach, despite the long-standing institutional and financial engagement of international community, aimed at building the institutional capacity of Kosovo. In addition, due to the continuation of presence and involvement of the international community in Kosovo after the declaration of independence, the system of government in Kosovo is characterized by an actual hybridization of the governance functions, i.e. the factual joint governance, executed by the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo as well as – although indirectly and informally – foreign actors, who are still actively involved in stabilization in Kosovo and seriously influence the political system, the development and functioning of Kosovo's statehood;

(d) at international legal personality dimension: Although many years have passed since the declaration of independence, Kosovo still faces serious limitations on its legal capacity and capacity to perform legal acts in the international relations. This means that the Republic of Kosovo remains incapable of pursuing the external functions of a state in the same manner as other states and is deprived of the possibility of full and equal participation in international relations. So, there are serious arguments to claim that Kosovo is permanently functioning into a *sui generis* legal trap of an 'unfinished' transformation of its international legal personality, 'stopped' due to the refusal of recognition of Kosovo's statehood by the part of international society;

(e) at the sovereignty dimension: Although after the declaration of independence the formal sovereignty remains at the hands of Kosovo authorities, the Kosovo's statehood is also characterized by the existence of a number of serious limitations of sovereignty. The actual sovereignty of Kosovo is seriously limited by foreign dependency in the first instance, i.e. the deep reliance on multidimensional support from international organizations (nowadays, mainly the EU and NATO) and Western powers, sympathetic towards the Republic of Kosovo. This situation results in continuation of the informal but at the same time real political dependence of the Republic of Kosovo on the position of powerful foreign partners, who on the one hand support Kosovo's statehood, but on the other hand supervise, control and coordinate the development of Kosovo as well as have an informal but also real and deep impact on decisions and actions of the officially sovereign state institutions of the Republic of Kosovo. It leads to the conclusion that the statehood of Kosovo *de facto* represents the statehood of limited and supervised sovereignty, 'terminated' in the process of transition from the paradigm of governance to the paradigm of sovereignty, which represents the defining element of a state at the present time. Kosovo's sovereignty is also limited by the policy of Serbia, who still recognizes Kosovo as a part of its national territory, maintains the functioning of the elements of Serbian statehood on the Kosovo territory and takes a number of actions aimed to block, limit or obstruct the functioning of the Kosovo's statehood, both its internal and external dimensions;

(f) at the recognition dimension: However Kosovo authorities has been claiming for years that Kosovo meets all relevant criteria for statehood and taking diplomatic efforts to 'complete' the process of international recognition, expecting that it would 'unblock' Kosovo's international legal personality, these actions have not been met with the positive response from the part of international society. This difficult and disadvantaged situation seriously complicates and limits Kosovo's participation in the international relations and contributes to maintain the controversy and ambiguity in relation to Kosovo's international legal subjectivity as well as doubts about its belonging into the system of independent and sovereign states.

The considerations presented in the publication also lead to the conclusion that the Kosovo issue evades easy generalization and should be considered in a broader historical, political, legal and international context. It is also right and proper to say that although the Republic of Kosovo is continually struggling with many problems and limitations of its statehood, at the same time it fulfills generally accepted criteria for statehood to a greater extent than many widely recognized Third World Countries, commonly known as 'weak', 'falling' or 'failed' states, whose statehood has often a formal character and yet it is not questioned by the international community. Scientific studies contained in the dissertation also lead to the conclusion that although Kosovo's statehood is often – sometimes excessively – criticized and questioned, its numerous disadvantages, inadequacies, dilemmas and paradoxes are exposed, and it is certainly a fact that polemics and criticism remain at least partially legitimate, it is nevertheless hard to deny that Kosovo's statehood has been officially recognized by more than half of all states, it exists, strengthens and develops. The statehood of Kosovo is therefore an undeniably true geopolitical entity.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the submitted dissertation represents an extensive, comprehensive and multidimensional conceptualization of complex issues concerning the Kosovo's statehood, systematizes research about different areas of political and social relations and provides structured, up-to-date and substantive scientific findings. As a result of an in-depth examination of processes and phenomena in Southeast Europe and subregion of Western Balkans, this monograph contributes to the development of Regional Studies, which constitute a specialization within the Political Sciences. It can be expected that this publication would be used in academic teaching and become an important reading for students of Political Science, International Relations, European Studies, International Law, Sociology and Eastern European Studies as well as all readers interested in studies about the Balkan region. It is also hoped that the studies presented in this monograph can be used in the process of formulation and implementation of foreign policy of the Republic of Poland in relation to the region of Southeast Europe and Western Balkans.

Finally, it should be emphasized that the submitted publication represents a non-standard approach in research into the phenomenon of state and statehood, which constitutes a traditional and central field of research within Political Sciences. That is because this academic work offers a new analytical model for the studies focused on states and statehood, that in a logical, justified and functional way combines a classic ('static') and formalized approach, typical for international Legal Studies, with broad ('dynamic') and non-traditional scientific perspectives, consistently developed within Political Sciences and other social sciences. As a result, it may be expected that the theoretical and analytical construction of statehood, applied at this monograph, represents an interesting conceptual model and analytical tool which would be applied at subsequent scientific publications in the field of Political Sciences.

5. Elaboration of other scientific and research accomplishments

(1) Fields of research and main research topics

After obtaining the doctoral degree I focused my studies on 3 main research areas i.e. regional studies on the Southeast Europe, international disputes and armed conflicts as well as international legal order in a Post-Cold War world.

1.

Southeast European Studies

Regional studies on the region of Southeast Europe and subregion of Western Balkans represents a key area of research conducted by me at the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS. These studies concerned the political history of Southeast Europe, the role and importance of the region in the international relations, the internal and international disputes and conflicts in Southeast Europe, the peace processes in the former Yugoslavia, foreign policy of the Balkan states and evolution of international relations in the region of Southeast Europe. These studies resulted in subsequent monographs and scientific articles on the history and contemporaneity of political, social, economic and cultural relations in Southeast Europe. These include the following scientific publications:

(1) The monograph: *Kosovo: Conflict and Intervention*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2008, pp. 257. This publication represents an in-depth analysis of the policy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization towards Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, related to at first non-military and later a military response to the armed conflict in Kosovo. It discusses the political objectives, phases, rules of engagement, military targets as well as some technological aspects of NATO's Operation Allied Force. It also analyzes the origins, conditioning and far-reaching internal and international results of NATO's military intervention against FRY. It concludes *inter alia* that military actions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia formed part of the broader process of NATO's evolution and adaptation to the new challenges and threats of security as well as dynamic and deep systemic changes, which occurred in the international relations after the Cold War. NATO's intervention against FRY was also a clear manifestation of these changes and a major event, which contributed to their continuation;

