



LEAM 2014

**NEW DYNAMICS OF EUROPE
EAST ASIA REGIONAL
COOPERATION**

CONFERENCE BROCHURE

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Łódź, June 5th 2014

Dear Participants, Guests, Friends,

On behalf of the Department of East Asian Studies I am pleased to welcome you to the **10th Lodz East Asia Meeting – New Dynamics of Europe-East Asia Regional Cooperation**. This year's conference will continue the success of the preceding Conferences organized by our unit since 2004 and I do hope it will provide a legacy for those to come.

For the third time the Lodz East Asia Meeting becomes an important and international forum for cooperation and exploration of new ideas regarding the region of East Asia. We do hope the participants will enjoy friendly atmosphere and share their thoughts on the latest developments in the region.

I wish that this conference will give an opportunity for the future cooperation between us and become a place where one enjoys catching up with old friends and colleagues, as well as making new ones.

Enjoy your stay in Lodz! Welcome to our University!

Professor Małgorzata Pietrasiak

Head of Department of East Asian Studies

ABOUT DEPARTMENT OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES AND LODZ EAST ASIA MEETING

Department of East Asian Studies (DEAS) was established in 2005 as part of the Institute of International Studies, at the Faculty of International and Political Studies of University of Lodz.

The department is chaired by prof. Małgorzata Pietrasiak. Academic interests of the DEAS faculty concentrate on political, economic, and social processes that take place in East Asia, political systems of countries of the region, their relations with other international actors, and on issues of ethnic and religious minorities. The research is mainly focused on three countries: China, Japan and, Vietnam.

Apart from research, the DEAS faculty also teach a wide variety of classes at the International Relations faculty. Together with the Department of Middle East and North African Studies, graduate courses specializing in oriental studies are offered.

The Department also carries out numerous Asia-related projects. Among others, the annual **Lodz East Asian Meetings**, which is an academic conference for young faculty and experienced scholars who deal with Asian affairs. There are study tours to different Asian countries as well. The Department closely cooperates with **Student's Associations of East Asia and Pacific**.

Moreover since its first edition in 2002, the **Lodz East Asian Meeting (LEAM)** gathers scholars, researchers, and students in all disciplines, specializing in East Asian studies. Being the first academic conference of its kind in Poland, gradually it has become one of the most important venues for academic exchange in the field. In the beginning it was directed at post-graduate and doctoral students from Polish tertiary institutions, and with time LEAM came to encompass young academics from various fields. The goal of these meetings is to contribute to the creation of a leading and internationally renowned study center at the University of Lodz, focusing on current East Asian problems. All of this culminated with the result that in 2012, for the first time, it was possible to invite international speakers as well as renowned specialists to take part in the conference.

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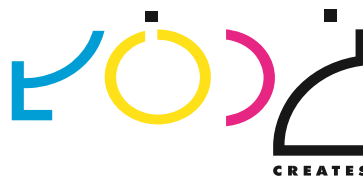


10th Lodz East Asia Meeting
“New Dynamics of Europe-East Asia Regional Cooperation”
5-6 June 2014



Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Poland

PISM | POLSKI INSTYTUT SPRAW MIĘDZYNARODOWYCH
THE POLISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Organized by the **Department of East Asian Studies**
with the **Students' East Asian and Pacific Studies Association**

Honorary Patronage

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland

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Supported by

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Lodz City Office

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Lodz Special Economic Zone

with collaboration of

Polish Institute of International Affairs

Europe-China Academic Network

Venue: Faculty of International and Political Studies, University of Lodz
Narutowicza 59a, Lodz
Plenary Hall (Sala Rady Wydziału)

DEPARTMENT OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES

JUNE 5, 2014 (THURSDAY)

9:30-10:00	REGISTRATION	
10:00-11:00	<p>PLENARY HALL</p> <p><u>Welcoming remarks</u></p> <p>Prof. Zofia Wysokińska, Pro-Rector in Charge of International Affairs, University of Lodz Prof. Tomasz Domański, Dean of the Faculty of International and Political Studies, University of Lodz Prof. Małgorzata Pietrasiak, Chair of the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Lodz</p> <p><u>Opening Speech</u></p> <p>Marta Jagusztyn. <i>Managed social innovation: the contradictions of state-NGO relations in China</i></p>	
11:00-11:20	Break	
11:20-12:30	<p>PLENARY HALL</p> <p>PANEL 1 – East Asia and Central Europe Dynamics – Ukrainian Lesson MODERATOR: DOMINIK MIERZEJEWSKI</p>	<p>ROOM 112</p> <p>PANEL 2 - China's Financial Reforms MODERATOR: GRZEGORZ BYWALEC</p>
	Prof. David Jones (University of Warsaw) <i>Impact of Ukraine's Déracinement on the Management of China's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC)</i>	Dr Mikhail Karpov (Russian Higher School of Economics) <i>China's New Package of Financial Reforms: Along the Pattern of Taiwan's "Gradualism" or East-European "Shock Therapy"?</i>
	Prof. Oleg Timofeev (Amur State University) <i>Euro-Atlantic and East Asian Policies toward 2014 Crimea Crisis and Their Impact on Relations with Russia</i>	Dr Karina Jędrzejowska (University of Warsaw) <i>China's financial system reforms – achievements and challenges ahead</i>
	Dr Andrea Chiriù (University of Cagliari) <i>"Wait and see": China's attitude towards the Ukrainian uprising</i>	Justin Lau (University of Warwick) <i>Financial Power of the Developmental State in China, with comparison to Malaysia, Thailand and S. Korea</i>
12:30-13:30	Lunch	

D E P A R T M E N T O F E A S T A S I A N S T U D I E S

13:30 15:15	PLENARY HALL SPECIAL PANEL- The Silk Road Economic Belt: building framework for China-Central Europe relations? MODERATOR: TAMAS MATURA (Hungarian Institute of International Affairs)	
	<p>Prof. Dominik Mierzejewski (University of Lodz) <i>The Silk Road Economic Belt in China's Foreign Policy Strategy</i></p> <p>Richard Turcsányi (Masaryk University) <i>Chinese Foreign Policy Goals in Central and Eastern Europe: "Politics by Economic Means"</i></p> <p>Justyna Szczudlik-Tatar (Polish Institute of International Affairs) <i>16+1 Formula of China-Central Europe Cooperation</i></p> <p>Dr Artur Gradziuk (Polish Institute of International Affairs) <i>Cooperation with China from the perspective of Polish companies</i></p> <p>Tomasz Jurczyk (University of Lodz) <i>Lodz - Chengdu Cooperation and the Silk Road Economic Belt</i></p> <p>DISCUSSANT: AMBASSADOR JERZY BAYER (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland)</p>	
15:15- 15:30	<i>Break</i>	
15:30- 17:00	PLENARY HALL PANEL 4 - Pivoting Asia - U.S. in the Region (I) MODERATOR: LUCIA HUSENICOVA	ROOM 112 PANEL 5- China's Domestic Dynamics MODERATOR: DOMINIK MIERZEJEWSKI
	<p>Dr Marcin Grabowski (Jagiellonian University) <i>Trans-Pacific Partnership as a Crucial Element of the U.S. Pivoting to Asia – is TTIP a Threat?</i></p>	<p>Prof. Min Dongchao (NIAS, University of Copenhagen), Prof. Qi Wang (University of Southern Denmark) <i>Focusing on Quotas, Beyond Numbers: A Comparison of Quota Policies for Women's Political Participation between China and India</i></p>
	<p>Parepa Laura-Anca (University of Tsukuba) <i>US Strategic Pivot to Asia- Pacific: Implications and Potential Evolutions</i></p>	<p>Dr Petra Andělová (Metropolitan University Prague) <i>Cracks in the Communist Party of China monolith</i></p>
	<p>Barbara Kratiuk (University of Warsaw) <i>Cambodia in Obama's pivot</i></p>	<p>Anastas Vangeli (Polish Academy of Sciences) <i>An elite-centered approach to analyzing the transformation of the Communist Party of China</i></p>
		<p>Vida Macikenaite (Keio University) <i>Informal Networks between the State and Business in China</i></p>
17:00-	<i>Break</i>	

D E P A R T M E N T O F E A S T A S I A N S T U D I E S

17:15			
17:15-18:45	PLENARY HALL PANEL 6 - Pivoting Asia - U.S. in the Region (II) MODERATOR: MARCIN GRABOWSKI	ROOM 112 PANEL 7 - Japanese Approach towards East Asia and Beyond MODERATOR: KAROL ŻAKOWSKI	ROOMA2 PANEL 8 - Regional issues of East and South Asia (I) MODERATOR: BARTOSZ KOWALSKI
	Dr Marta Kosmala-Kozłowska (Collegium Civitas) <i>Loyal Lieutenants, Self-Interested Middle Powers or Good Samaritans? Soft Power of US' Asia-Pacific Allies in Obama's Pivot to Asia</i>	Dr Piotr Kozłowski (National Defence Academy of Warsaw) <i>Japan as a normative power? How Japanese ideas shape international relations in East Asia and beyond</i>	Dr Lu Xiaohong (China Foreign Affairs University): <i>Accelerando of East Asia Regional Cooperation - Analyzing the dynamics of the ASEAN+3-centered Community-building Process</i>
	Rafał Tuszyński (Warsaw School of Economics) <i>US-China strategic stability? Nuclear, conventional, perceptive and technological factors</i>	Ivaila Aleksova (Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski) <i>Non-traditional security instruments into the foreign policy of Japan (focus on human security concept)</i>	Joanna Dobkowska (University of Warsaw) <i>Mimicking of integration: At the sources of under-utilization of ASEAN intra-regional institutions</i>
	Viktor Eszterhai (Eötvös Loránd University) <i>Game Theoretic Analysis of the 'Pivot to Asia'</i>	Dr Jakub Karpoluk (Polish-Japanese Institute of Information Technology) <i>Japanese Noh Theatre Diplomacy</i>	Dominik Cholewski (University of Lodz) <i>The Regional Role of Indonesia in the Face of a Rising China</i>
	Adrian Szumowski (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University) <i>New dynamics of Power transfers – Crimean Crisis 2014</i>	Shingo Masunaga (Tallinn University) <i>Security cooperation of Japan and the Visegrad Group</i>	
19:30-21:30	CONFERENCE DINNER BIEDERMANN PALACE CHINESE & JAPANESE MUSIC CONCERT BY ANNA KRYSZTOFIAK		

DEPARTMENT OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES

JUNE 6, 2014 (FRIDAY)

