



LEAM 2013

**CENTRAL EUROPE AND EAST
ASIA**

CONFERENCE BROCHURE

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Wydział Studiów Międzynarodowych i Politologicznych
Uniwersytet Łódzki



Łódź, June 6th 2013

Dear Participants, Guests, Friends,

On behalf of the Department of East Asian Studies I am pleased to welcome you to the **9th Lodz East Asia Meeting – Central Europe and East Asia**. 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 second 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.

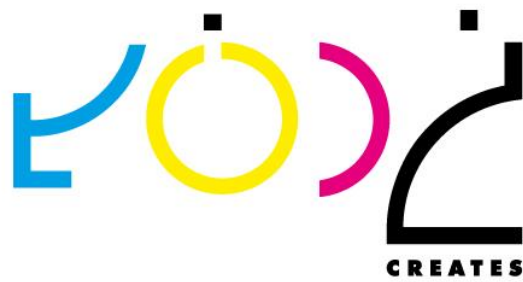
The department is chaired by prof. Małgorzata Pietrasiak. Academic interests of the DEAS faculty concentrate on political, economic, and social processes that take place in East Asia, political systems of countries of the region, their relations with other international actors, and on issues of ethnic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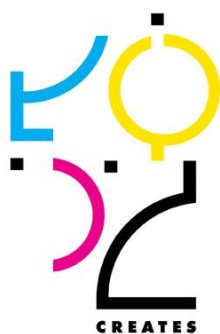


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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

**9th Lodz East Asia Meeting “Central Europe and East Asia”
6-7 June 2013**

Co-Organized by the **Department of East Asian Studies**
and the **Students’ East Asian and Pacific Studies Association**

Supported by

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

JUNE 6, 2013 (THURSDAY)

9:30-10:00	REGISTRATION	
10:00-11:10	PLENARY HALL <u>Welcoming remarks</u> Prof. Jarosław Pluciennik Pro-Rector in Charge of Curricula and Teaching, 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	
	<u>Asian Studies in Lodz</u> Dr Dominik Mierzejewski Department of East Asia Studies, University of Lodz	
	<u>Opening Speech</u> Prof. Bogdan Góralczyk University of Warsaw	
11:10-11:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
11:30-13:00	PLENARY HALL PANEL 1 – East Asian Countries Trade Relationship and Beyond MODERATOR: ARTUR GRADZIUK	ROOM 112 PANEL 2 - China Foreign Policy and its Implication (I) MODERATOR: BARBARA ONNIS
	Prof. To-hai Liou (National Chengchi University) South Korea-EU FTA: A convergence of economic interests.	Prof. Yuan Zhongxian (Beijing University of Technology) China's Energy Problem of Economy Rise and Its Global Impact
	Prof. Mahmut Tekce (Marmara University) Trade Policy Strategy of Korea: The Case of Korea-Turkey FTA	Prof. Krzysztof Kozłowski (Warsaw School of Economics) Regional and Security Challenges for China in Xinjiang and Post-Soviet Central Asia
	Dr Anna Wróbel (University of Warsaw) EU Trade Policy Towards East Asia	Ms. Elżbieta Proń (University of Nottingham) China's energy diplomacy: multilateral energy cooperation at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
	Dr Andrea Pei-Shan Kao (National Chiao Tung University) US-China Economic and Trade Relations and WTO Negotiations	Mr. Michał Lubina (Jagiellonian University) Back to the Past. The Present Model of Sino-Russian Relations as a Return to their Initial Asymmetry