(2) The monograph: *Serbian-Albanian Conflict in Kosovo Between the Years 1999 and 2014. Characteristics, Conditioning and Forms of Social Conflict*, Lublin 2016, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2016, pp. 235. The subject of the research presented in this publication are the methods of implementation and manifestation of the ethnic conflict over the territory of Kosovo. These issues are usually marginalized by political scientists and international relations researchers, meanwhile in practice they constitute very important elements of political and social life, which determine the specificity, dynamics and consequences of every social conflict. It also includes dozens of photographs, which substantially complement scientific findings presented in the dissertation. This publication represents a consequence of field studies conducted in Kosovo between the years 2011 and 2014 and dedicated to the peace-building, state building and nation-building processes. The studies presented in the publication come down to the conclusion that a deep and universally conscious political conflict over the status of Kosovo's territory has been continuing since the end of the war (1999). This

conflict remains manifested in almost every dimension of Serbian-Albanian relations and is characterized by a multiplicity of forms of rivalry and manifestation of mutual aversion, hostility and aggression that extend from the peaceful to physically offensive attitudes and social actions. It leads to the conclusion about the existence of a conflicted model of society, which in many aspects of its functioning hardly implements the standards of most European states and societies. I would like to emphasize that in 2017 I have received the Individual Award of the Rector of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (2nd Degree Individual Award For Academics) for this publication;

(3) The chapter in the monograph: *Determinants of regional cooperation and development in Southeast Europe*, [in:] *International Determinants of Regional Development*, B. Jóźwik, H. Ponikowski (eds.), The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin Publishing House, Lublin 2008, pp. 83-110. This publication presents a number of historical, political, social, economic and cultural factors that limit the development of the states of Southeast Europe and contribute to the continuation of the political and economic divisions at the Balkan subregion. This article includes fragments of the publication: *The Region of Southeast Europe*, [in:] *Regions in International Relations*, H. Dumała, A. Dumała, I. Topolski (eds.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2009;

(4) The chapter in the monograph: *The Region of Southeast Europe*, [in:] *Regions in International Relations*, H. Dumała, A. Dumała, I. Topolski (eds.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2009, pp. 73-100. This article discusses the broadly defined specificity of the region of Southeast Europe, integration and disintegration processes in the region, regional powers, the importance of the hard-power (i.e. military power) in the region, disputes and conflicts in Southeast Europe as well as the role of the region in the international relations;

(5) The chapter in the monograph: *The Politics of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards the Conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1991-1995)*, [in:] *Bosnia and Herzegovina Fifteen Years After the Dayton Peace Agreement. Past – Present – Future*, P. Chmielewski, S.L. Szczesio (eds.), University of Łódź Publishing House, pp. 133-157. This publication examines the determinants, conditioning, objectives and forms of involvement of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the armed conflicts at the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which took place in the first half of the 1990s. It concentrates on the engagement of the FRY authorities and its citizens in armed conflict in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also discuses the evolution of the FRY policy in relation to the successive wars, which were fought at the territory of former Yugoslavia;

(6) The chapter in the monograph: *Humanitarian Crisis in Kosovo and NATO Intervention*, [in:] *Humanitarian Solidarity*, J. Dobrowolska-Polak (ed.), The Publishing House of the Institute for Western Affairs, Poznań 2012, pp. 163-190. This article presents the humanitarian objectives of NATO's military intervention against the FRY (1999) and points out that this intervention constituted primarily the response of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the actual humanitarian crisis in Kosovo. This article includes fragments of the monograph: *Kosovo: Conflict and Intervention*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2008;

(7) The chapter in the monograph: *Political System of Kosovo*, [in:] *Political Systems of the Balkan States*, T. Bichta, M. Podolak (eds.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2012, pp. 271-302. The article discuses main constitutive elements of the political system of the Republic of Kosovo, which determine the shape and functioning of the political system. It therefore presents the evolution of the Kosovo's political system since the end of the war (1999) until contemporary times, system's structure, constitutional principles, political actors, public authorities, international institutions, which operate in

Kosovo as well as internal and international conditioning of political system. It also discusses fundamental political problems and challenges to the political system. Finally, it concludes that Kosovo's political system is characterized by its visible specificity, constantly evolves, is seriously complicated in political and legal terms and represents a modern example of a *sui generis* internationalized political system;

(8) The chapter in the monograph: *Kosovo – from Military Intervention to Declaration of Independence*, [in:] *The Balkans in the Euro-Atlantic Security System*, A. Głowacki, S.L. Szczesio (eds.), University of Łódź Publishing House, Łódź 2014, pp. 485-500. This publication analyzes the phases, determinants and conditioning (internal and international) of the political process that culminated at the declaration of independence of Kosovo in 2008 and the recognition of Kosovo's statehood by many members of the international community;

(9) The chapter in the monograph: *State Border or Administrative Boundary Line? Serbian-Albanian Dispute over Kosovo after Declaration of Independence*, [in:] *Border Conflicts in the Contemporary World*, A. Moraczewska, W. Janicki (eds.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, pp. 107-132. This article examines the course, conditioning and effects of the dispute over the status of the border between Kosovo and Serbia, which between the years 2011 and 2012 led to the acts of violence and roadblocks in northern Kosovo;

(10) The chapter in the monograph: *Determinants of Disintegration Processes at the Territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its Successor States After the Cold War*, [in:] *Central and Eastern Europe in the Process of Transformation and Integration. The Security Dimension*, H. Chałupczak, M. Pietraś, J. Misiągiewicz (eds.), Officina Simonidis Publishing House, Zamość 2016, pp. 113-139. This publication indicates the existence of interdependent historical, political, social, economic, cultural and systemic (international) factors that led to the disintegration of SFRY in the 1990s and the establishment of seven successive states at the territory of Former Yugoslavia;

(11) The article at the journal: *Serbian-Albanian Conflict in Yugoslavia*, "Consensus" 2001, No. 1, pp. 8-37 (published before obtaining a doctoral degree). This article presents a brief history of Serbian-Albanian conflict over Kosovo after the Second World War until the NATO military intervention against FRY. It stresses the permanently conflictual relations between Serbs and Albanians in the decades of communist Yugoslavia. It also argues that in the 1980s and 1990s Serbian-Albanian conflict over Kosovo territory has substantially contributed to the weakening and dissolution of former Yugoslavia;