9:00-10:40	PLENARY HALL PANEL 9 - China's Foreign Policy (I) MODERATOR: TOMASZ JURCZYK	ROOM 112 PANEL 10 - Regional Issues of East and South Asia (II) MODERATOR: MICHAŁ ZARĘBA	ROOM 310 PANEL 11 - International Law In East Asia MODERATOR: MAREK WASIŃSKI
	Wang Weijin (Guangdong University of Foreign Studies) <i>Analysis on China's Cyber Diplomacy</i>	Dr Alessandro Uras (University of Cagliari) <i>Rethinking the PRC-ROK-Japan Triangle. A new regionalistic perspective</i>	Tomasz Lachowski (University of Lodz) <i>Transitional justice and its impact on security and internal stability In South-East Asia – the case of Bangladesh</i>
	Andrzej Kozłowski (University of Lodz) <i>The "Cyber Weapons Gap". The assessment of the China's cyber warfare capabilities and its consequences for regional security</i>	Anna Walkowiak (University of Warsaw) <i>Russia in Northeast Asia: economy and security inextricably linked</i>	Paweł Kupis (University of Wrocław) <i>Cambodia: Extraordinary Chambers</i>
	Chan Chun Man (University of Warwick) <i>China's East Asian Regionalism Strategy since the 1990s: Facts and Constraints</i>	Małgorzata Zięba (Adam Mickiewicz University) <i>Trilateral China-Japan-US Relations - Regional and Global Significance</i>	Klaudia Malczewska (University of Warsaw) <i>Chinese claim to the South China Sea under international law</i>
	Oskar Pietrewicz (University of Warsaw) <i>China's North Korea Dilemma</i>	Tomasz Grzywaczewski (University of Lodz) <i>Conquest of the Far North: The connection between present development of exploitation of natural resources of the Siberian Far North and the development of the East Asia</i>	
10:40-11:00	Break		

D E P A R T M E N T O F E A S T A S I A N S T U D I E S

11:00- 12:30	PLENARY HALL PANEL 12 - North Korea Peninsula Dynamics MODERATOR: DOMINIK MIERZEJEWSKI	Room 112 PANEL 13- The EU within Asia MODERATOR: TOMASZ KAMIŃSKI	Room 310 PANEL 14 - Japan Domestic and Foreign Affairs MODERATOR: MARCIN SOCHA
	Dr Lucia Husenicova (Matej Bel University) <i>Inter-Korean Relations in changing regional and global security environment</i>	Dr Zhou Zhongfei (Shanghai Institute for International Studies) <i>Fueling Up: The regional Economic and political Implication of EU-East Asia's Further Cooperation - from Chinese Perspective</i>	Dr Anna Jerzewska (University of Leeds) <i>Japan's Changing Free Trade Agreements Policy Formation Process: from the LDP to the DPJ. Paving the Way for High-Level FTAs?</i>
	Marco Milani (University of Cagliari) <i>And yet it moves: inter-Korean relations under the new leadership</i>	Agata Biernat (Nicolaus Copernicus University) <i>The EU and Japan mutual relations – toward to an ideal partnership?</i>	Dr Karol Żakowski (University of Lodz) <i>Evolution of DPJ Factions in 2009-2012</i>
	Dr Michał Lubina (Jagiellonian University) <i>Still Brothers in Arms? A Word About Present Burma-North Korea Nuclear Cooperation</i>	Huang Chen-Chen (Tamkang University) <i>EU's civilian power towards East Asia</i>	Marcin Socha (University of Lodz) <i>Japan's energy policy three years after Fukushima</i>
	Agnieszka Ploetzing (University of Gdańsk) <i>Strategic points of Japan-North Korea relations</i>	Anna Głogowska-Balcerzak (University of Lodz) <i>European Union Election Observation Mission in Nepal</i>	Sylwia Matusiak (University of Lodz) <i>Abenomics: Abe's approach to economics</i>
12:30- 13:30	Lunch		

D E P A R T M E N T O F E A S T A S I A N S T U D I E S

13:30- 14:40	PLENARY HALL PANEL 15 - Shadow capital? Asian Sovereign Wealth Funds' (SWF) activities in Europe MODERATOR: TOMASZ JURCZYK	ROOM112 PANEL16 - Society and Culture in East Asia MODERATOR: JAROSŁAW JURA	ROOM 310 LEAM Student's Panel MODERATOR: DOMINIK MIERZEJEWSKI
	Marcin Obroniecki (Bank Zachodni WBK) <i>An overview of Asian Sovereign Wealth Funds' investments in Europe</i>	Dr Grażyna Szymańska-Matusiewicz (University of Warsaw) <i>The transnational dimensions of the economic activity of the Vietnamese from Poland</i>	Lin Shinyu (Jagiellonian University) <i>A Study of Democratic Movements : from Publication of Free China Journal to the Tangwai Movement</i>
	Dr Piotr Wisniewski (Warsaw School of Economics) <i>Asian Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) Investing in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). Transparent or Opaque?</i>	Runya Qiaoan (Masaryk University) <i>Devil in the Making: Deep Structure of Sino-Japanese Wartime Cultural Products in China and Its Influence</i>	Mirosław Jurdeczka (University of Lodz) <i>Taiwanese International security through economic ties</i>
	Dr Tomasz Kamiński (University of Lodz) <i>Security threat or market stabilizer? Political Significance of Asian Sovereign Wealth Funds' Investments in Europe</i>	Paweł Tomala (Nicolas Copernicus University) <i>Japanese popculture since 1989</i>	Agata Klimczyk (Nicolas Copernicus University) <i>Negotiations with the Japanese partners - legal and cultural sight</i>
		Dr Yang Yousun (Jiangxi University) <i>Horizontal Society and the lessons for China's Policy on Ethnic Minorities</i>	Daria Wojciechowska (University of Lodz) <i>Chinese local government development and international cooperation - case of Sichuan province</i>
14:40- 14:50	Break		

D E P A R T M E N T O F E A S T A S I A N S T U D I E S

14:50- 16:20	PLENARY HALL PANEL 18 - Japan Foreign Affairs MODERATOR: KAROL ŻAKOWSKI	Room 112 PANEL 19 – Dimensions of India, China and East Asia MODERATOR: GRZEGORZ BYWALEC
	Jerzy Kacala (University of Wrocław) <i>Shinzō Abe's government and the Kuril Islands dispute - perspectives for further developments in the Japan-Russia conflict</i>	Monika Różalska (Jagiellonian University) <i>U.S. and EU perceptions of China's growing engagement in Africa</i>
	Maciej Pletnia (Jagiellonian University) <i>Tokyo's Diplomatic offensive: internationalization of territorial and historical issues in Japanese foreign policy</i>	Aleksandra Jaskólska (University of Warsaw) <i>India 2014 elections: new approach to East Asia?</i>
	Krystian Karolak (University of Lodz) <i>Military force or peacekeeping support - case study of Japan Self-Defense Forces image from the internal and external perspective</i>	Beata Wozniak-Krawczyk (University of Gdańsk) <i>French neo-colonial policy as a determinant of country's relations with the East Asia region</i>
		Katarzyna Matusiak (University of Warsaw) <i>Use of coal and environmental efforts of China</i>
16:20- 16:30	PLENARY HALL Closing remarks	

Keynote Speaker Short Bio

Marta Jagusztyn is a development practitioner and researcher with more than 10 years' experience in Asia. She has managed development programs and consulted for governments and non-governmental organizations (local and international). Her areas of expertise include HIV, economic strengthening, public policy and evaluation. Since mid-2011 Marta has been engaged in research focusing on introduction of social service outsourcing in China. Her work focuses on policy design, impact on relationships between local governments and social organizations, capacity development needed for effective social service outsourcing and a transition from foreign-funded to locally-funded programs.

Abstracts (in alphabetical order)

Ms Ivaila Aleksova (Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski)

Non-traditional security instruments into the foreign policy of Japan (focus on human security concept)

The role of Japan as a leading power in the field of International security policy and its participation is often underestimated and not thoroughly researched. Speaking about Japan's approaches and methods for peace-building one cannot avoid mentioning the Japanese efforts in Human security and the contribution of policy makers as Prime Minister Obuchi and Mrs. Sadako Ogata in turning the concept into a leading development and security policy guideline especially in vulnerable states such as Afghanistan, Sub-Saharan Africa and others. The aim of the paper was on one hand to make an overview of the Japanese security policy and on the other, to research the topic upon the involvement of Japan in practical application of human security and constitutional constraints of the Japanese constitution putting certain limits to the role of Japan as a global and regional security player. Implications of the future outcome of the Japanese membership in the UN Security Council and the future role of Japan through the concept of human security will be asserted.

Dr Petra Andělová (Metropolitan University Prague)

Cracks in the monolith

The Communist Party of China (CPC) is both the biggest and possibly the longest continually ruling political party in the world. At the first glance the CPC looks like a monolith but this is a false impression. Every generation of the CPC leaders has considerably changed its structure and the pattern of rule. Social contract (SC) - the very basis of political power, which in modern political science debate is sometimes neglected - played a major role in the above mentioned changes. The type of SC determines the pillars of political power and therefore also the distribution of power. The social contract of China is the coercive one mainly based on fear - the fear that if the CPC fell, the situation would be even worse. The power is exercised by a narrow and closed or semiclosed ruling elite (i.e. CPC), no checks and balances exist and thus such system tends to be a dictatorship. After the Cultural Revolution the CPC adopted strict measures in pursuit of avoiding anything resembling it, yet the reinforcement Xi Jinping's threefold position indicates a „new era“ and a substantial change of the established pattern of rule. The aim of this

paper is to analyze the last changes of the Chinese political system and the declared policy of the new generation of leaders and their struggle to find a new role for the CPC in contemporary China (Chinese Dream; Tigers and Flies and other campaigns aimed to renew the CPC credit etc.)

Ms Agata Biernat (University of Nicolaus Copernicus)

The EU and Japan mutual relations – toward to an ideal partnership?

The EU and Japan are global actors and are seeking to cooperate closely on a wide range of political and global issues. They are both strongly committed to multilateralism and are important players on global governance, climate change, development cooperation. The two sides already have a political dialogue covering the full range of foreign and security policy. The EU and Japan are currently working towards new agreements: a Framework Agreement covering not only political dialogue and policy cooperation, but also cooperation on regional and global challenges and a Free Trade Agreement to stimulate growth on both sides, and with cooperation at all levels up to EU – Japan Summit meetings covering foreign policy, economic and trade relations, and regional and global challenges. The aim of this paper is to analyze key specific areas of importance to the relationship and to assess how the relationship is likely to develop going forward. It is also important to think about the factors on both sides which motivate the relationship, including Japan's concern to secure markets for its advanced industrial products, and the factors motivating current negotiations for a deeper and more comprehensive economic and cooperative partnership.

Mr Chun Man Chan (University of Warwick)

China's East Asian Regionalism Strategy since the 1990s: Facts and Constraints

By studying the East Asian regionalism strategy of China since the 1990s, this study analyses how Chinese government promotes regional integration in terms of which sector should be integrated, and to what extent regionalism should be centralized. This paper employs qualitative discourse analysis to study how the changing discourses of the Chinese World Order, multilateralism, and non-interference affect China's East Asian regionalism proposals in the respective official speeches and documents. The analysis shows that despite China has become more active in promoting economic and social-cultural integrations, Chinese proposals generally favor low levels of obligation and delegation. These proposals, such as forming new ministerial meetings and presenting initiatives to strengthen regional cooperation, do not indicate any Chinese binding commitment. This shows that the stagnation of East Asian regionalism development is not unanticipated as China lacks the political will to speed up regionalism. Moreover, the establishment of the East Asia Summit further complicates China's regionalism strategy. While China intentionally tries to sideline the EAS by proposing new regionalism initiatives to ASEAN+3, its effort is hindered by Japan, which tries to empower the EAS instead. The overlapping functions of these institutions further restrain China's capacity to implement its long-term agenda in future East Asian regionalism.