13:00- 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
14:00- 15:30	PLENARY HALL PANEL 3 - China Domestic Development (I) MODERATOR: PAVEL SINDELAR	ROOM 112 PANEL 4- China-ASEAN Relations MODERATOR: KAMILASZCZEPAŃSKA
	Prof. Karin Tomala (Polish Academy of Sciences) The Role of Non-governmental Organizations in Chinese Social Transformations	Dr Piotr Kozłowski (Collegium Civitas) The Pivot Betwixt: Maritime East Asia's Response to Latest U.S. and Chinese Policy Shifts
	Prof. Qi Wang, Prof. Min Dongchao (University of Southern Denmark) Corruption and anti-corruption in China: A combined political and social perspective	Ms. Joanna Dobkowska (University of Warsaw) United we stand? The main factors shaping the ASEAN member countries approaches towards China
	Ms. Sun Jiabao (King's College London) Hukou reform and social inequality	Mr. Michał Zaręba (University of Lodz) China's hydrogeopolitics of the Mekong River Basin
	Dr Marta Kosmala-Kozłowska (Collegium Civitas) Scholarly understandings of the China Model in the West	
15:30- 15:45	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
15:45- 17:15	PLENARY HALL PANEL 5 - Central Europe and East Asia Nexus (I) MODERATOR: TOMASZ KAMIŃSKI	ROOM 112 PANEL 6 - China Foreign Policy and its Implication (II) MODERATOR: DOMINIK MIERZEJEWSKI
	Ms. Agata Biernat (Nicolaus Copernicus University) The rise of the Red Dragon – China's policy toward the Balkans	Dr Barbara Onnis (University of Cagliari) The PRC's new "Selective diplomacy". Toward a new interdependence in global affairs
	Ms. Anna Piekarska (Warsaw School of Economics) China's buying up strategy in the Central and Eastern Europe. A shift in Chinese involvement in the region	Ms. Márta Rigó (Corvinus University of Budapest) Chinese foreign policy in Africa – The future of an abandoned continent
	Mr. Tomasz Jurczyk (University of Lodz) Local Governments in Poland-China Relations	Dr David Doncel (University of Salamanca) Two images of China: a comparison between the images of China perceived by western and eastern students

		Mr. Viktor Eszterhai (Eötvös Loránd University) Rethinking the Chinese Tribute System: a Cultural Aspect
17:15-18:30	PLENARY HALL PANEL 7 - China-US Strategic Relationship MODERATOR: TOMASZ JURCZYK	ROOM 112 PANEL 8- South Asia in Global Politics MODERATOR: GRZEGORZ BYWALEC
	Dr Marcin Grabowski (Jagiellonian University) Barack Obama's Policy towards Asia and the Pacific - Change or Continuity?	Mr. Maciej Michałek (University of Warsaw) Time for a second gear on Bangladesh's bumpy road to success
	Dr Przemysław Furgacz (graduated at Jagiellonian University) Military and security aspects of Obama's pivot to Asia	Ms. Eva Emese Szalai (Corvinus University of Budapest) India and its role in the changing world
	Mr. Andrzej Kozłowski (University of Lodz) China-United States war in cyberspace. The reality or the hype?	Ms. Aleksandra Nowicka (Nicolaus Copernicus University) India's rise and its impact on Indian women
	Mr. Adrian Szumowski (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University) Chimerica as an example of power governance in late-Westphalian international environment	
19:30-21:00	CONFERENCE DINNER BIEDERMANN PALACE CHINESE & JAPANESE MUSIC CONCERT BY ANNA KRYSZTOFIAK	

JUNE 7, 2013 (FRIDAY)

9:00-10:30	<p>PLENARY HALL PANEL 9 - Central Europe and East Asia Nexus (II) MODERATOR: TOMASZKAMIŃSKI</p>	<p>ROOM 112 PANEL 10-Territorial Disputes in East Asia Region MODERATOR: LUCIA HUSENICOVA</p>
	<p>Dr PatrycjaMatusz-Protasiewicz, Ms. Joanna Rajca (University of Wroclaw) Asian foreign direct investment in Lower Silesia and migration movements in the region</p>	<p>Dr MarekWasiński (University of Lodz) The Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands Dispute - Tiny Islets and Immense Legal Problems</p>
	<p>Mr. Yoshimi Ito (Nicolaus Copernicus University) Advantages and disadvantages for Polish employees working in a Japanese company – the case of Kujavian-Pomeranian region, Poland</p>	<p>Ms. Vida Macikenaite (Keio University) The Implications of China’s Fisheries Industry Development on the South China Sea Dispute</p>
	<p>DrArturGradziuk (PISM) Technology transfer and the role of foreign companies in China’s innovation system</p>	<p>Mr. JannChristoph von der Pütten (University of Tampere) Indonesian Perceptions of China’s Power to Divide ASEAN: China’s South China Sea Policy and the Failed Consensus of the 1st ASEAN Summit 2012</p>
		<p>Dr Dominik Mierzejewski (University of Lodz)Talking while in Crisis. China’s Crisis Argumentation in Territorial Disputes.</p>
10:30-10:45	<p><i>Coffee Break</i></p>	
10:45-12:15	<p>PLENARY HALL PANEL 11 - North Korea and Security Dimensions in East Asia MODERATOR: ŁUKASZKULESA</p>	
	<p>Dr Nien-chung Chang Liao (The Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University) Trust in East Asia: Reassurance Strategy on the Korean Peninsula and Across the Taiwan Strait</p>	
	<p>Dr Lucia Husenicova (MatejBel University in BanskaBystrica) Regionalism from Security Studies Perspective: Northeast Asia</p>	
	<p>Mr. Marco Milani (University of Cagliari) Everything changes so that everything stays the same: North Korea and the security complex of East Asia</p>	
12:15-13:15	<p><i>Lunch</i></p>	