(12) The article in the journal: *Historical Conditioning of the Serbian-Albanian Conflict (until 1918)*, "Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska", Sectio K, 2003, vol. X, pp. 41-55 (published before obtaining a doctoral degree). This publication presents the brief history of the Serbian-Albanian relations from the medieval era until the end of the First World War and establishment of the first multinational Yugoslav state, i.e. the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. It examines a wide historical perspective of the present hostility between Serbs and Albanians. It discuses migration processes in the Balkans and Kosovo territory from the Ancient times, the rise and fall of medieval Serbian Kingdom, cultural dimension of the Kosovo conflict, the centuries of the Ottoman rule in the Balkans, as well as the national awakening and conflictual territorial aspirations of Serbs and Albanians at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. It finally argues that the complicated history of the Balkans has significantly contributed to the deterioration of Serbian-Albanian relations and the present dispute over the Kosovo territory;

(13) The article in the journal: *National Minorities in the Balkans. Historical Conditioning and the Present Time*, "Consensus" 2003, No. 4, pp. 11-30 (published before obtaining a doctoral degree). This publication discusses the question of national minorities in Albania,

Bulgaria, Greece and Macedonia. It presents some historical aspects and contemporary times of complicated relations between national minorities and abovementioned states of the Southeast Europe. It finally concludes that unfinished national issues in the region still cause a threat to the stability of Southeast Europe;
(14) The article in the journal: *Kosovo in the Process of European Integration*, [in:] *National Conflicts and European Aspirations of the Balkan States*, M. Filipowicz (ed.), "Yearbook of the Institute of East-Central Europe" 2011, No. 2, pp. 101-129. This article analyzes the European perspective of Kosovo together with the institutional and legal solutions, which allowed for the establishment and continuation of the accession process for Kosovo and EU engagement in Kosovo. It also mentions the challenges and problems of Kosovo's European integration;
(15) The article in the journal: *Strategies and Goals of Russian Diplomacy During the Kosovo Conflict (1998-1999)*, "Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska", Sectio K, 2017, vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 41-55. This article analyzes the dilemmas and the course of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation in relation to the Kosovo problem. It points out that in the years 1998-1999 Russia (together with the West) was engaged into the development of peace proposals, which were rejected by the Yugoslav authorities. It also stresses the fact that despite the strong anti-Western rhetoric Russia participated at the political process that finally ended the bombardment of FRY. This article includes fragments from the monograph: *Kosovo: Conflict and Intervention*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2008;
(16) The article in the journal: *Ante bellum: Historical Conditioning of Disintegration Processes at the Territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its Successor States After the Cold War*, "Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska", Sectio K, 2017, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 47-73. This publication presents a wide historical conditioning of the disintegration processes that occurred after the end of the Cold War at the territory of the Former Yugoslavia. It indicates that in the last decade of the 20th century, a citizens of SFRY 'returned to history' and attempted the efforts to reverse unfavorable historical processes, complete the state building processes, which begun at the 19th century and unite all territories inhabited today (or in the past) by a given ethnic group, within one nation-state of their own.

Over the years, I have also participated in many national and international scientific conferences dedicated to the region of Southeast Europe. During these conferences I have presented the results of the research in a form of paper presented to the audience or participation in panel discussions. These were the following scientific conferences:
(1) International conference *Whiter Bosnia? - a Balkan Conundrum*, Warsaw, 5 March 2007, organizer: Polish Institute of International Affairs; participation in panel discussions;
(2) International conference *Democracy in Poland, Europe and the World at the 21st Century. Threats, Determinants and the Prospects of Development*, Poznań, 17-18 September 2007, organizers: Faculty of Political Science and Journalism, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Polish Association of Political Science, Branch in Poznań; presented paper: *Democracy in Serbia. Determinants – Present Time – Future Prospects*;
(3) National conference *The Separatist Movements at the OSCE area*, Lublin, 13 March 2008, organizer: Student Research Circle of International Relations at UMCS; presented paper: *The Albanian Question in the Balkans*;
(4) National conference *The Heated History of the Cold War*, Lublin, 15 October 2008, organizers: Student Research Circle of History at John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Institute of History, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin; presented paper: *Yugoslavia During the Cold War*;

(5) International conference *Kosovo: Legal Problem and Political Challenge*, Warsaw, 16-17 October 2008, organizer: The Polish Institute of International Affairs; participation in panel discussions;
(6) National conference *Central and Eastern Europe in the Process of Transformation and Integration. Political Dimension*, Zamość, 14-15 May 2009, organizers: Department of International Relations and Department of Ethnic Studies, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, Department of Political Science, Institute of Social Science, Szymon Szymonowic State School of Higher Education in Zamość; participation in panel discussions;
(7) National conference *Humanitarian Crises Caused by the Human Activity*, Poznań, 15-16 November 2010, organizers: The Institute for Western Affairs in Poznań and Poznań Academic Campus (University of Social Sciences and Humanities together with School of Humanities and Journalism in Poznań); presented paper: *Humanitarian Crisis in Kosovo and NATO Intervention*;
(8) International conference *Bosnia and Herzegovina Fifteen Years after the Dayton. Past – Present Time – Future*, Łódź, 9-10 December 2010, organizer: The Research Centre of the University of Łódź 'Balkans at the turn of the 20th and 21st century'; presented paper: *Policy of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Towards the Conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1991-1995)*;
(9) National conference *The 2nd Diplomatic Festival: State as a Factor of Conflict*, Kraków, 11-13 April 2011, organizer: Student Research Circle of International Relations at the Jagiellonian University; presented paper: *Serbia Towards the Ethnic Conflicts at the Territory of Former Yugoslavia (1991-1995)*;
(10) International conference *Belgrade Security Forum: 'The Balkans and Global Security: What Do We Have in Common, What Sets Us Apart?'*, Belgrade, 14-16 September 2011, organizers: Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence, Belgrade Center for Security Study, European Movement in Serbia; presented paper: *From Initial Peace-Building to 'Unexpected' State Building: Dilemmas and Results of International Involvement in Kosovo*;
(11) International conference *Border Conflicts in the Contemporary World*, Lublin, 3-5 November 2011, organizer: Faculty of Political Science, UMCS; presented paper: *State Border or Administrative Boundary Line? Serbian-Albanian Dispute over Kosovo after Declaration of Independence*;
(12) National conference *Western Balkans Between the Past and the Future (at the 20th Anniversary of the Breakup of Yugoslavia)*, Łódź, 8-9 December 2011, organizer: The Research Centre of the University of Łódź 'Balkans at the turn of the 20th and 21st century'; presented paper: *Kosovo at the Process of Disintegration of Yugoslavia*;
(13) The 2nd Polish Political Science Congress: *Poland and Europe in the Face of Challenges of the Modern World*, Poznań, 19-21 September 2012, organizer: Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań; presented paper: *Kosovo – from Intervention to Independence*;
(14) The 2nd National Convention of the Polish Association for International Studies: *Levels of Analysis in International Relations*, Lublin, 10 November 2012, organizers: Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, The Polish Association for International Studies; presented paper: *The Statehood of Kosovo – Dilemmas and Antecedents*;
(15) International conference *Belgrade Security Forum: 'Is the State Under (De) Construction? Risks and Responses from the Balkans and Beyond'*, Belgrade, 19-21 September 2013, organizers: Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence, Belgrade Center for Security Study, European Movement in Serbia; participation in panel discussions;
(16) International conference *Bosnia and Herzegovina in International System*, Lublin, 10-11 April 2014, organizer: Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political