Dr Andrea Chiriu (University of Cagliari)

“Wait and see”: China's attitude towards the Ukrainian uprising

While the EU-China relationship is slowing down on various trade and economic issues, Central Eastern Europe is increasingly becoming a target for the Chinese FDI. Ukraine attracts the Chinese interest because its relevant geographical position among two Chinese main trade partners such as the EU and Russia. That interest has become concrete in recent years, with a huge loan from the

China's State Development Bank to the Ukrainian energy ministry and an agreement between the Ukrainian State Food and Grain Corporation and the Chinese Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps to support priority projects in Ukrainian agriculture. During the Winter 2013-2014, the Ukrainian administration failed to sign the Association Agreement with the EU, causing mass uprisings that resulted in the fall of president Yanucovich. Considering the importance attached by the Chinese leadership to the respect of State sovereignty and the policy of non-interference in other States internal matters, Beijing is showing a "wait and see" attitude towards the uprising and the Russian reaction, so far. The Chinese leaders find themselves in an uncomfortable position: on one hand, they cannot displease the Russian partner; on the other hand, an hypothetical Ukrainian access to the EU offers many opportunities to the Chinese FDI. The paper, therefore, aims to analyze the Chinese behavior in front of that dilemma in the context of the contemporary re-balance of the Chinese foreign policy.

Mr Dominik Cholewski (University of Lodz)

The Regional Role of Indonesia in the Face of a Rising China

With the world focusing ever more on the region of Asia due to a rising China, other certain states are finding themselves being forced to become more active regionally. One such state is Indonesia, who in the 15 years after the resignation of President Suharto has grown economically, politically, and democratically. The paper focuses on how Indonesia is reacting to the changing dynamics in the South-East Asian and Pacific region, as a consequence of China becoming ever more involved in regional operations. The closest regional actor for Indonesia is Australia, though in recent years there has been a cooling of relations between these two states, with Australia not being overly prominent in the foreign policy of Indonesia. Even though in the past 5 years Indonesia has improved its economy, military, and level of democracy, at present it cannot be classified as a hard power within the region. Thus, how will it position itself in region in order to compete with the increasing influence of China and the waning influence of Australia within certain areas, all depends on its ability to promote itself within its neighbouring region and organisations, while at the same time increasing its capacity to cooperate with Australia.

Ms Joanna Dobkowska (University of Warsaw)

Mimicking of integration: At the sources of under-utilization of ASEAN intra-regional institutions

The recent progress of institutionalization processes and the projects envisioned in the ASEAN Charter suggest a significant commitment of the ASEAN member states to the idea of more in-depth integration. And yet, in cases where the institutional framework could be of use - namely in dispute settlement - a lack of trust for intra-regional means is clearly visible, as the member states are turning to external mechanisms of dispute settlement. Even though in 2004 the Enhanced Dispute Settlement Mechanism has been established, there is no indication that the member states are going to actively partake in it. On the contrary - they are more prone to utilize external means of dispute solving. The aim of this paper is to identify the possible causes of this "mimicking of integration" and to tackle the question why the ASEAN member countries put effort in creating institutions which they reject to utilize later on. Among the possible reasons for this paradox situation can be enumerated mistrust caused by historical conflict, lack of a regional leader or missing sense of community. Without the confidence-building function of properly utilized regional institutions the idea of regional community which ASEAN aims at establishing cannot be fully implemented.

Mr Viktor Eszterhai (Eötvös Loránd University)
Game Theoretic Analysis of the 'Pivot to Asia'

Hilary Clinton's 2011 article, "America's Pacific Century", published in Foreign Policy Magazine, set out the foreign policy doctrine of the Obama Administration. The principle generally known as 'Pivot to Asia' consists of three important elements. First among these is the forming of a Trans Pacific Partnership trading bloc of East Asia based on American values and rules. The second is the strengthening of America's ties with its allies in the region in order to balance China, and the third is the shifting of U.S. military focus to Asia. On the one hand, this concept is based on traditional international relations theory, and is also – in some ways – similar to the post-Second World War containment policy. On the other hand, it is decidedly different from Cold War containment, because the United States does not intend to prevent the rise of China; it wishes to control the process. Applying the methods of game theory, this presentation aims to examine the possible behaviour of China and the United States within the frame of the 'Pivot to Asia' principle.

Mrs Anna Głogowska-Balcerzak (University of Łódź)
European Union Election Observation Mission in Nepal

Since 1993 European Union Election Observation Missions (EU EOM) are one of the main activities designed to promote democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights worldwide. Their aim is to strengthen democratic institutions and public confidence in electoral processes, they also contribute to fraud deterrence and prevention of instances of intimidation and violence. Election observation allows to assess the whole electoral process in the light of requirements set out both in national and international law. Following an invitation from the Government of Nepal, the EU Election Observation Mission was established to observe the Constituent Assembly Election in November 2013. The mission conducted a comprehensive analysis of the electoral process based on a long-term observation and issued the final report with recommendations for future elections on 14th of February. This Election Observation Mission is an interesting example of Europe-Asia regional cooperation and one of many components in the EU peace-building activities worldwide.

Dr Marcin Grabowski (Jagiellonian University)
Trans-Pacific Partnership as a Crucial Element of the U.S. Pivoting to Asia – is TTIP a Threat?

U.S. pivoting to Asia is described as a crucial policy shift in the American FP, but actually it may seem there is more rhetoric than reality. Looking at the reality, however, we may observe, the 'pivoting' is based rather on the military engagement. In this context, development of TPP and the role of the U.S. as a key player in this project seem to add the other leg to the initiative, rebuilding American position in the region. We should remember about the competitive/concurrent project, i.e. Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (negotiations started in July 2013). Is it a threat for American Pacific strategy? Barack Obama entered the White House bringing hopes of greater engagement in the Asia-Pacific Region, what was reinforced by his advisors' premises of American foreign policy (Kurt Campbell, Daniel Russel). Also his engagement with regional powers and organizations made his term Pacific presidency. At the same time, the idea of rebuilding the transatlantic community seems to be revitalized, having had certain problems after 2007 failure of the Bush-Merkel initiative to create Transatlantic Free Trade idea. The proposed paper aims at presenting Obama's policy towards the Asia-Pacific, making a comparison with

policies of his predecessors and analyzing TPP's role in the pivoting strategy, as well as the influence of transatlantic relations, especially TTIP negotiations.

Mr Tomasz Grzywaczewski (University of Lodz)

Conquest of the Far North: The connection between present development of exploitation of natural resources of the Siberian Far North and the development of the East Asia

The paper is intended to examine connections between new investments in hydrocarbons mining sector in Northern and Eastern Siberia and the development of East Asian states. The lecture is partially based on the scientific outcomes of expedition "Dead Road 1953-2013" aiming on exploring the most desolated part of Stalinists ghost-railway "Transpolar Mainline". The presentation introduce historical background of conquering of this region during the Stalinist period. In their main part the speech emphasizes the importance of region for the development of Russia and other Asian powers by providing the stable supplies of hydrocarbons necessary for fueling emerging economies. The paper shed the light on the Eastern Siberia-Pacific Ocean Oil Pipeline (transporting crude oil to China), planned Power of Siberia gas pipeline (with the LNG plant producing gas for Japan) and LNG plants on the Yamal Peninsula (part of Yamal Megaproject). At the same time it will discuss the project of new railway alongside ruins of Transpolar Mainline (Northern Latitudinal Railway). In conclusion presentation points out that Russian investments in oil&gas industry will be crucial for further growth of the Russian economics, strengthening the bonds between Kremlin and Asian states. The re-conquering of the Far North will therefore be one of the most important factors affecting the development of Asia in next decade rising new challenges for European Union and the U.S.

Ms Chen-Chen Huang (Tamkang University)

EU's civilian power towards East Asia

Geopolitically, EU's political profile until recently has been rather weak, however, economically, EU has long been an important role in East Asia. EU was a small player during 1960s and 1970s, contrast with EU nowadays, it has emerged as a global actor and a force in world politics, especially in trade, development cooperation, the promotion of regional integration, democracy, and good governance, human rights, and to an increasing extent also in security. Asia and EU matter to each other. EU is the world's biggest market and trading bloc, China alone is the EU's second biggest trading partner, Japan and ASEAN as a group are in the top five. EU has also concluded a FTA with South Korea, which has boosted trade by several billion euro. EU-Japan FTA is also ongoing. In political and security terms, East Asia also matters EU, there are four of the most important "strategic partners" in the region : the engagement of the biggest actors in Asia will be essential if Asia tackle global challenges like climate change; piracy; non-proliferation; freedom of navigation in South China Sea with 50% trade in tonnage passing through. The aim of this article is to contribute to understand the influence of EU's civilian power in East Asia, and how East Asia and EU's cooperation balances the USA's power in East Asia.

Dr Lucia Husenicova (Matej Bel University in Banska Bystrica)

Inter-Korean Relations in changing regional and global security environment

The paper will focus at the current improvement in Inter-Korean relations, as North Korea appears to be in the reconciliatory phase of its foreign policy sinusoidal development and current South Korean administration has presented its own North Korean policy. Main aim of the paper is to analyse trends in Inter-Korean relations and their sensitivity not only to external environment

but also to the internal situation and events in both states. If we look at the political as well as economic development in Inter-Korean relations, the first contacts and meetings have coincided with the Sino-American normalization talks in the 1970s. Until the 1990s we can define a pattern in Inter-Korean relations especially from the point of view of sensitivity of both towards the decision of their strategic partners. It appears that all major Inter-Korean documents before 2000 were signed in the times of changes in international relations. In the case of two Inter-Korean summits the external factors are not so often included into overall analysis of impulses that have affected them. Nevertheless the sensitivity of both Korean states to their external environment played a role in changes and transformations of their respective policies towards each other. In this regard the paper will finally suggest few possible trends in the development of Inter-Korean relations in short- and middle-term perspective emphasizing current mutual policy settings.

Ms Aleksandra Jaskólska (University of Warsaw)

India 2014 elections: new approach to East Asia?

In my presentation, I would like to focus on the influence of the results of India 2014 election, on the policy towards East Asia. India general election in April and May 2014, to lower house of the parliament (Lok Sabha) had two main players: Indian National Congress (INC) and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Since middle of 90s domination of Indian National Congress was over. Now the only way to win the election is to create strong coalition, which will allow to implement policy of the winning party, such as changes in foreign policy. As I mentioned, my question is, how the results of elections can change India's approach to East Asia. In 1991 India started new policy towards East Asia, called "Look East Policy". This idea was implemented by I.K. Gujral, who was Minister of External Affairs at that time, in the government led by Narasimha Rao from Indian National Congress (INC). Now in 2014 there is definitely need for an upgrade for that strategy. East Asia is very dynamic region and India should adopt to those changes. Is the ruling party ready for this?