13:15- 14:15	PLENARY HALL University of Lodz M.A. Student Panel MODERATOR: DOMINIK MIERZEJEWSKI Dominik Cholewski Jan Źelazny Maciej Czastka	
14:15- 15:30	PLENARY HALL PANEL 12 - East Asia and Global Governance MODERATOR: MARCIN JACOBY	ROOM 112 PANEL 13 - New Dimensions in EU -East Asia Relations MODERATOR: DOMINIKMIERZEJEWSKI
	Dr Kamila Szczepańska (Ruhr University Bochum), Dr Niall Duggan (University of Göttingen) Asian Regional Responses: China and Japan in Regional and Global Economic Governance	Dr Tomasz Kamiński (University of Lodz) China and the EU - searching for strategic partnership
	Dr Karina Jędrzejowska (University of Warsaw) China's and India's Growth - Implications for the International Financial Architecture	Mr. ŁukaszBłoński (University of Warsaw) Too much Europe will kill you? – tensions within EU while cooperating with Asian Countries
	Ms. Sylwia Para (University of Warsaw) The role of East Asian countries in G20	Mr. Pawel Raja (Wroclaw University of Economics) The role of informal institutions in strengthening EU-Asia economic relations. What we need to know about Asian values. Case study of Malaysia.
15:30- 15:45	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
15:45- 17:00	PLENARY HALL PANEL 14-Central Europe and East Asia Nexus (III) MODERATOR: TOMASZ KAMIŃSKI	
	Mr. Richard Turcsányi, Ms. RunyaQiaoan (Masaryk University) Coming From Nowhere: Chinese Perception of Central Europe	
	DrMarcin Jacoby (University of Warsaw / Adam Mickiewicz Institute) The role of the Adam Mickiewicz Institute in the promotion of Polish culture in East Asia	
	DrPavelSindelar (Masaryk University) Chinese Overseas Communities in the Czech and Slovak Republic: Qualitative Research of Religion and its Reflection in their Lives	
17:00	Closing remarks	

ABSTRACTS AND AUTHORS' SHORT BIO NOTES

Professor Bogdan Góralczyk Short Bio

BOGDAN GÓRALCZYK - professor of the European Center of the University of Warsaw, former Chief of Policy Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (2001-2003) and longtime diplomat, among others, from 2003-2008 Ambassador of the Republic of Poland to Thailand, the Philippines and the Union of Myanmar (Burma). Author of many books and publications on China, Asia and Hungary. Recent - in Polish - "Przebudzenie smoka. Powrót Chin na scenę globalną" (The Dragon Awakening. Return of China on Global; Scene), Warsaw 2012, Casimir Pulaski Foundation's Senior Fellow. Member of the EAD Council of Ambassadors.