Science, UMCS; presented paper: *Contested State: The Critical Approach to the Statehood of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia*;
(17) International conference *Belgrade Security Forum: 'Europe 2014: Closure and/or New Beginning?'*, Belgrade, 30 September – 2 October 2014, organizers: Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence, Belgrade Center for Security Study, European Movement in Serbia; participation in panel discussions;
(18) International scientific debate *Saint Clement of Ohrid Day. A Conversation about Three Orthodox Churches*, Lublin, 8 December 2014, organizers: Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, Centre of Eastern Europe, UMCS, Student Research Circle of Eastern European Studies at UMCS; presented paper: *The Myth of Kosovo Plain in Serbian Culture*;
(19) International conference *Central and Eastern Europe in the Process of Transformation and Integration. Security dimension*, Zamość, 14-15 May 2015, organizers: Department of International Relations and Department of Ethnic Studies, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, Department of Political Science, Institute of Social Science, Szymon Szymonowic State School of Higher Education in Zamość, Faculty of Political and Information Management, National University of 'Ostrogska Academy', Ostrog, Ukraine; presented paper: *Conditioning and Threats to State Building Processes in the Western Balkans in the 20th and 21st Century*;
(20) International seminar *Transformations in Europe. Evaluate the Past, Design the Future*, Lublin, 27 May 2015, organizer: The Institute of East-Central Europe in Lublin; invited speech: *The Evolution of Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia and Serbia* and participation in a panel discussion;
(21) International seminar *Poland, the Czech Republic and NATO in Fragile Security Contexts*, Lublin, 25-26 November 2016, organizer: The Institute of East-Central Europe in Lublin; invited speech: *Challenges and Threats of Security in the Region of Southeast Europe* and participation in a panel discussion;
(22) International conference *Central and Eastern Europe in the Process of Transformation and Integration. Economic dimension*, Zamość, 18 – 19 May 2017, organizers: Department of International Relations and Department of Ethnic Studies, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, Department of Political Science, Szymon Szymonowic State School of Higher Education (PWSZ) in Zamość, Faculty of Political and Information Management, National University of 'Ostrogska Academy', Ostrog, Ukraine; presented paper: *Economic Determinants of the Question of Northern Kosovo*;
(23) International conference *Political Music: Communication, Contestation and Mobilization*, Lublin, 14 June 2018, organizers: Department of Political Systems and Department of Political Thought, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, People's Scholarly-Cultural Association, Branch in Lublin, presented paper: *Between Music and Politics: the Phenomenon of Turbo-Folk in Serbia in the 1990s*;
(24) International conference *Belgrade Security Forum: 'Finding Answers Together to the New Normal'*, Belgrade, 17-19 October 2018, organizers: Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence, Belgrade Center for Security Study, European Movement in Serbia; participation in panel discussions.

I was also a member of the organizing committee of the (25) national scientific conference: *The Balkans in the 21st Century: Identity. Nation State. European Integration*, which was held in Warsaw on 10 April 2013. This conference was organized by the Department of European Subregional Studies, Institute of European Studies, University of Warsaw in cooperation with the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Department of Contemporary History and Social Movements, Faculty of Social Science, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin,

Institute of Political Science and International Relations, Faculty of International and Political Studies, Jagiellonian University and the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, The Naval Academy in Gdynia. I also chaired a panel discussion at this conference (*Geopolitical Panel II – State Level*).

As a researcher and lecturer at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, I have also conducted original didactic courses in Polish and English about the region of Southeast Europe, which represent a form of popularization of conducted studies. These are the following curses: (1) Foreign Policy of the Balkan States; (2) Foreign Policy of the Balkan States (in English); (3) The Balkan Region in the International Relations; (4) NATO Interventions in the Balkans; (5) The Myth of Kosovo in Serbian and Albanian Culture.

2.

International Disputes and Armed Conflicts

The next topic of research conducted in my scientific work after obtaining doctoral degree is the question of disputes and conflicts, both internal and international, in particular contemporary ethnic and armed conflicts. The studies developed in this area related, among others, to the origins of the disputes and conflicts, their phases and results, changing nature of the military conflicts, the specificity of the armed conflicts in the late Westphalian international environment as well as the phenomenon of the revolution in military affairs and its multidimensional consequences.

The above issues represent the subject of scientific findings, concluded within the following publications:

(1) The chapter in the academic textbook: *International Disputes and Conflicts*, [in:] *International Political Relations*, M. Pietraś (ed.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2006, pp. 350-374 (second edition in the year of 2007). This publication systematizes a number of theoretical considerations regarding the phenomenon of disputes and conflicts in international relations. It discusses the definition, origins, determinants, formal and legal aspect, typologies, scale, dynamics, conflict management and resolution mechanisms as well as the effects of disputes and conflicts. It also indicates that disputes and conflicts represent inseparable elements of social life, equally at the level of relations between individuals, social groups and nation states and remain one of the most common and characteristic elements of the international relations;

(2) The chapter in the monograph: *Armed Conflicts in the Late Westphalian International Environment*, [in:] *The Late Westphalian International Order*, M. Pietraś, K. Marzęda (eds.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2008, pp. 103-116. This article analyzes the evolution of armed conflicts. First, it discusses the picture and specificity of the 'old wars', which represent a characteristic element of the Westphalian system of international relations. Later, it presents the dichotomous character of modern armed conflicts. Therefore, on the one hand it discusses the phenomenon of the 'new wars', i.e. bloody, intra-state ethnic conflicts, which to a large degree characterize warfare in the post-Cold War era and on the other hand, it analyzes military operations of highly developed Western states (hi-tech wars), characterized by the extensive use of technologically advanced systems of weaponry. The scientific findings presented in publication lead to the conclusion that armed conflicts (wars) form an integral part of the development of human civilization and change over time together with the evolution of social structures, political systems, economic relations, the development of the international law and the technological progress;