Dr Karina Jędrzejowska (University of Warsaw)

China's financial system reforms – achievements and challenges ahead

Until introduction of reforms in 1978, China's financial sector could have been described as a mono-bank with the People's Bank of China as the only bank. The central bank not only was responsible for the monetary policy, but it managed the deposits of state-owned enterprises and mobilized household savings as well. The subsequent economic transition turned China into one of the fastest growing economies in the world, but its effects on the financial system until very recently remained limited, and the financial system is believed to be one of the barriers to the future Chinese economic development. Although the contemporary Chinese financial system comprises commercial banks, co-operative banks, non-bank financial institutions and financial markets, it still shows several deficiencies. First, the financial system remains dominated by a large banking sector. Second, the role of the stock market in allocating resources in the economy is insufficient. Third, Chinese financial system is still heavily influenced by the government sector. Therefore the aim of the paper is to present progress in Chinese financial reforms over the last decades, and challenges it faces.

Dr Anna Jerzewska (University of Leeds)

Japan's Changing Free Trade Agreements Policy Formation Process: from the LDP to the DPJ. Paving the Way for High-Level FTAs?

Japan's inability to lower its tariffs on agricultural products, remove non-tariff barriers to trade and therefore sign FTAs with a high-level of liberalisation, has often been compared to Korea's fast expanding FTA network. The impasse of Japan's FTA strategy stems from domestic constraints and the limitations of its policy formation process: namely the lack of a policy-oriented and centralised decision-making system. This paper compares the domestic FTA policy coordination processes under the administration of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) with the one introduced by the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ). It explores the internal intricacies of free trade agreement talks by focusing on how the four main ministries involved in the process discuss the policy between themselves, as well as with other actors, before the start of official FTA negotiations. The lack of a centralised authority responsible for FTAs is identified as the main drawback of Japan's FTA policy coordination process under the LDP. The paper explores how the DPJ attempted to address these issues by changing the reporting order within the ministries and introducing a new inter-ministerial platform. It concludes that although reform of the policy formation process is in its infancy, significant changes have taken place.

Prof. David Jones (University of Warsaw)

Impact of Ukraine's Déracinement on the Management of China's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC)

The Republic of Ukraine underwent a *déracinement* early in 2014 that became used as a pretext by the Russian Federation to redesign political boundaries felt to be settled since 1945 and 1994. This chain of events and the world's responses thereto seem to have startled the Chinese with an alarming realisation that China's huge Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into Ukraine is at risk, much as the swiftly changing political architecture of the Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula has made China revisit its relations with the Russian Federation and the impact of those relations on security of China's own borders and the wisdom of China's traditional voting with Russia as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Closely parallel are rising tensions in the Pacific rim with China's longtime archrival Japan, exacerbated by Japan's rapprochement with the Russian Federation recently, seemingly at the behest of India, China's other archrival in Asia, causing China to perceive it is being encircled from its volatile Northwestern to Northeastern boundaries. This paper will draw a nexus between Asia and Europe that appears to require China to conclude that its security in Asia is diminishing whilst dangers to its planned economic expansion into Europe are rising. The questions to be considered are whether such chain of events will draw China closer to its two huge trading partners, the European Union and the United States, and strategies to optimise this result.

Tomasz Jurczyk (University of Lodz)

Lodz - Chengdu Cooperation and the Silk Road Economic Belt

Since 2013 Lodz and Chengdu are connected by cargo train connection, one of the few but fast growing land routes for transport of goods between China and Europe. Based on this economic link development of comprehensive cooperation scheme has been started by local authorities from both cities and regions. This is happening in the context of Poland-China as well as Central and Eastern Europe-China ("16+1 formula") relations being put to a new level in recent years. At

the same time China started to promote the concept of the Silk Road Economic Belt. While being aimed mostly at Central Asian countries because of the focus on transportation routes it is strongly related to Europe as well. This paper aims at exploring the connection between the Silk Road Economic Belt proposal and China's policy towards Central and Eastern Europe by examining the case of Lodz-Chengdu cooperation.

Mr Jerzy Kacala (University of Wrocław)
Shinzō Abe's government and the Kuril Islands dispute - perspectives for further developments in the Japan-Russia conflict

The paper's goal is to provide an analysis of policy conducted by the current government of Japan, and the Japanese prime minister Shinzō Abe towards the resolution of the issue of the Kuril Islands dispute. The author aims to answer three basic research questions. Firstly, what approach does the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) demonstrates regarding the issue of the territorial dispute, as well as mutual relations with the Russian Federation in general? Secondly, what actions has been undertaken by the Japanese government since Shinzō Abe took office in 2012? Thirdly, what are the perspectives of further development of the dispute in the light of policies adopted by the LDP's government as well as the strategy of reinforcement of military defence of Kuril Islands, introduced by the authorities of the Russian Federation in 2011.

Dr Tomasz Kamiński (University of Lodz)
Security threat or market stabilizer? Political Significance of Asian Sovereign Wealth Funds' Investments in Europe

In academic literature there is no agreement over the question whether SWF's investment strategies are based on financial objectives and whether they are political means of their owners. It probably highly depends on fund and one cannot draw a conclusion for the whole sector. However, looking at the SWFs from the perspective of political science we can perceive them as state-controlled entities that by definition are instruments of a state's foreign policy. The main aim of this paper is to answer the question whether SWF investments in Europe are politically significant and whether they pose a threat for the European states or are can rather mitigate market volatilities. Presented explanation of SWF behaviour is based on neorealist paradigm in political science and the assumption SWFs activities in the region could be potentially harmful only when the owner state has particular political interest and when the scale of investments is significant.

Mr Krystian Karolak (University of Lodz)
Military force or peacekeeping support - case study of Japan Self-Defense Forces image from the internal and external perspective

Most of the countries in the contemporary world display a well-equipped and adjusted military forces that are able to withstand every possible threat from another country or a situation that occurs in the state itself. Analyzing the case of Japan, we must consider taking the famous article 9. of the Japanese constitution into account, as well as its role in the Japanese society. Renunciation of war and promotion of pacifist stance after Second World War, led to the creation of a "military" force which in fact consists of experts using the newest equipment that is available, although not exercising power through action. Not everyone thinks though, that Japan Self-Defense Forces are what they seem to be despite performed activities and peacekeeping missions done abroad, for example assisting United Nations forces or participating in relief operations. China and both South

and North Korea, the closest and most troublesome neighbors in Asia region, assumed that Japan has returned to its militaristic past being actively involved in territorial disputes by creating new guidelines, doing military drills and quite recently planning to increase the defense budget. During the speech, author would like to analyze how SDF image changed over the years, how it influenced the perception of Japan itself, how do media portray the SDF and what does Chinese and both Korea's authorities think about them.

Dr Jakub Karpoluk (Polish-Japanese Institute of Information Technology)
Japanese Noh Theatre Diplomacy

Having originated nearly 650 years ago, noh is Japan's oldest form of genuine performing art. Proclaimed Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, in 2001, by UNESCO, it became one of the factors which build Japan as an international superpower in terms of cultural soft power that exercises a significant influence around the world in various areas including, apart from performing arts, cuisine, computer games, fashion not to mention manga and anime. In 2011, the first Japanese-Polish, noh theatre drama, written by the former ambassador to Japan Jadwiga Rodowicz-Czechowska, was staged both in Warsaw and Tokyo, as a part of the Chopin Year celebrations. The play titled "The Piano Tuner. Chopin Noh Project", dealing with the composer's spiritual life, was staged by the renowned Tessenkai Noh Theatre. The world premiere took place in the Studio Theatre, in Warsaw. In Japan the play was presented in the National Noh Theatre. Both for Poland and Japan the drama was a new kind of cultural diplomacy initiative, which have joined the efforts of both public and private sectors including government level institutions. Author of the presentation served as the producer of "The Piano Tuner" drama and artistic initiatives that followed, in 2013 and 2014 – the year officially designated as Visegrad Group plus Japan Exchange Year. The aim of the paper is to analyze, the project in its cultural and international context.

Dr Mikhail Karpov (Russian Higher School of Economics)
China's New Package of Financial Reforms: Along the Pattern of Taiwan's "Gradualism" or East-European "Shock Therapy"?

Fifth generation of Chinese leaders announced new package of market reforms in the country's financial sector at the 3rd Plenum of 18th CCP Congress in November 2013. However, this plan was not accompanied by any intention to structural political reform in the PRC Leninist party-state. Empirical history tells that any substantial financial liberalization in Leninist systems can be consistent only when implemented either simultaneously (Taiwan) or shortly after (East-Central Europe) the dismantling of Leninist political structures. Today's Leninist party-state in China with regard to the country's GDP growth model and macroeconomic regulation represents the type of post-totalitarian (J. Linz) "market socialism" rather than "liberalizing authoritarianism". As to the proclaimed package of financial deregulation, we harbor doubts about its consistent implementation. In case of being put into practice it may lead to overall default of Chinese financial sector and collapse of the Leninist party-state, not much unlike the known examples of East-European "shock therapy". Still the emergence of this package is extremely important. It is as a proof of the new CCP leader's "reform-mindedness" which gives them legitimacy as heirs to Deng Xiaoping's course irrespective of what they are going to do in reality. It also testifies to the consensus among Chinese experts that there is no way to change the existing model of economic growth without substantial financial liberalization.

**Ms Agata Klimczyk (University of Nicolaus Copernicus)
Negotiations with the Japanese partners – legal and cultural sight**

Presentation of the Japanese market as the leading market of new technologies , and showing Japan as an important partner of European business. Indication of the cultural differences between European and Japanese civilization , such as the lack of specialization among Japanese workers , collective responsibility and collective decision-making process that affect the existence of close relationship between employees and employer. Presentation of models of trade relations with Japan, which were firstly described as „passive hunter " model and finally become „the strategic shark " model. Presentation of the influence of Japanese culture on negotiations , among others. In relation to the hierarchization of social life in Japan, which is reflected in hierarchization of the various stages of the negotiations and the persons involved , respect for the authority of a superior , self-improvement methods and ideas of groupism. Indication of the differences in European and Japanese way of making a contract. Observations that the Japanese treat the negotiation process as a kind of making relation in contrast to Europeans , who focus on rights and obligations of the parties. Stating that the hierarchical method allows Japanese negotiators to identificate themselves with the company and its interest. Statement that the attempt to mutual understanding of cultures parties to the contract allows to achieve success in the negotiations.