Mr. Lukasz Blonski (University of Warsaw)

Too much Europe will kill you? – tensions within EU while cooperating with Asian Countries

The purpose of my paper is to present consequences of the changing role of Asia for the European Union (EU)- as an institution and its single countries. I will try to prove the point that the EU as highly normative institution is focusing its attention mainly on eastern Asian countries (South Korea and Japan), which i.e. results in bilateral "Free Trade Agreements" (FTAs). As a consequence, aggregated level of mutual trade exchange is recently rising. However, such an attitude and agreements are not in line (for various economic reasons) with many European countries' policies (e.g. France or Germany). Therefore, they are trying to skip level of EU agreements and run the dialogue directly with Asian states. The main actors in question mentioned are Germany, United Kingdom and France who are interested in strengthening ties (mainly economic) China, Myanmar or Bangladesh. In my speech I would like to present consequences of these two approaches overlapping each other as well as resorting to Carl Schmit's theory of "Friend and Enemy" show how they influence mutual relations between EU countries (especially that Asian countries are still gaining economic and geopolitical importance). Furthermore, I would like to discuss how they might shape the future of EU and if anything could be altered in order to reconcile these two approaches.

Author's Short Bio: Ph.D. Candidate at the Institute of Sociology, Warsaw University. Graduate of PISM Diplomatic Academy. In 2010-2012 appointed at the Zhejiang Yuexiu University in Shaoxing (PRC). Currently working on power discourses in certain PRC's provinces.

Ms. Agata Biernat (Nicolaus Copernicus University)

The rise of the “Red Dragon” – China's policy toward the Balkans

Currently, China is trying to expand its influence in the Balkans. Peking boost its both political and economic relations with Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Greece. For example China is one of the four so-called "pillars" of Serbian foreign policy and the two countries have had close relations in last two decades. China has strongly supported Serbia over Kosovo, among other issues. Chinese politicians have kept an eye on Balkans as a potential destination for business development for a long time now, while the diplomatic relations between the two nations have remained high for decades. China gained a foothold in the Balkans in the 1970s, when it made an alliance with the Albanian government, led by then-Party of Labour of Albania First Secretary Enver Hoxha. After Hoxha broke relations with China, Beijing developed economic and political relations with the former Yugoslavia and Romania. As Western firms lost their interest in the Balkan market, the governments of the countries in this region embarked on an active search for partners in other parts of the world – especially in Asia. It may be expected that Chinese investment and capital engagement will grow in this region. In addition to the economic benefits, it will also enable China to gain political influence in what are now present and future EU member states at a relatively low expense. Graduated from Faculty of Political Sciences and International Studies at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Poland (M.A. in Political studies). I also hold Bachelor's degree in Balkan philology. Currently I am a PhD Candidate at the Nicolaus Copernicus University (Faculty of Political Sciences and International Studies). My interests include Turkey's foreign policy and political processes in the Western Balkans, with particular emphasis on the European integration process in the region and ongoing political discourse on the territory of former Yugoslavia.

Dr David Doncel Abad (University of Salamanca)

Two images of China: a comparison between the images of China perceived by western and eastern students

The general aim of this study is to analyze what is the image of China that the East Asian Master Studies graduates at University of Salamanca have. The election of this aim is owing to a new phenomenon in the Spanish university context. All along the three last courses there were students of many countries in the master but, particularly, from China. For instance, the Spanish students represented a 50% of the total, and the Chinese were around a 30% of the students. These percentages were similar every course. This phenomenon has built a suitable context to establish a comparison between the images of China perceived by western and eastern students. The qualitative technique chosen to reply the question stated is the documentary analysis. Considering some which the research works about China carried out by the students as element of analysis, we can build the student's perceptions about China. This research shows which are the issues reflection and considerations that attract the students' interest about this country, over all, the different images that each collective have about China.

Author's Short Bio: David Doncel Abad is associate professor, in Sociology Department at the University of Salamanca. Actually, hi coordinate the Master in East Asian Studies. And teach the subjects "Political Regimens in East Asia".