(3) The chapter in the monograph: *Political and Military Consequences of Revolution in Military Affairs*, [in:] *New Technologies as a Factor of International Relations*, M. Szkarłat, K. Mojska (eds.), Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Cambridge 2016, pp. 212-225. This article defines and presents the phenomenon of revolutionary breakthrough in the field of military affairs (Revolution in Military Affairs, RMA) from a historical perspective. Later, it indicates and analyzes the character, determinants, military advantages as well as complex political, military, legal, social and moral consequences, challenges and risks of a contemporary, enhanced technology-driven RMA, which is characterized by deep computerization and networking between command, control, communication, data-processing, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance systems (C4ISR). Finally it argues that modern technology-driven RMA strengthens a 'privileged' political position of Western states in world affairs, which is increasingly challenged by non-Western states and non-state actors;
(4) The article in the journal: *Operation 'Allied Force' as Example of Asymmetrical War*, "Consensus" 2006, No. 6, pp. 181-200. This article analyses the phenomena of asymmetric warfare between the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (NATO's Operation Allied Force) as well as between Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and Yugoslav forces. It describes different military potential and adopted strategies of the warring parties. In the conclusion, it is stated that the strategies of asymmetric warfare adopted by FRY and KLA proved to be effective. It also argues that the defensive strategy, adopted by the Yugoslav Army reduced the military effectiveness of NATO's air strikes, constituted a constant threat for NATO's aircraft, resulted in a continuation of military campaign against Albanian guerrilla fighters and finally increased political and military costs of intervention for NATO. This article includes fragments of the monograph: *Kosovo: Conflict and Intervention*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2008;
(5) The article in the journal: *Peace Missions and Stabilization Operations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland at the Beginning of the 21st Century: Premises and Critical Approach*, "Teka of the Commission of Political Science and International Affairs" 2010, vol. V, pp. 97-107. This article assumes that the end of the Cold War led to the emergence of new military and non-military threats to the international security and analyzes the premises, conditioning, objectives, policy guidelines, results as well as dilemmas, challenges and risks of the military involvement of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland outside its borders. It argues that this engagement enhances international security and national security of Poland, but at the same time questions the logic, scale, geographical scope, legitimacy, purposes and overall costs of abovementioned operations. Finally, it concludes that it is not possible to give a definite answer to the questions that arise in relation to the present military engagement of the Polish Armed Forces.

The issue of disputes and conflicts constituted a subject of my research papers, presented at the following national and international scientific conferences:
(1) International conference *The Late Westphalian International Order*, Kazimierz Dolny, 28-29 September 2006, organizer: Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS; presented paper: *Armed Conflicts in the Late Westphalian International Environment*;
(2) National conference *The Caucasus Region in International Relations*, Lublin, 26 April 2007, organizers: Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, Institute of East-Central Europe in Lublin; presented paper: *Armed Conflicts in the Caucasus*;
(3) National conference *Dimensions of European Security at the Beginning of the 21st*

Century, Kielce – Sielpia, 9-10 September 2008, organizers: The Jan Kochanowski University of Humanities and Sciences in Kielce, The Euro-Atlantic Association, The National Security Institute, The Higher School of Personnel Management in Warsaw, Janusz Onyszkiewicz Parliamentary Office, International Defence Industry Exhibition MSPO – Targi Kielce, Bolesław Markowski Higher School of Commerce in Kielce; presented paper: *Premises and Criticism of the Military Involvement of the Polish Army Beyond the State Borders*;
(4) International conference *NATO in the Post-Cold War (Un)Secure Environment*, Lublin, 17-18 April 2009, organizer: Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS; presented paper: *International Consequences of the NATO Intervention in Kosovo*;
(5) International conference *New Technologies as a Factor of International Relations*, Lublin, 16-18 May 2012, organizer: Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS; presented paper: *Political and Military Consequences of the Revolution in Military Affairs*.

The question of disputes and conflicts remained reflected in the courses conducted over the years of academic teaching. The scientific findings related to above issue were therefore presented within the following classes: (1) International Political Relations; (2) International Political and Economic Relations; (3) International Military Relations.

3.

International Legal Order in a Post-Cold War World

The normative dimension of international relations represents the third developed research area. It covers the studies on: the importance and functions of the international law in the international system, the development and evolution of the international law, inextricable bonds between politics, law and state power in world affairs, challenges and threats to the international legal order at the beginning of the 21st century, the prohibition of the use of force in historical perspective and in the light of present international law, the question of hard cases in the international law (e.g. the conflict between the right of peoples to self-determination and the principle of territorial integrity of states) and finally, the normative systems other than the international law (i.e. international political norms, international morality, international courtesy, international praxeology), which regulate and affect actions of states and functioning of international relations.

The studies on evolution, current state and functioning of the international legal order represent a substantial part of scientific considerations, presented in monographs and scientific articles mentioned above, which partially involves also the question of international law. These are the following scientific publications:
(1) The monograph: *Kosovo: Conflict and intervention*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2008, pp. 257. This publication represents an in-depth international legal analysis of NATO's military intervention against Yugoslavia. It discusses the legal dimension of foreign intervention, the legal analysis of the arguments invoked to justify NATO intervention, the controversy regarding NATO's compliance with international humanitarian law during bombing campaign as well as formal and legal consequences of NATO's military intervention. These considerations lead to the conclusion that regardless of declared moral and humanitarian objectives of NATO's military campaign, this intervention remained illegal under present international law, undermined credibility of United Nations and tacitly questioned the legal regime of the UN Charter. At the same time, it is however pointed out that NATO's operation has highlighted the

recurring problem of the highly limited UN effectiveness in conflict resolution and prevention as well as showed a need for adjusting existing legal regulations to the realities of the post-Cold War international order;

(2) The monograph: *The Statehood of Kosovo: Genesis, Conditioning, Present Day*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2018, pp. 759. This publication discusses the construction of statehood, the role and importance of the distinguished criteria for statehood as well as a broad international legal context of Kosovo's statehood – see Annex No. 3, Section 4 c;

(3) The chapter in the monograph: *International Disputes and Conflicts*, [in:] *International Political Relations*, M. Pietraś (ed.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2006, pp. 350-374. This article discusses legal aspects of disputes and conflicts, the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations and its legal exceptions, by virtue of which the reference to force in international relations may be justified. It also presents diplomatic, judicial and organizational means of dispute settlement;

(4) The article in the journal: *Kosovo in the Process of European Integration*, [in:] *National Conflicts and European Aspirations of the Balkan States*, M. Filipowicz (ed.), "Yearbook of the Institute of East-Central Europe" 2011, No. 2, pp. 101-129. This publication presents legal and institutional mechanisms, adopted by EU and developed over several years, that despite of international disputes over Kosovo's international legal personality and officially neutral position of EU with regard to Kosovo status, allowed for Kosovo's participation in the European process and its integration with EU;