**Dr Marta Kosmala-Kozłowska (Collegium Civitas)
Loyal Lieutenants, Self-Interested Middle Powers or Good Samaritans? Soft Power of US' Asia-Pacific Allies in Obama's Pivot to Asia.**

The main theme explored in the paper is the role Canada, Australia and Japan play in Asia as supporters and promoters of the liberal democratic model of socio-political and economic development. In it, I examine the soft power influence of those three US allies, through diplomacy and other channels, related to democracy, human rights and human security. The central question is about extents of coherence of their soft power projection in Asia with US foreign policy and motivations – realist or idealist - behind their behaviour. There have been observable shifts in foreign policies of Ottawa, Canberra and Tokyo since the pivot was declared. Ottawa can be perceived as having resigned from the position of US deputy sheriff and chose to pursuing independent agenda on such issues like individual responsibility for crimes against humanity, people-centred disarmament or responsibility to protect. Canberra has developed and exercised its own capacity in promoting good governance, rule of law as well as human rights, e.g. through Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF). With Abe Shinzo's return to power, values-based diplomacy and promoting the geopolitics of “arc of freedom and prosperity” is again an important facet of Japanese international activities. The paper addresses whether the above helps or challenges US interests in Asia.

**Mr David Kozisek (Metropolitan University Prague)
Japan and South Korea: the perspectives of tackling economic and demographic issues through internalization. A possible solution to an impending social crisis?**

Since after the second Japanese baby boom in the 1970s, the phenomenon known as shōshika and its related pressing issues have been discussed for several decades. Similarly, the same structural demographic trend can be observed in Japan's neighbor, the Republic of Korea, where the issue is perhaps even more striking and urgent. The two relatively ethnically and linguistically

homogenous populations display steadily decreasing birth rates. In both cases an alarmingly shrinking population forecasts inevitable labor related economic issues as well as an unsustainable state welfare system. Although it is not exactly a brand new concept, kokusaika (internalization) is primarily an economy driven tendency that has recently been turned into a buzzword. Could this be an answer that could possibly allow both states to escape an inevitable downward slump? Despite the amount of traction, there clearly is not a comprehensible definition of what the term actually represents. The paper tries to define what some of the possible interpretations and challenges of the idea are, set in the context of the 21 century East Asian population and its global involvement. I will as well try to compare the two countries' previous respective experience with attempts at internationalization and seek to anticipate possible boundaries and limitations to the notions of internationalism which are highly likely to occur in such homogenous societies.

Dr Piotr Kozłowski (National Defence Academy of Warsaw)

Japan as a normative power? How Japanese ideas shape international relations in East Asia and beyond.

Japanese foreign policy has been undergoing a transformation, informed by a doctrinal shift masterminded by prime minister Abe Shinzo and his intellectual associates. The most visible aspects of the process are state capacity-building in the political, military and economic spheres, legal reforms allowing for greater international activism in the security realm and effectively - globalization of Japan's international relations. 'Japan is back', Abe famously proclaimed. Back to the future, many critics would argue, pointing at revisionist, nationalistic strands in the rhetoric and policies of Abe's government. The question this paper addresses is different: what is the content of Japan's message to its partners old and new, what ideas, values and norms informing the shape of international relations in regional domain and more globally are being fostered through Japanese international activism. To what extent are they an original Japanese contribution rather than being a repetition of Western spiel? And, most importantly, how well do they sell? In the paper I argue that 'new' Japan is a significant norm entrepreneur and its activity in defining imagined regional geographies, how they should be organized and governed as well as legitimizing Japan's own behavior in this regard has solid intellectual roots. Coupled with political strategy and power projection it constitutes Japanese normative power to be reckoned with.

Mr Andrzej Kozłowski (University of Lodz)

The "Cyber Weapons Gap". The assessment of the China's cyber warfare capabilities and its consequences for regional security system.

During Cold War times the term "missile gap" was created to indicate the United States delay in missiles race. Today the similar situation took place in cyberspace, where more and more policymakers and pundits pointed out the growing cybercapabilities as the threat to the American national security and the destabilizing factor in region. Indeed, Chinese started to develop its tools and methods to paralyze the ICT systems of potential adversary to comply with quotation from Mao Zedong "to achieve victory we must as far as possible make the enemy blind and deaf by sealing his eyes and ears". The main aim of this article is to evaluate the cyber warfare capabilities of China and simultaneously answer the question about the consequences for the security system in region and relations with main players on international area, particularly the United States. In order to do it the strategic aims of the Chinese activity in cyberspace will be examined as well as the character of operations carried out by Chinese hackers. What is more. the

analysis of strong and weak point of Chinese capabilities in this matter will be depicted. In addition, the potential scenarios of role of cyberwarfare in case of rising tensions around Taiwan or on other parts of Asia-Pacific region will be presented with the particular focus on the deterrence of the reaction of the United States.

**Ms Barbara Kratiuk (University of Warsaw)
Cambodia in Obama's pivot**

This paper will focus on the relations between USA during Obama's administration with the Hun Sen regime in Cambodia. While Cambodia is not a key country's for the region, it remains one of the most problematic ones. The US pivot loudly proclaimed the return of America to the Asia-Pacific region. The rebalancing forced Obama to forgo ideology, at the forefront during Bush administrations, and instead focus more on the attainable goals and warming of the relations with Southeast Asia. Cambodia is problematic for Obama: drawn into Chinese sphere of influence Phnom Penh rejects most of American demands concerning democratisation and human rights. The situation, that will be further described in the paper, is a juxtaposition: Obama remains determined to broaden the relations, but progress is limited by the issue of human rights. Cambodia, firmly entrenched in Chinese camp, rejects American ideology, but is still forced to deal with USA due to various factors: the issue of paying off Lon Nol's debts, the dependence on growing trade, humanitarian and development aid. Both are oftentimes used to enforce change from the regime and remain at the forefront of relations between Obama's USA and Cambodia, despite the timid cooperation started between the navies and air forces. The US unwillingness to leave Cambodia makes for an interesting study of geopolitical needs and attempt to fulfill them using economics means.

**Mr Paweł Kupis (University of Wrocław)
Cambodia: Extraordinary Chambers**

The increased concern to combat impunity for international crimes has resulted not only in the creation of international criminal courts and tribunals, but also in other forms of international assistance to the States concerned. There are various reasons for avoiding resort to a new international tribunal and a growing concern about the functioning of the International Criminal Court. International tribunals like those for Rwanda [ICTR] and the former Yugoslavia [ICTY] tend to be large, expensive and their effectiveness is strongly criticised. The aim of this presentation is to present an alternative model developed in Cambodia taking into consideration the political background and the legal basis for establishing it. In Cambodia the conflict was a civil war and persecution by a murderous regime, and the court results from an agreement between the United Nations [UN] and the post-conflict government.

**Mr Tomasz Lachowski (University of Lodz)
Transitional justice and its impact on security and internal stability In South-East Asia – the case of Bangladesh**

This paper is to shed more light on the transitional justice mechanisms applied by Bangladesh to adjudicate the perpetrators of international crimes, committed mainly by Pakistani soldiers and local razakars in 1971, the year of the independence of Bangladesh. Even though the Statute of the International Crimes Tribunal of Bangladesh (ICT) has been adopted by the Bengali parliament in 1973, due to the political tensions, the factual creation of the Tribunal – the main segment of justice efforts in Bangladesh - came true in 2009. The execution of the ICT first convict Abdul

Quader Mollah in December 2013 commenced riots conducted by the radical Jamaat-e-Islami, supported by the former-parliamentary opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party that led the Awami League to maintain the power in the recent elections, held in January 2014, rising questions on the internal stability of the country. Undoubtedly, Bangladesh is the regional leader of South-East Asia in terms of international justice efforts – the first state-party to the ICC Rome Statute, the biggest contributor of the peacekeeping forces among UN. At the same time, it has to challenge crisis of democracy, what clearly emphasizes the importance of post-conflict mechanisms and shows its limitations, when it comes to the political dimension of the transition. The paper is based on the field research conducted by the Author in December 2013 in Dhaka, at the invitation of the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICT.

Mr Justin Lau (University of Warwick)

Financial Power of the Developmental State in China, with comparison to Malaysia, Thailand and S. Korea

As a study of comparative political economy, this paper starts from revising the physical conditions that European/East Asian societies establish upon (e.g. geography, production methods, and thus demographics) and tries to single structural differences that lead to such diversity of humanities as observable today. With references to works of Karl Marx, Joseph Needham, Susan Strange and Ian Morris, this paper suggests that the historically, excessively high population density in East Asia (population in East Asia has been higher than the rest of the world for around 1,000 years.) has been the very root reason for differences in the way individuals arranged production and trade, and authorities in managing public life, throughout time. Over time, such practices condensed into specific types of Asian ‘cultures’ against that of Europe, ending up in what we see today. The author insists this direction in hope of an end to (recessive) racist analyses in scholarships of “Oriental/Occidentalism” and more recently, “China model” and “Asian Values”. It is argued that recognition to this argument is crucial before any meaningful comparative researches between the two diverse, but equally significant societies in the history of human civilization.

Mrs Parepa Laura Anca (University of Tsukuba)

US Strategic Pivot to Asia – Pacific: Implications and potential evolutions

This paper attempts to explore the impact of the US Strategic Pivot policy on the security architecture in Asia-Pacific. After having analyzed the motivations that lie behind such a policy, the paper will focus on the changes that took place in the region. The question is whether the Strategic Pivot is contributing to maintain the security and stability in the region or is leading to an arms race and escalation of tensions. Although the US emphasized that such adjustment of its policy was to cope with a “challenging strategic environment” and did not aim at any country, in reality the rapid economic development and military buildup of China raised serious concern. Thus, by linking the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the Pivot was designed with the aim of protecting US strategic interests, re-asserting US military predominance, balancing Chinese power and preventing any potential clash between China and other regional powers that may have catastrophic implications for the region as well as for the world. Based on a comparative method, this paper will specifically look at three aspects: foreign, security and defense policies of Asian countries, in order to highlight that while providing security guarantees and reinforcing the US commitment to the Asian allies, the Strategic Pivot has also led to militarization of the region, overstretch of the US capabilities and growing assertiveness of China.

Ms Shinyu Lin (University of Jagiellonian)

A Study of Democratic Movements : from Publication of Free China Journal to the Tangwai Movement

Taiwan is formally known as the Republic of China (ROC). After 50 years of colonial rule by Japan, the Chinese Nationalist- Kuomintang (KMT) forces took over the island in 1945. Four years later as China's civil war phased out, the KMT government-in-exile retreated to Taiwan. Martial law shaping a "hard authoritarianism" was executed by Chiang Kai-Shek on 20th of May, 1949 in order to consolidate state power and overcome the political and the reforms. During the time of Martial Law, there were two waves of democratic movements. The first one emerged after the publication of Free China Journal. In the beginning, Free China Journal as a platform for liberal mainland-intellectuals released series of critiques and articles to challenge the governance of authoritarianism by KMT, afterward these mainland-intellectuals cooperating with native Taiwanese elites intended to establish the opposite party. In the end, it failed due to a dramatic purge against intellectuals. However, with the growing of after-war generation, the second wave was coming soon. Differing from the last democratic movement, it did not fade away due to a widening of the purge and punishments; otherwise it made dictatorship lose its legitimacy. This article is going to compare the differences and the similarities between the mentioned democratic movements as well as analyze their influences on Taiwan society and our democracy formation.