Ms.JoannaDobkowska (University of Warsaw)

United we stand? The main factors shaping the ASEAN member countries approaches towards China

While the rising influence of China in the Southeast Asia and in the East Asian region as a whole does not evoke any doubts, the response of the ASEAN to this new issue remains unclear. The attempts to determine the Association's policy towards the PRC are usually based on the assumption that the interest community among the ASEAN member states is strong enough to create a common approach to the Chinese presence. This supposition, however, reflects neither the potential gains and losses of the Chinese influence for particular ASEAN countries nor their individual policies towards China. The purpose of this paper is to identify and classify the factors which shape ASEAN member countries' individual attitudes towards the rising Chinese influence in the regional security complex. Since the significance of various factors differs in each country and is not bound to any constant strategy, the particular responses to the growing presence of China in the region undergo dynamic changes. These differences are deepened by the Chinese strategy of containing ASEAN's attempts to create an united stance. Thus the Association's approach to Beijing is not unified and more than the bilateral dynamics between the ASEAN and China it reflects the internal power play among the member states. Identification of the particular factors influencing the ASEAN states' policy towards the PRC will however allow to determine the main pivots in the Association's approach towards China and the main directions of ASEAN's policy.

Author's Short Bio: Ph.D. Candidate at the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences at the University of Warsaw, interested mainly in the regional integration processes and energy security in East and Southeast Asia. Participant at several nation-wide and international conferences dedicated to Asian issues.

Mr.ViktorEszterhai (Eötvös Loránd University)

Rethinking the Chinese Tribute System: a Cultural Aspect

Up until the second half of the nineteenth century, the countries of East and Southeast Asia were bound together in an interstate system dominated by the Chinese Empire. This system, based on China's extended internal principles, had been developing internally before Western influence reached the region. The Western historian community was introduced to this system through John King Fairbank's Chinese Tribute System model, published in 1941. The post-Second World War changes in the area's balance of power boosted the model's popularity, since it was seen as a

capable instrument for deciphering China's foreign political aspirations. It failed to fulfil this promise, however, because for all of its undeniable merits, the model is essentially descriptive, and therefore an ineffective tool for examining the interstate system's underlying logic. With Sino-American relations apparently on the mend in the 1970s, policy experts drew the conclusion that there was no vital need to understand China, since it appeared ready to be integrated into the Western world. Its "reform and opening up" policy transformed China into an exceptionally fast-growing economy, which—as it started to crystallise in the 1990s— was also becoming a trend-setter in international politics rather than a mere follower of Western orders. Thus, the Chinese Tribute System attracted increased attention once again. In this presentation, I aim to situate the System within the Chinese socio-cultural context. Doing so leads to a fuller understanding of the System's inner logic, and results in a more precise definition of Tribute System.

Author's Short Bio: PhD Candidate at Eötvös Loránd University, Modern and Contemporary World History Doctoral Program since 2010. My research focuses on the international relations of the contemporary China. As a point of my view in the next decades China has the capacity to define a new way of international relations which is not based on western, but rather its own norms. To prepare for this change has vital importance for the western countries. According to my hypothesis this China defined international model is based on the Confucian society's traditions.

DrPrzemysławFurgacz (graduated at Jagiellonian University)

Military and security aspects of Obama's pivot to Asia

In the end of 2011 and in the beginning of 2012 the White House announced a U.S. strategic pivot towards the Asia-Pacific region in order to ensure, as it was expressed by president Barack Obama in his address to Australian Parliament, that "the United States will play a larger and long-term role in shaping this region and its future". Some signs of change in this respect could be perceived earlier, for example, the first foreign visit of the secretary of state Hillary Clinton was to Asian countries, which was untypical because in the past newly-appointed secretaries of state almost always used to choose a European country as a destination of their first foreign travel. It appears prudent to assume that currently a salient transformation in U.S. foreign and security policies are taking place. What needs to be emphasized are the military and security aspects of this shift. Redeployment of U.S. forces in the Western Pacific, Eastern Asia and Australia, new and novel Air-Sea Battle Concept, more robust and assertive stance of the U.S. government as for Chinese cyberespionage as well as Hillary Clinton's affirmation that Senkakus "fall within the scope of Article 5 of the 1960 U.S.-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security" – all these things are manifestations of greater U.S. involvement in the security affairs of the Asia-Pacific region.

Author's Short Bio: Przemysław Furgacz - a Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science. He defended his PhD thesis in the Institute of Political Science and International Relations at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow.

Dr Marcin Grabowski (Jagiellonian University)

Barack Obama's Policy towards Asia and the Pacific - Change or Continuity?