(5) The chapter in the monograph: *Determinants of Disintegration Processes at the Territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its Successor States After the Cold War*, [in:] *Central and Eastern Europe in the Process of Transformation and Integration. The Security Dimension*, H. Chałupczak, M. Pietraś, J. Misiągiewicz (eds.), Officina Simonidis Publishing House, Zamość 2016, pp. 113-139. This publication discuses the international legal controversies that accompanied the dissolution of SFRY, the position of international society regarding the recognition of former Yugoslav republics and the principle of *uti possidetis juris*, which resulted in the recognition of former administrative boundaries as borders of newly established succession states. It claims that, on one hand, the reference to the principle of *uti possidetis juris* by the international community represented a pragmatic and logic solution, which in theory allowed to avoid prolonged disputes regarding the borders of succession states. At the same time, however, this solution had clear flaws, because it forced the nations of dissolving Yugoslavia to recognize state borders that did not reflect the existing ethnic 'borders' at the territory of SFRY. In concludes that some nations of former Yugoslavia have openly rejected the principle of inviolability of borders at the Yugoslav territory, claimed their right to self-determination and sought to set new state borders unilaterally and forcefully. In that situation the reference to the principle of *uti possidetis* not only proved to be ineffective in reduction of ethnic conflicts, but most likely contributed to their escalation and accelerated the process of disintegration of former Yugoslavia;

(6) The chapter in the monograph: *Political and Military Consequences of the Revolution in Military Affairs*, [in:] *New Technologies as a Factor of International Relations*, M. Szkarłat, K. Mojska (eds.), Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Cambridge 2016, pp. 212-225. This article discusses the changing present perception of the phenomenon of war, which more and more becomes a socially acceptable way of states' acting in international environment as well as a tendency in international relations to re-legitimize the unilateral use of military force, resulting from the ongoing reinterpretation or relativization of existing norms of the international law.

The issues of the international law were also presented many times at national and international scientific conferences. The legal aspects of international relations were discussed during the following conferences:

(1) International conference *Enlargement of the European Union: the Example of Poland*, Lublin, 15 October 2003, organizer: Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS; presented paper: *Recognition of Professional Qualifications After the Accession to the European Union* (paper presented before obtaining a doctoral degree);

(2) International conference *Europeanization: Theory and Practice of Governance Change in Politics*, Vienna, 30 April 2004, organizers: Renner Institute Wien, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, Institute of Political Sciences, University of Vienna; presented paper: *Member State Governments Tend to Be Rather Cost Sensitive in the European Policy Process. Explanation on the Example of Poland in the Light of the Debate Upon the Draft Constitution* (paper presented before obtaining a doctoral degree);

(3) International conference *NATO in the Post-Cold War (Un)Secure Environment*, Lublin, 17-18 April 2009, organizer: Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS; presented paper: *International Consequences of the NATO Intervention in Kosovo*;

(4) National conference *Humanitarian Crises Caused by the Human Activity*, Poznań, 15-16 November 2010, organizers: The Institute for Western Affairs in Poznań, Poznań Academic Campus (University of Social Sciences and Humanities together with School of Humanities and Journalism in Poznań); presented paper: *Humanitarian Crisis in Kosovo and NATO Intervention*;

(5) International conference *International Security Forum 2011*, Zurich, 30 May – 1 June 2011, organizers: Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich, Geneva Centre for Security Policy, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining; participation in panel discussions;

(6) International conference *Belgrade Security Forum: 'The Balkans and Global Security: What Do We Have in Common, What Sets Us Apart?'*, Belgrade, 14-16 September 2011, organizers: Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence, Belgrade Center for Security Study, European Movement in Serbia; presented paper: *From Initial Peace-Building to 'Unexpected' State Building: Dilemmas and Results of International Involvement in Kosovo*;

(7) National conference *Western Balkans Between the Past and the Future (at the 20th Anniversary of the Breakup of Yugoslavia)*, Łódź, 8-9 December 2011, organizer: The Research Centre of the University of Łódź 'Balkans at the turn of the 20th and 21st century'; presented paper: *Kosovo at the Process of Disintegration of Yugoslavia*;

(8) The 2nd National Convention of the Polish Association for International Studies: *Levels of Analysis in International Relations*, Lublin, 10 November 2012, organizers: Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, The Polish Association for International Studies; presented paper: *The Statehood of Kosovo – Dilemmas and Antecedents*;

(9) International conference *Constructions and Deconstructions of Statehood in International Relations*, Lublin, 28-29 November 2016, organizers: Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, Polish Academy of Sciences, Branch in Lublin; presented paper: *Traditional and Non-Traditional Criteria for Statehood*;

(10) International conference *Cyberspace as a New Dimension of International Space*, Lublin, 23-24 November 2017, organizer: Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS; presented paper: *State Sovereignty in Cyberspace*;

(11) The 4th Polish Political Science Congress: *State in Times of Change*, Lublin, 18-20 September 2018, organizers: Faculty of Political Science, UMCS, Polish Association of

Political Science, Branch in Lublin. During the Congress I played the role of a debater within the panel: *The Criteria for Statehood at the Late Westphalian International Order* and participated in panel discussions.

I was also a member of the organizing committee of the abovementioned international scientific conference: *Constructions and Deconstructions of Statehood in International Relations*, which took place in Lublin between 28-29 November 2016 and concerned the evolution of the international system after the end of the Cold War.

On 5 November 2018, at the invitation of the authorities of the Institute of Law and Social Relations, I have also delivered a lecture for the students of Open International University of Human Development 'Ukraine' (Vidkrytiy mizhnarodniy universytet rozvytku lyudyny 'Ukrayina', Kiev, Ukraine). The subject of the lecture was *The Right of Peoples to Self-Determination vs. the Principle of Territorial Integrity: The Case of Kosovo*.

Over the years, I have also taught many academic curses about the normative basis of international relations. These were the following subjects: (1) International Public Law; (2) International Organizations; (3) Decision-making Processes in the European Union; (4) Institutions and Sources of the Law of European Communities; (5) Diplomatic and Consular Law; (6) Diplomatic and Consular Law (in English); (7) International Law and Organizations (in English); (8) International Public Law Towards the Questions of International Security.

4.