Dr Lu Xiaohong (China Foreign Affairs University)

Accelerando of East Asia Regional Cooperation - Analyzing the dynamics of the ASEAN+3-centered Community-building Process

Since the 1st ASEAN+3 Summit in Kuala Lumpur in 1997, the process of East Asia cooperation has started. For 2 decades we have noticed the speed-up of EA cooperation. This paper focuses on the role of ASEAN in APT and EA cooperation, and the future development of an open regionalism in East Asia.

Dr Michał Lubina (Jagiellonian University)

Still Brothers in Arms? A Word About Present Burma-North Korea Nuclear Cooperation

Since 1983, when North Korean agents killed 17 South Korean government officials visiting Burma, until the mid-1990s - there were no official relations between Burma and North Korea. However, since mid 1990s North Korea has started exporting military equipment to Burma. North Korean tunneling experts were also spotted in Naypyidaw, the new Burma's capital, assisting the Burmese military in building underground bunker complexes. Since 2011, however, Burma's generals initiated a unprecedented process of political reforms - "the Burmese thaw". It's most important aim was to balance the Chinese influence and by switching to the West. This succeeded. The most important question in this context is: has the cooperation with North Korea ceased (or declined)? Or - as some of the experts, including Bertil Lintner, say, it's still on the ground? This paper will try to answer this question and give the outline of present Burma-North Korea nuclear cooperation.

Ms Vida Macikenaite (Keio University)

Informal Networks between the State and Business in China

The paper examines informal networks between the Chinese Party-state and business sector in China. Considering the particular social context in China, the research holds that informal networks between two institutions are created once a person transfers from one of the two institutions to another. The aim of the SOE reform in China has been to separate business from the state. However, it appears that this separation has been successful only at formal institutional level, while informal links remained or have even been strengthened. The analysis focuses on the micro-level and observes personnel movement between the state and party institutions and enterprises. The analysis is based on data sets, which include several hundreds of enterprise managers in the 1980s, 1990s and after 2000, and traces down the informal networks they represent. In the early years of economic reforms staff from government agencies were transferred to the enterprises. Current hypothesis suggests that eventually the trend shifted backwards. Enterprise managers have increasingly entered state institutions, in this way establishing informal networks between the enterprises and the state. If confirmed, this argument might be significant in explaining how sub-state actors – enterprises in particular – exert influence on the process of policy-making in China.

Ms Magdalena Madej (Jagiellonian University)

South Korea's strategic interests in the Arctic

The Arctic is the fastest warming up part of the world. Thinning of the sea ice and glacier retreat have not only an impact on the weather around the globe, but also give many economic opportunities in the region. New sea routes and shipping lanes in the High North, as well as an improving access to the natural resources (especially oil and gas) make the region more attractive to the global actors. Since a few years South Korea has presented growing interests in the Arctic region. In May 2013 this Asian country received a permanent observer status in the Arctic Council, a high level intergovernmental forum, which seems to have the greatest legitimacy to provide the cooperation in the region. As a resource-poor country reliant on the energy import South Korea looks to the Arctic as a possible source of LNG and other significant natural resources. South Korea is also the world's largest ship builder and its shipyards produce most of the Arctic's icebreakers. Last but not least, South Korea has an extensive polar research program focused on climate change and marine species. This conference proposal paper examines South Korea's perspectives in the Arctic region from a political, economic and legal point of view. Its main goal is to show connections between an Asian giant and the Arctic States, which in the time of globalization and progressive climate change are not as remote as it could look like.

Ms Klaudia Malczewska (University of Warsaw)

Chinese claim to the South China Sea under international law

The South China Sea dispute is one of the most important issues rising tensions between countries of the South East Asia. While usually the primary focus is its political impact, it is vital to analyse the situation from a legal perspective. China is a key player in the dispute and presents its own interpretation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and claims almost the whole area of the South China Sea. The aim of the paper is to present an overview of the dispute with a particular reference to the Chinese position. It will explain the concept of the U-shaped line and all the questions arising therefore, which include the legal status of the features in the South

China Sea and the issue of equitable maritime delimitation. The main problems include also mixed disputes, historic waters and the meaning of the declaration under art. 298 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The author will provide relevant case law and position of the jurisprudence on these matters. Lastly, it presents recent developments in the arbitration under Annex VII of the Convention between the Philippines and China. The author tries to give an answer on how can the dispute end and shows how difficult it is to provide a legal solution.

Mr Shingo Masunaga (Tallinn University)

Security cooperation of Japan and the Vysegrad Group

What would be beneficial for the both entities is security cooperation upon the rise of the Crimean crisis in Ukraine. The Vysegrad Group is also an entity of member states of NATO, thus their cooperation in security sector would be only made in the context of NATO's official policy. But, there are different perspectives of each country. Poland is one example as they border with Ukraine. From Polish perspective, security cooperation with Japan must be different from that of NATO's official policy.

Mrs Katarzyna Matusiak (University of Warsaw)

Use of coal and environmental efforts of China

People's Republic of China is world's leading energy consumer and producer. The main source of energy in China is coal which is abundant in the country, widely used, cheap - but also dirty. The article covers two aspects of China's enormous use of coal. On one hand it presents the country as coal's largest producer and consumer, and - what is strongly connected - as a country that heavily pollutes the environment. Secondly, the article describes the measures and steps China undertakes in order to limit the pollution it generates, and its attitude towards climate protection in general. In particular, the article shows the way in which the country is involved in developing new technologies in the area of e.g. clean coal technologies. The article also contains some factography and a brief analysis of the extent to which China could go green when it is actually sitting on black.

Ms Sylwia Matusiak (University of Lodz)

Abenomics: Abe's approach to economics

After the burst of the asset price bubble in the early 1990s, Japanese economy sunk into long-lasting period of economic slowdown. The economic conditions were severe: slow GDP growth, an increase in unemployment rate and deflation - those were the reasons why the 1990s came to be known as "the lost decade". The situation of Japanese economy has not changed much in the 2000s. Finally, in December 2012 Shinzo Abe was elected as Prime Minister of Japan. His aim was to revive Japanese economy from long-standing recession and for that very reason Abe began to implement his own economic policy. This paper is focused on the mechanisms behind Abenomics, reforms that were undertaken and assessment of Abe's policy so far.

Prof Dominik Mierzejewski (University of Lodz)

The Silk Road Economic Belt in the Foreign Policy Strategy of China

In recent months the ancient Silk Road concept has become one of the main themes of China's foreign activities. In September 2013, during his speech at Kazakhstan Nazarbayev University, President Xi proposed establishing a Silk Road Economic Belt. Thus, by reviving the Silk Road

diplomacy from China to Europe, a new light was brought upon China's activities in Central Europe. The paper discusses the major Chinese aims to build closer relations with Europe via the "Europe-Asia Bridge." Needless to say, the problem is multidimensional and quite complex. The main point discussed within the paper is about changing the structure of China's economy and the quick growth in Western China. By building the proper connections with Europe via the Eurasia continent, the central government can assure the future of an export led economy and by this means secure the economic growth of China. The second discussed point refers to the competitions between local governments within the Silk Road Economic Belt, namely between Chengdu and Chongqing. This problem is visible when it comes to the Chongqing-Duisburg and Chengdu-Lodz railway. The last point analyzed in the paper touches upon the U.S. policy in Afghanistan and the challenges for western development of China. NATO and U.S. forces are stabilizing the region, though after 2014 this factor will be less prominent and China needs to take more responsibility for its Western regions, mainly in Xinjiang and Tibet.

Mr Marco Milani (University of Cagliari)

And yet it moves: inter-Korean relations under the new leadership

The issue of inter-Korean relations saw major changes over the past few months. Despite the hopes placed in Trustpolitik, launched by the new South Korean President Park Geun-hye, the first months of 2013 have been characterized by a sharp escalation of tension on the peninsula, which undermined the potential results from the beginning. Similarly, the new leadership of Kim Jong-un, which led to hope for a change in the approach of Pyongyang regime to many unresolved issues, proved to be broadly in line with the previous setting. In the course of 2013, the situation has improved, with the reopening of the Kaesong industrial park and the new inter-governmental talks, culminated with the resumption of family reunions. In this paper I will analyze recent inter-Korean relations, trying to delineate the effects that new leadership had and will have. On the one hand, I will investigate the concept of Trustpolitik and the possible ways in which it can be declined as a coherent long-term strategy, since it has not yet been implemented in a defined way. On the other hand I will focus on the new leadership of Kim Jong-un and the impact that it will have on the relations with Seoul, after a period of consolidation of power, both through external internal actions. Finally, given the geostrategic relevance inter-Korean relations at the regional level, I will analyze the role that the strategic partners of the two Koreas had, or have not had, in recent developments and in the near future.

Prof. Dongchao Min (NIAS, University of Copenhagen), Prof. Wang Qi, (University of Southern Denmark)

Focusing on Quotas, Beyond Numbers: A Comparison of Quota Policies for Women's Political Participation between China and India

Quota has become one of the important indicators for women's political participation. This paper discusses leading similarities and differences in Chinese and Indian women's political participation and the background content that lead to these similarities and differences. Questions raised for discussion could include: not just at understanding the numbers but also the ratio of quotas within these numbers? Invigorating the historic legacies within our discussions of women's political participation. What women's political participation really means. Women's influence and achievements when they are involved in the political arena.

Mr Marcin Obroniecki (Bank Zachodni WBK)

An overview of Asian sovereign wealth funds' investments in Europe

Asian sovereign wealth funds (SWFs) represent ca. 40% of global SWF assets, which makes Asia the most frequent region of origin of SWFs. Within the last years, Asian SWFs have also shown some of the largest growth in assets among all SWFs. Europe is a place of predilection for Asia-based SWFs. The funds were eager to invest in Europe despite the recent financial crisis and a relatively weak economic outlook. However, Asian SWFs concentrate their investments mainly in Western Europe and invest less in the Eastern part of the Continent. The paper will present the state and specificity of Asian SWFs investments in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). It will also aim to answer the question why Asian SWFs do not invest more in CEE despite overall higher economic growth rates in the region.

Mr Oskar Pietrewicz (University of Warsaw)

China's North Korea Dilemma

The recent years prove to indicate more serious dilemmas in Chinese policy concerning the Korean peninsula. On the one hand, the authorities in Beijing want to play the role of a responsible stakeholder in the region. Therefore, they declare the desire to stabilize the situation in Northeast Asia and exhort to diplomatic solutions. On the other hand, China takes decisive steps to implement the national interests in the region. This is confirmed by the increased diplomatic endeavour in relations with North Korea which are the attempts of both political and economic reinforcement of the position of China on the peninsula. Despite the existence of a decades-old formal alliance between China and North Korea, distrust and mutual suspicion between the two regimes are high. During the last two years Kim Jong-un's North Korean regime has conducted long-range missile test and a third nuclear test which led to an escalation of tensions in the region. Moreover, the demise of Jang Song Thaek raises new questions about North Korea's policy direction. Given the uncomfortable dominance of China in North Korea's external economic relations, Pyongyang surely has a strategic interest in developing its exchanges with other partners. The behavior of North Korean regime produces new uncertainties about the condition of the relationship between Pyongyang and Beijing.

