

## SUMMARY

### **Contemporary diplomacy in the face of new challenges after 1989.**

#### **The activity of Adam Daniel Rotfeld as a diplomat and expert**

This dissertation covers an extensive, multi-faceted analysis of the changes that occur in contemporary diplomacy. The main purpose was to find out how diplomacy adapts to the changes that occur at the international level after the breakthrough of 1989. The subject matter of the dissertation is limited by its subtitle: *The activity of Adam Daniel Rotfeld as a diplomat and expert*. The analysis involved both the diplomatic activity of A.D. Rotfeld as well as selected advisory teams and research institutes in which he acted as an expert. The purpose of this diversity was, first of all, to present a new model of a diplomat who is able to tackle more and more frequent and difficult challenges and, second of all, to determine the role of international bodies in the development of the new face of diplomacy. The dissertation covers the period of A.D. Rotfeld's activity as a diplomat and expert in the years 1989-2015.

The main thesis adopted in the dissertation is as follows: diplomacy has adapted to the current changes through the evolution of its form and the use of new structures. Supporting theses: (1) the emerging new type of an expert diplomat is able to fully manage the expanding tasks and needs of contemporary diplomacy; (2) the new form of quasi-diplomatic activity of experts in independent international bodies favours the innovative and creative approach to problem solving in the area of international relations; (3) thanks to objective and reliable studies and analyses of experts, think tanks influence the strategies of policy makers, contributing to the solution of a wide spectrum of international problems.

In the first chapter, *The evolution of the organisational structures of contemporary diplomacy*, the complexity of the term 'diplomacy' as well as the outline of the history of diplomacy has been presented. Basic organisational structures of diplomacy, such as ministries of foreign affairs, permanent diplomatic and consular representations as well as permanent representations within international organisations, have also been characterised. Moreover, the most important factors for the change of the

institution of diplomacy have also been identified and the evolution of the above-mentioned organisational structures has been analysed. The further part of the chapter discusses the transformations that occurred in Polish diplomacy after 1989, related mainframe to the processes of the organisational adaptation of Polish foreign service after 1989.

The second chapter entitled *Adam Daniel Rotfeld against his epoch. Biography outline* presents the biography of A. D. Rotfeld, including the list of the most important functions that he has held so far.

The third chapter, *An expert as a new type of a diplomat. Adam D. Rotfeld as an expert diplomat*, analyses the development of the profession of a diplomat after 1989. The main purpose was to present the extent to which globalisation processes modify the work of diplomats and the way this profession adapts to new challenges. This chapter covers the diplomatic activity of Rotfeld as a traditional diplomat, that is, in the period of his work for the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since November 2001 to October 2005, from the moment he assumed the function of the under-secretary of state to the end of his service as the head of Polish diplomacy. The chapter presents and analyses the new type of a diplomat-expert, with a particular focus on the current transformations as well as challenges faced by a diplomat of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The analysis presented in the fourth chapter entitled *Independent international committees and expert groups as new forms of diplomatic activity. Adam D. Rotfeld as an expert of independent bodies* encompassed a special kind of diplomatic activity – various types of activity of international advisory committees and teams. The study covered also the following bodies of which A. D. Rotfeld was a member: Group of Experts on a New Strategic Concept for NATO, Polish-Russian Group for Difficult Matters, International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND), Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia (IIFFMCG) and Panel of Eminent Persons on European Security as a Common Project. Such a list makes it possible to consider various bodies representing different goals, influences, connections, working methods etc. The characteristic features of such a form of diplomatic activity have been pointed out and the extent to which it can meet the challenges of contemporary diplomacy has been determined.

In chapter five, *The role of think tanks in contemporary diplomacy. The activity of Adam D. Rotfeld within the structures of think tanks*, have been analysed the operations of two research institutes: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and European Leadership Network. The extent to which research institutes contribute to problem solving in the area of contemporary international relations and the extent to which they influence the development of the new face of diplomacy have been determined.

The summary presents the conclusions on the way diplomacy adapts to new challenges and current transformations and specifies its role in the present world.

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