Other Research Topics

After obtaining the doctoral degree I also conducted studies related to the question of the scale and mechanisms of the multidimensional and complex processes of globalization as well as the consequences of this processes at the global, regional and local level. The last research topic represents the phenomenon of lobbying in diplomacy and international relations and its influence on the functioning and foreign policy of modern states. These studies resulted in the following publications:

(1) The chapter in the monograph: *Global Determinants of Development,* [in:] *A Man from a Business Perspective,* K. Machowicz (ed.), The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin Publishing House, Lublin 2009, pp. 309-330. This publication discusses the economic, political, social and ecological determinants of the development of modern states and societies, which occur and function under conditions of dynamic and interdependent globalization processes. It concludes that discussed determinants of development are linked and influence each other, have an impact on the functioning of states and societies in many ways and result in both positive as well as negative consequences. It was therefore stated that global climate change increases poverty and results in tangible threats for all states, knowledge-based economy generates exit from poverty, barriers in international trade constitute challenges to the fight against poverty, while economic development results in negative effects of climate change;

(2) The chapter in the monograph: *Lobbing as a Challenge to International Security*, [in:] *Security of the Republic of Poland in National and International Dimensions*, M. Marszałek, G. Sobolewski, T. Konopka, A. Cyran (eds.), Bolesław Markowski Higher School of Commerce in Kielce Publishing House, Kielce 2011, vol. I, pp. 259-278. This publication defines the phenomenon of lobbying, discuses professional and corporate lobbyists, identifies legal and illegal methods of lobbying and presents challenges and threats to the national and international security, caused by actions of various lobby

groups. This publication represents an extended version of the article: *Lobbying in International Relations and Diplomacy*, [in:] *New Faces of Diplomacy*, B. Surmacz (ed.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2013;
(3) The chapter at the monograph: *Lobbying in International Relations and Diplomacy*, [in:] *New Faces of Diplomacy*, B. Surmacz (ed.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2013, pp. 217-236. The article analyzes the concept of lobbying in the international relations and defining it as an action aimed to influence the interstate or international decision-making processes, taken by certain external interest groups (pressure groups) in order to create a situation, which is favourable for them and allows for the implementation of their interests. Afterwards, it discusses the subjects, purposes, methods and effects of lobbying activities in international relations. It constitutes the fact that at the present time there are many different lobbies, which engage in international relations, act on the sidelines of a main political scene and have a tangible impact on the states' policy. It stresses that lobbying and privatization of diplomacy represent a hardly known and often misunderstood activity, which constitute serious challenges and risks to the transparency of the decision-making processes, public interest and security of states. What is more, the influence of lobbies on states' policy also raises questions and doubts about the real conditioning, costs, objectives and results of foreign policy. It finally concludes that even powerful Western democracies are not free from – both internal and international – challenges and risks created by the phenomena of lobbing and privatized diplomacy;

The abovementioned research topics represent the subject of my papers, presented at the following domestic and international conferences:
(1) National conference *New Faces of Diplomacy*, Lublin, 22 October 2009, organizer: Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS; presented paper: *Lobbying in International Relations and Diplomacy*;
(2) International conference *Security of the Republic of Poland in National and International Dimensions*, Kielce, 11-12 May 2011, organizers: Bolesław Markowski Higher School of Commerce in Kielce, National Defense University of Warsaw; presented paper: *Lobbing as a Challenge to International Security*.

The problems of origins, conditioning, scope, mechanisms and effects of globalization processes as well as a question of lobbying in international relations were also presented and discussed by me within the following academic courses: (1) International Political Relations; (2) International Political and Economic Relations; (3) Diplomatic and Consular Law; (4) Diplomatic and Consular Law (in English); (5) International Cultural Relations; (6) International Military Relations.

(2) Research Grants and Academic Awards

In 2007, I have received the Individual Grant of the Vice-Rector for Science of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University for the implementation of the research topic: *Peace-Building in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia)*. The implementation of the research grant has contributed to writing of some from the abovementioned scientific publications.

In the years 2011-2012 I have received and implemented 3 Small Research Grants from Young Scholars Program at the Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, awarded by the Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. The implementation of these research grants allowed for the participation at prestigious international conference *Belgrade Security Forum: 'The Balkans and Global Security: What Do We Have in Common, What Sets Us Apart?'* (Belgrade, 14-16 September 2011), where both academics and senior-level professionals of

international relations were present. At this broad international forum I have presented the paper *From Initial Peace-Building to 'Unexpected' State Building: Dilemmas and Results of International Involvement in Kosovo*. Additionally, Small Research Grants from Young Scholars Program at Faculty of Political Science, UMCS allowed to finance the empirical research in Kosovo and cover the costs of study visit and library research queries at American University in Kosovo (AUK) in Prishtina, which significantly influenced the content of the monograph *The Statehood of Kosovo: Genesis, Conditioning, Present Day*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2018, pp. 759, which constitutes the abovementioned scientific achievement – see Annex No. 3, Section 4.

I would also like to emphasize that in 2017 I have received the Individual Award of the Rector of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (2nd Degree Individual Award For Academics) for the monograph: *Serbian-Albanian Conflict in Kosovo Between the Years 1999 and 2014. Characteristics, Conditioning and Forms of Social Conflict*, Lublin 2016, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press.

(3) Membership at Scientific Societies and the National Science Center Expert Team

Over the years, my professional scientific activity was also associated with a membership at scientific societies, i.e. the Polish Association for International Studies (since 2012) and the Polish Society of European Studies (from 2015).

In the years 2014-2015 I was also a member of the National Science Centre Expert Team in Panel on Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. Within the above duties I prepared a review of 49 grant proposals in three editions of the *Opus*, *Preludium* and *Sonata* funding schemes.

(4) Study Visits and Library Research Queries

In order to gather materials for the purposes of prepared monographs and scientific articles on the conditioning, evolution and forms of NATO's Balkan interventions, the region of Southeast Europe and Kosovo's statehood *in statu nascendi*, after obtaining the doctoral degree I have conducted, in total, 3 study visits to the European Parliament in Brussels as well as to the American University in Kosovo (AUK) in Prishtina and 7 library research queries at the European Parliament in Brussels, NATO Headquarters in Brussels and the American University in Kosovo – see Annex No. 5, Section III L.

(5) Scientific and Didactic Activity

It is important to underline the fact that the didactic activity constitutes an important area of my professional work at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University and remains closely linked to the scientific activity.

Since obtaining the doctoral degree, I have taught in total 21 academic courses – both lectures and exercises – at the following fields of study: (1) Political Science, (2) International Relations, (3) International Relations (English-speaking studies), (4) Journalism and Social Communication, (5) National Security, (6) East-European Studies, (7) Administration Studies. Among conducted academic courses there are 3 courses – both lectures and classes – in English i.e. compulsory courses (1) Diplomatic and Consular Law and (2) International Law and Organizations in a field of International Relations (English-speaking studies) as well as an optional course (3) Foreign Policy of the Balkan States in the field of International Relations.

As a part of my scientific-didactic activity at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, I have also written 38 reviews of Bachelor and Master dissertations in the fields of International Relations and National Security. I was also a supervisor of 20 Bachelor dissertations in the field of International Relations and a reviewer of 29 Bachelor dissertations in the fields of International Relations and Administration Studies at the University of Economics and Innovations in Lublin.

An important achievement within my scientific and didactic activity is also represented by the authorship of a chapter on *International Disputes and Conflicts*, which constitutes a part of the academic textbook: *International Political Relations*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2006, pp. 659, prepared under the editorship of Prof. Marek Pietraś at the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, UMCS.