Mr Maciej Pletnia (Jagiellonian University)

Tokyo's Diplomatic offensive: internationalization of territorial and historical issues in Japanese foreign policy

It is safe to say that ever since Tokyo made a decision to nationalize Senkaku Islands in 2012, Japan-China relations have been strained, resulting in probably the most severe crisis since 2006. Various remarks made by Japanese Prime Minister Abe regarding both territorial and historical issues, combined with his decision to visit controversial Yasukuni shrine in December 2013, led to deepening distrust between both countries. Moreover, territorial issues with South Korea regarding Takeshima Island, as well as numerous controversial remarks regarding comfort women, led to deterioration of relations with Seoul as well. However, instead of reproaching either China or South Korea in order to pursue reconciliation, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made various efforts to promote its own position regarding those controversial issues. In my paper I would like to analyze the ongoing discursive narrative regarding both territorial and historical issues between Japan, China and South Korea. My analysis will focus on various efforts taken by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as by Prime Minister Abe himself, to

internationalize those issues, and to draw attention to the Japanese perspective. I will focus on official materials made available to the general public by the Japanese MOFA, including statements published on the websites of Japanese embassies in numerous countries, as well as on remarks made by Prime Minister in the Japanese and international press.

Mrs Agnieszka Ploetzing (University of Gdańsk)
Strategic points of Japan-North Korea relations

The article revolves around the issue of difficult neighborhood of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and The State of Japan, which is rarely discussed in Polish academic works. The author analyzes the impact of Japanese occupation of The Korean Peninsula on nowadays relations between the aforementioned countries. Further on the writer concentrates the research on the problem of abductions of Japanese citizens conducted by the Korean intelligence (special emphasis is being put on the latest turmoil in Megumi Yokota's case) and presents it as the main obstacle in the way to the improvement of countries' mutual relations. Later on the author surveys the coexistence between the Japanese and the Korean Residents in Japan. Then the writer illustrates the condition of DPRK's army by describing the threat posed on Japan by North Korea's nuclear program. Subsequently the paper focuses on the possibility of chemical, biological and cyber attacks performed by the regime. The military aspect of North Korea's existence is being correlated with the doctrine of Japanese pacifism and country's security demands. In order to conclude and create a prospectus of relations between two above mentioned countries the writer focuses on decoding current rhetoric and actions of the young leader Kim Jong Un and his establishment aimed at the Japanese authorities. What is more the author explores the possibility of a North Korean collapse and speculates about its affect on the Japanese society.

Ms Runya Qiaoan (Masaryk University)
Devil in the Making: Deep Structure of Sino-Japanese Wartime Cultural Products in China and Its Influence

In September 2012, anti-Japan protests took place in China because of unsettled issue of Diaoyu Islands (called Senkaku islands by Japan). While the similar territorial disputes in South China Sea were also undergoing at that time, neither anti-Philippine nor anti-Vietnam sentiments were aroused to a comparable level. Thus, it might be fair to say that the anti- Japanese riots were not only caused by Diaoyu Islands, but also owing to the Sino-Japanese historical issues and the cultural trauma left by the Sino-Japanese war during 1937-1945. This research examines the nationalism in China represented by popular cultural products and patriotic protests. In order to have a clear grasp of the deep culture structure in popular patriotic films and TV programs and its relations with nationalist actions in anti-Japanese protests, I choose classic Chinese produced Sino-Japanese wartime movies, episodes from various TV series together with slogans from 2012 anti-Japanese protest in China as the study corpus. Structural hermeneutic is the general methodology adopted in this research, which means I give "thick description" to the codes appeared in the sample. Based on the theories and the empirical data, I argue that the deep culture structure in popular patriotic films and TV programs fits into the binary oppositions and this deep structure acts as a "tool kit" in shaping the rhetoric of anti-Japanese protests in China.

Ms Monika Różalska (Jagiellonian University)

U.S. and EU perceptions of China's growing engagement in Africa

China's expanding relations with the African countries has drawn attention of both great powers and international organizations. It is, then, being widely discussed whether Chinese cooperation and investment on the African continent will be of benefit to African people and bring their countries development. Perceptions of China's involvement in Africa vary from a development partner to economic competitor or even political rival. They are also changing in time due to global economic disturbances or power shifts. The reactions of two other important and biggest players on the African scene, the United States and the European Union, to China's undertaking in Africa seem to be of great relevance to future relations both with China and Africa. The aim of this paper is to analyze what are the main similarities and differences in U.S. and EU perceptions of growing China's engagement in Africa. Correspondingly, the paper will attempt to answer how the United States and the European Union react to China's expanding presence in Africa and what kind of strategies, if any, they have managed to develop.

Mr Adrian Szumowski (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University)

New dynamics of Power transfers – Crimean Crisis 2014

The notion of Power is one of the backbones of international environment. Its constant flow is a fundamental undercurrent which reshapes the landscape of contemporary world. This undercurrent usually is unrecognized but sometimes it manifests itself with major turbulences. The recent one is the crisis on Crimean Peninsula. Those turbulences affect general Power deployment on three fields. First, in general it accelerates Power flows. Second, it affects the transnational connections between political entities. Third, it enables reconfiguration of global institutional network. The main aim of this paper is to present the effect of Crimean Crisis on power transfers between the major global powers: United States, European Union, Russia, China and India. The main thesis is that the Crimean Crisis is opening unanticipated avenues for future prospects of development of relations in East Asia and beyond. The prognosis indicate, that Crimean Crisis may be a focal point of demise some powers and ascendance of others.

Dr Grażyna Szymańska-Matusiewicz (University of Warsaw)

The transnational dimensions of the economic activity of the Vietnamese from Poland

In my presentation I would like to discuss various dimensions of the economic activity of the biggest Asian community living in Poland - the Vietnamese. The economic strategy of the Vietnamese can be perceived as belonging to the category of "ethnic enclave" or "ethnic niche" (Portes 1981, Waldinger 1996), as they tend to concentrate in particular sectors of economy, such as trade with goods imported from Asia or ethnic gastronomy. However, to understand properly the specificity of Vietnamese economic activities we have to take into account such phenomena as return migration and circulatory migration, which influence deeply their economic strategies. Moreover, the fact of maintaining by the migrants multifold connections with their home country - which can be described by the transnational paradigm present in migration studies (Faist 2000, 2006, Basch et.al. 1994) must also be taken into account. In my presentation, I intend to discuss various dimensions of the economic activity of the Vietnamese concentrating on the activities transgressing the national borders. I intend also to discuss the ways in which the Vietnamese use the various forms of capital (including social and cultural capital) gained during the stay in Poland after the return to Vietnam. The presentation will be based at the research which I conducted

among the Vietnamese community in Poland and the community of return migrants from Poland in Hanoi.

**Mrs Justyna Szczudlik-Tatar (Polish Institute of International Affairs)
Two Years of China-CEE16 Cooperation Format: Achievements and Challenges**

Two years have passed since Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao during his visit to Poland met in Warsaw with leaders from sixteen Central and Eastern European countries. This visit is perceived as a symbol of reinvigoration of China-Central and Eastern Europe (China-CEE16) relations. At the two China-CEE16 summits that were held in Warsaw (2012) and Bucharest (2013), China presented rather detailed economic and non economic proposals for enhancing ties with this part of Europe. The first document widely known as *12 Measures* remained in force until the end of 2013. Almost all of its non economic proposals have been completed, while economic “points” have been launched at least. Currently, China and CEE16 are implementing provisions from the *Bucharest Guidelines*. While two years is a short span of time to comprehensively evaluate implementation of Chinese proposals (some of them are at least medium-term pledges), it is worth taking a look at the fulfillment process, mainly so far achievements and lingering challenges.

**Prof. Oleg Timofeev (Amur State University)
Euro-Atlantic and East Asian Policies toward 2014 Crimea Crisis and Their Impact on Relations with Russia**

Crimea’s accession to Russia is becoming fait accompli. Unlike other local conflicts, this flashpoint is catalyzed by involvement of all global actors (US, EU, Russia, China and Japan) that leads to diversity of approaches and policies. Russia’s vital interests are historically linked with Crimea, while the others (since EU – neighbor and stakeholder in Ukrainian affairs – nevertheless tends to form the “transatlantic” approach alongside with the US) prefer to observe the issue at safe distance. Whilst Euroatlantists preserve traditional balance-of-powers politics, Japan doesn’t eager to challenge its recently normalized complex relations with Russia. China in its turn look at the issue through the prism of its geopolitical strategic partnership with Moscow. In the future Crimean game Beijing’s perspectives are as well quite optimistic. The major economic dimension of earlier established Beijing-Kyiv strategic relations have been focusing on substantial investments in South-Eastern Ukraine and leasing of farmlands in the same region. Nowadays, under the lack of any reliable authority in Kyiv China will have to deal primarily with pro-Russian regional leaders. Crimea itself could be a certain part of mutually beneficial Sino-Russian economic partnership. China is interested in hovercrafts from Feodosia, oil-tankers from Kerch etc., and vice versa, to boost the renegade peninsula’s economic development Moscow and Simferopol will strongly need investments from overseas.

**Mr Paweł Tomala (University of Nicolaus Copernicus)
Japanese pop culture since 1989**

Since arriving in Poland Japanese popculture is getting more popular with every year and the distributing companies are getting bigger profits. What is the secret of this phenomenon and why other Asian countries’ popculture like Korea, which is very popular in all over South-East Asia, is almost unknown in Europe? Author is trying to answer this question in not only from the social but also political point of view. In his research he takes a closer look at Japanese animation as well

as comic books, events known as cosplays, computer games, literature and music. The answer is not simple but definitely will help other researchers to deepen this matter.

Mr Richard Turcsányi (Masaryk University)

Chinese Foreign Policy Goals in Central and Eastern Europe: “Politics by Economic Means”

The presentation will look at Chinese policies towards Central and Eastern Europe, understood primarily as countries of 16+1 platform plus Ukraine and Belarus. China has been recently increasingly active in forging relations with this region, be it political, economic or social. In this paper, specifically political and economic activities will be put in context of Chinese foreign policy aims towards Europe with the goal of understanding better Chinese intentions in this region in general and in its individual countries in particular. Chinese investments, trade and diplomatic relations including the development of 16+1 platform will be taken as main demonstration of Chinese presence in the region and by comparing their performance it will be discussed what the Chinese intentions are. With regard Ukraine and current development there, political stance and approach of China will be also analysed as an important sign of Chinese behaviour in international politics of this region and beyond. The position of Russia as China’s ‘ally’ will be discussed and it will be proposed, that increasing Chinese activity in the region may be in fact similar to growing Sino-Russian competition in Central Asia. Eventually, it will be suggested, that while there are certain economic remunerations China wants to benefit from in the region, it is mainly political goals which are the driving force of Chinese interest with economics providing useful tools how to achieve these goals.

Mr Rafał Tuszyński (Warsaw School of Economics)

US-China strategic stability? Nuclear, conventional, perceptive and technological factors

US and China, by and large, have been enjoying rather stable relations on many fronts to date. Meanwhile, profound changes related to present strategic stability between two major powers loom on the horizon. Beijing modernizes its strategic nuclear and conventional forces quickly and introduces new mobile missiles to its arsenal, increasing its “first strike” survivability. At the same time, Chinese nuclear strategy is poorly understood in Washington. US Air Sea Battle concept deepens the mistrust. Hypersonic vehicles, while adding instability, offer a “window of opportunity” for Beijing but only until US come up with countermeasures. NASA is banned from any activities and with links to China, ASAT dialogue is non-existent. Proliferation of cheap drones (UAV) made-in China may emerge as contentious issue between US and China in near- to medium term. UAVs (including combat capable ones) will be gradually deployed near Chinese shores by US and its regional allies while implications of engagement between two (or more) hostile (armed or not) drones are impossible to predict. Last but not least, despite huge progress achieved in managing relations between Taipei and Beijing since 2008, if KMT would not reinvent itself before presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for 2016 than Beijing and Washington will be dealing with DPP which is far from officially renouncing “Taiwan independence”.

Dr Alessandro Uras (University of Cagliari)

Rethinking the RPC-ROK-Japan Triangle. A new regionalistic perspective

After the end of the Cold War, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Japan maintained a relatively long period of peace and kept a very high level of economic development. But, in the last few years, an ongoing erosion of such stability lead the three States to rethink some aspects of their regional policy. While the relation between Beijing and Tokyo is politically

inconstant since 1949, we are, at present, experiencing a new phase of the once stable union among the Republic of Korea and Japan. The election of Abe Shinzo in December 2012, with his historical revisionism, notably with respect to wartime Japan, has further cooled the regional environment. His strong nationalistic rhetoric, the recent visit at Yasukuni shrine and his militaristic speeches have caused fierce complaints from both China and South Korea. The common history and memory of the Japanese imperialism, more than anything, could drive Beijing and Seoul to a stronger cooperation in a region that is becoming increasingly troubling. This paper is focused on the historical and geopolitical issues concerning the transformation of the relation among these States. The main purpose of the paper is trying to find an answer to the following questions: what would happen with an isolated Japan? Is it possible to imagine a brand new regional dimension and security order with an hypothetical, anti-Japanese, alliance between Beijing and Seoul? How the United States could manage such a situation?

Mr Anastas Vangeli (Polish Academy of Science)

An elite-centered approach to analyzing the transformation of the Communist Party of China

This paper uses elite and legitimacy theory to analyze the evolution and the future prospects of Communist Party of China. It examines in what ways have the political elite constellation and the ways it legitimizes itself changed across time, especially after the 18NPC and the transfer of power to the Xi-Li leadership, and the first two years of the new leadership in power, marked by the undertaking of a decisive anti-corruption campaign; and the announcement of a comprehensive reform plan. This paper shows that CPC follows a general pathway of transformation. While it is an umbrella political organization, resorting to coercion in contentious situations, and often exhibiting rather imposing elite - non-elite relationship; the CPC is nonetheless moving towards a model of consensually united elite that exhibits a “relative agreement (...) about norms of political behavior and the worth of existing governmental institutions” (Higley&Burton), and is a Party where power rests on institutional compromise and regulated struggle. The CPC, moreover, increasingly manifests self-awareness and readiness to tackle, rather than avoid pressing policy issues, even at the price of its own public image projection.

Ms Anna Walkowiak (University of Warsaw)

Russia in Northeast Asia: economy and security inextricably linked

In the first years after the collapsed of the Soviet Union Moscow concentrated on internal turmoil and relations with the West. Government paid less attention to the Russian Far East that became a region most affected by economic and social problems disclosed after the end of cold war. For new Russia also its neighbours Northeast Asia became less attractive partners. Shift came in the second half of the 1990s with the applying of multi-vector foreign policy doctrine, but during years of Russian neglect division of power in Northeast Asia region changed and Russia had to re-established its position in new circumstances. Rise of Asian powers lead Moscow to realise, how important are its territories over the Pacific Ocean and gave Russia means to initiate economic development of that part of the country. Now Russia has to balance its fears of Chinese domination over Russian Far East with needs of Chinese investments. To achieved that Russia has to established closer ties with Japan and South Korea – countries also interested in balancing Chinese power, but at the same time not severe relations with Beijing. Anxiety over China’s power may be the cornerstone not only for finding common ground in foreign politics with states that Russia have had problematic relations, but also initiate development of Russian Far East. As a

result Russian Far East economic situation is crucial for establishing Russian security position in Northeast Asia.

**Mr Weijin Wang (Guangdong University of Foreign Studies)
Analysis on China's Cyber Diplomacy**

The post-modern communicative technologies are changing the nature of the world politics. Cyber diplomacy, as an evolution of public diplomacy, has been conducted by the Chinese government. In early 2010, the Bureau of Public Diplomacy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China was upgraded, taking more responsibilities in organizing cyber diplomacy. Its function includes introducing the Chinese government's foreign policies to the media, managing the diplomatic fora, coordinating the diplomatic operations among the official departments and oversea embassies and managing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' websites which includes 204 sub-websites. By far, China's cyber diplomacy has three components which are implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other official departments of Chinese government and the China's civil society respectively. Nonetheless, by undertaking quantitative analysis on the internet news items involving China's issues from Reuters, AFP and Associated Press and quoting the academic contributions from notable scholars like Joseph Nye and Jan Melissen, this paper argues that the outcomes of China's cyber diplomacy are still limited because of the government's domestic policies, over intervention from the official institutions and more importantly, the foreign policies in the geopolitical affairs such as its sovereign disputes with Japan, despite the system for Chinese cyber diplomacy is well developed.

**Dr Piotr Wiśniewski (Warsaw School of Economics)
Asian Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) Investing in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE).
Transparent or Opaque?**

Despite the generally low exposure of global SWFs to CEE, the region has already received certain SWF investments and plenty more are expected as CEE's further liberalizes its overall investment "friendliness", as well as the depth and breadth of its domestic capital markets. Given the obscure strategies of numerous Asian SWFs, it is intriguing to review their existing presence in CEE in the context of the SWFs' information disclosure standards. The paper will address this issue – with critical references to the SWFs' Linaburg-Maduell Transparency Index scores and will contain recommendations for policy measures designed to induce CEE-bound Asian SWFs toward improved information disclosure practices. Finally, the paper will illustrate broader policy dilemmas facing the CEE countries at their attempts to attract more SWF funding.

**Ms Daria Wojciechowska (University of Lodz)
Chinese local government development and international cooperation - case of Sichuan province**

Presentation will show the development of China West with the main focus on Sichuan province. The Author discusses economic and political factors which have a high influence on the regional development e.g Sichuan is a hometown of Deng Xiaoping or Hu Yaobang. The core part of the paper is relations of Western China with Europe. More to the point the EU initiatives like European Union Project Innovation Centre economic zones in Sichuan and international forums in Chengdu and Chongqing will be discussed and analyzed. The last point touches the cooperation via new Chinese formula of 'Silk Economic Belt' and the partnership based on formula 16+1 with special regard to Łódź-Chengdu cooperation.

Dr Yang Yousun (Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics)
Horizontal Society and the lessons for China's Policy on Ethnic Minorities

China walks towards a horizontal society in last two decades, it is a society differs very much from the vertical society before 1990s. However, China's ethnic policy didn't respond to the changes. Based on an detailed analysis on relevant laws and regulations, this article will show how China's ethnic policies conflict with the changed society, and what China should reconsider its preferential policy on ethnic minorities.

Dr Karol Żakowski (University of Lodz)
Evolution of DPJ Factions in 2009-2012

The paper examines the changes in factional system of the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) after electoral victory in 2009. During opposition period DPJ factions were believed to be much less significant groups than their counterparts in the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). Nevertheless, after the DPJ assumed power, its intra-party groups to a certain degree started functioning as LDP factions. Over the years their ideological leanings weakened, and instead of realizing distinctive political visions they started focusing more on pragmatic struggle for power in the party. Since 2009 the competition between intra-party mainstreams and anti-mainstreams has increased, challenging the unity of the DPJ. The significance of factional divisions was also clearly visible in the distribution of governmental posts by succeeding prime ministers in 2009-2011. Although DPJ factions still are not as powerful as LDP factions, they play a much greater role than before in maintaining intra-party balance and structuring intra-party competition.

Dr Zhongfei Zhou (Shanghai Institute for International Studies)
Fueling Up: The regional Economic and political Implication of EU-East Asia's Further Cooperation - from Chinese Perspective

Right now, the growing overlapping context of East-Asia economic cooperation is becoming a very important issue, To discuss about this phenomenon involves TPP,TTIP,RECP,APEC and G2 (US & China) etc. The objective of this paper put an emphasis on the role of Europe-East Asia regional cooperation from China's perspective with different methodological approaches. It argues, strictly, in the history of East Asia, the regional economic and political order was set up on the governance ability and the community's identity in the region, not the so called geographic state border. The fact means, the regionalism and the security order in East Asia, which are arguing too much, will become more open and more dynamic. According on the further analysis, the paper will study the trend of Europe-East Asia regional cooperation and its economic and political impact by the logic of East Asia history, not only the theory of integration. In the conclusion, it will exam the changes inside the East Asia and analysis the opportunities for EU to play a role in the region.

Ms Małgorzata Zięba (Adam Mickiewicz University)
Trilateral China-Japan-US Relations - Regional and Global Significance

The importance of the Asia-Pacific region in global politics and economy steadily and dynamically grows and with it the importance of the relations between two major regional powers – Japan and China. But even more significant, both regionally and globally, is the trilateral relationship of the two countries with the USA. American presence in Asia is getting more pronounced and the US

interest in maintaining strong and amicable relationship with the two regional powers signifies a more universal global trend of shifting the political and economic axis toward East Asia. In-depth analysis of not only bilateral relations between each two countries, but of the complex net of trilateral links connecting all three countries and their objectives together seems more and more crucial when trying to understand the direction Asian development is taking. This paper will be an attempt at characterizing the triangle of the China-Japan-US relations and answering key questions as to its importance. It will examine the influence of the ties between the three countries on the regional policies as well as the global trends. It will also try to fathom the complexities of the trilateral relationship, which is constantly challenged by deep historical, economic, systemic, legal and ideological differences. The paper's aim is to determine what effects the growing interconnectedness and interdependence between the three countries will have on the global reality.