On 11-18 April 2010 I took part in the academic exchange, funded under the Norwegian Financial Mechanism and the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism. As a representative of the University of Economics and Innovations in Lublin I have delivered two lectures on public administration in Poland for the students of Østfold University College in Halden (Norway). The subjects of the lectures were: *Public Administration in Poland: structure and functions* and *Polish Public Administration against organized crime, smuggling, illegal immigration and corruption: the Polish Border Guard and the Central Anticorruption Bureau – structure, function and field activity*.

In 2011, on behalf of the University of Economics and Innovations in Lublin, I was also a member of the research team for the organization of an intensive international study programme for students from Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland and Sweden. The summer course *Local Governments in the Baltic Region: Present Challenges and Solutions* took place in Kaunas on 20 June – 1 July 2011 at the University of Vytautas Magnus in Kaunas within the Erasmus Programme and was coordinated by the Østfold University College in Halden, Norway.

As it has been already mentioned, at 5 November 2018, at the invitation of the authorities of the Institute of Law and Social Relations, I have delivered a lecture for the students of Open International University of Human Development 'Ukraine' (Kiev, Ukraine). The subject of the lecture was *The Right of Peoples to Self-Determination vs. the Principle of Territorial Integrity: The Case of Kosovo*.

Bearing in mind the requirements for continuous improvement in the subject of academic teaching, since 2017 I have been participating in implementation of the project task which is implemented at the Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University within the Operational Program Knowledge Education Development 2014-2020 (PO WER program). This participation consists of the implementation of the project task: *The Simulation of Organization of International Visits and Meetings with the Diplomatic Protocol,* which is implemented within the project: *The Development of the Competence of Students of the Faculty of Political Science, UMCS in the Fields of International Relations and National Security*.

(6) Popularization of Science

Over the years, I have repeatedly engaged in the popularization of science, which consisted of: publishing scientific publications, conducting the didactic activity, giving lectures at foreign universities (in Halden and Kiev), participation in national and international scientific conferences, development of scientific cooperation with domestic and foreign universities and research centers, finally participation in radio programs on international relations broadcasted on the waves of *Radio Lublin*.

I have also participated as an invited speaker in a discussion meeting devoted to a book by Linda Polman (L. Polman, *The Crisis Caravan: What's Wrong with Humanitarian Act?*, Czarne Publishing House, Wołowiec 2011), organized in Lublin on 28 October 2011 by the Homo Faber Association.

As a part of the popularization activity, at the invitation of the organizers I delivered a public lecture on contemporary Serbia on 11 June 2013, which was presented within the Film Festival 'Eye to the Balkans', which took place in Lublin on 9-12 June 2013. The festival was organized by Foundation 'Cinemania', Student Research Circle of Eastern European Studies at UMCS and The Galeria Labirynt in Lublin.

I was involved in the promotion of studies at the Faculty of Political Science, UMCS and during the 'Open Door Day' at UMCS I delivered open lectures to the high school students, interested in studying the International Relations. These were the following lectures: *Unobvious Statehood of Kosovo*, presented on 15 March 2013 and *The Hybrid War in Ukraine*, delivered on 9 March 2018.

I organized a public meeting with Prof. Zbigniew Zaleski, member of the European Parliament, which was held in Ignacy Daszyński Auditorium at the Faculty of Political Science, UMCS on 27 May 2009.

I also organized a lecture for students of the Faculty of Political Science, UMCS on *Information Security of Local Government*, delivered by Mr. Radosław Szymaszek, an expert from the Information Security Center, a private company, which provides professional data management and protection services for public and private entities. A part of the lecture constituted a demonstration of applied technological and software solutions as well as a discussion on challenges and risks in the area of local government cybersecurity as well as organization and management of data protection in public administration. The lecture was held in Ignacy Daszyński Auditorium at the Faculty of Political Science, UMCS on 28 November 2012.

* * *

To conclude, after obtaining the doctoral degree I focused my studies on 3 main research areas i.e. regional studies on the Southeast Europe, international disputes and armed conflicts as well as international legal order in a Post-Cold War world. These studies fit into the original and statutory research, developed by the Department of International Relations of the Faculty of Political Science, UMCS.

It should be indicated that my academic achievements fall within the scope of Political Sciences. In quantitative terms, these academic achievements include a total of 29 scientific publications (27 publications after obtaining the doctoral degree) in Polish and English (3 publications), i.e. authorship of 3 monographs, 15 chapters in monographs, 8 articles in peer-reviewed journals as well as 3 articles accepted for publication (this includes the article in Ukrainian submitted for publication in electronic form).

As indicated, I participated in 41 conferences (39 conferences after obtaining doctoral degree), i.e. 12 national conferences and 29 international conferences. During the abovementioned conferences I presented a total of 32 scientific papers (this includes 8 conference papers in English). I was also a member of the organizing committee of 2 scientific conferences (one national and one international conference). I also took part in the academic exchange, funded under the Norwegian Financial Mechanism and the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism (2010).

I carried out 4 research grants, i.e. the Individual Grant of the Vice-Rector for Science of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (2007) and 3 Small Research Grants from Young Scholars Program at the Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (2011-2012).

I received the Individual Award of the Rector of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (2nd Degree Individual Award For Academics) for the monograph: *Serbian-Albanian Conflict in Kosovo Between the Years 1999 and 2014. Characteristics, Conditioning and Forms of Social Conflict*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2016 (2017).

I was also a member of the National Science Centre Expert Team in Panel on Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (2014-2015).

After obtaining the doctoral degree I conducted, in total, 3 study visits to the European Parliament in Brussels (2007-2008) as well as to the American University in Kosovo (AUK) in Prishtina (2011) and 7 library research queries at the European Parliament Library in Brussels (2007-2008), NATO Headquarters Library in Brussels (2007) and the Library of American University in Kosovo (2011-2014).

As a researcher and lecturer at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University and other private institutes of higher education mentioned above, during this period I taught in total 21 academic courses which were conducted in Polish and English (3 courses, both lectures and exercises) within the 7 fields of study, i.e. Political Science, International Relations, International Relations (English-speaking studies), Journalism and Social Communication, National Security, East-European Studies, Administration Studies. On two occasions I have delivered lectures for students during the visits at foreign universities at Halden (2010) and Kiev (2018). I also participated in implementation of the project task which is implemented at the Faculty of Political Science, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University within the Operational Program Knowledge Education Development 2014-2020 (PO WER program) (2017-2019).

As an academic, I wrote in total 67 reviews of Bachelor and Master dissertations, mainly in the fields of the International Relations and National Security. I was also a supervisor of 20 Bachelor dissertations in the field of the International Relations.

Konrad Pawłowski