G.W. Bush's policy towards Asia-Pacific region was often perceived and described as neglectful. Occupied with other regions, especially Iraq and Afghanistan, Bush couldn't devote enough time and energy to develop U.S. relations with countries in East Asia and the Pacific or regional organizations. Deeper research show, however, the policy wasn't as unfavorable, as characterized in both dimensions – in case of U.S. relations with countries of the region, we should look at improving relations with People's Republic of China, stronger alliance connections with Japan and Australia, as well as solution of nuclear problem of India. In case of regional organizations – after many negligence of the first term (and a risk of being excluded from the region in case of successful development of the East Asia Summit), we could observe many beneficial initiatives. Barack Obama entered the White House bringing hopes of greater engagement in the Asia-Pacific Region, what was reinforced by his advisors' premises of U.S. foreign policy (Kurt Campbell). Also his engagement with regional powers (Strategic and Economic Dialogue with China), regional organizations (membership of the U.S. in the EAS, support for the TPP) made his term Pacific presidency. It was reinforced by the H. Clinton's statement that the 21st Century is America's Pacific Century. The paper will try to analyze Obama's presidency towards Asia-Pacific, make comparison with the policy of his predecessors, especially G.W. Bush, and analyze challenges for the next president of the U.S. in this crucial dimension of the U.S. foreign policy.

Author's Short Bio: Marcin Grabowski, Ph.D. is an Associate Professor at the Institute of International Relations and Politics of the Jagiellonian University. Marcin has graduated in International Relations from the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. He studied at Columbia University in the City of New York (School of International and Public Affairs), George Washington University in Washington, and University of California, San Diego, where he completed the Global Leadership Institute program. He has prepared a Ph.D. dissertation The United States and the Economic Integration of the Pacific Rim since 1989, with a Special Focus on APEC and ASEAN, awarded in Jozef Kukulka Contest for the Best Dissertation Dealing with the Theory of International Relations. Marcin's research interests focus on the Asia-Pacific Rim, especially institutional arrangements of the region (APEC, ASEM, ASEAN, EAS, ARF, SAARC), U.S. and Chinese foreign policy and the International Economic Relations. He conducted his research i.a. at Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy in Seoul or Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Waseda University in Tokyo.

Dr Artur Gradziuk (The Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM))

Technology transfer and the role of foreign companies in China's innovation system

The Chinese government's objectives for the development of science and technology reflect high aspirations in terms of the role China would like to play in the world economy in the near future. Policy towards foreign technology transfer and foreign direct investment plays the special role to meet that objectives, however it evolved into the creation of a specific system of "forced technology

transfer". An analysis of China's R&D goals, its dependence on foreign technologies and domestic innovation capacity show that the ability to produce original inventions remains inadequate in Chinese enterprises in comparison with foreign companies, and dependence on imported technologies remains high. In example, the structure of patents granted to Chinese companies (mostly for utility models and design, fewer for invention) confirms that domestic enterprises are more focused on the "D" than the "R" in their R&D efforts, while the latter is crucial to domestic innovation. Furthermore, other indicators such as royalties and license fees, exports and imports of high-tech goods or share of foreign invested companies in China's export of high-tech goods prove that while some industries in China are capable of competing internationally, many companies rely on imported technologies in their efforts to upgrade production. An analysis of these indicators allows for an assessment of the innovation capabilities of Chinese enterprises, role of foreign companies in China's innovation system and their importance together with foreign technology transfer to China's technological capabilities.

Author's Short Bio: Artur Gradziuk is the International Economic Relations and Global Issues Programme Coordinator at the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM). Since 2001, when he joined PISM, Artur Gradziuk has worked on many research projects and analysis on economic aspects of international affairs, as well as expertizes prepared for Polish state institutions. He has also published numerous articles, papers or chapters on various aspects of international economic relations, i.e. on China's foreign and economic policy, WTO Doha round, UN climate change negotiations, Polish foreign economic relations, G8, G20 and global economic governance. He received a Ph.D. in economics from Warsaw School of Economics.

Dr Lucia Husenicova (Matej Bel University in Banska Bystrica)

Regionalism from Security Studies Perspective: Northeast Asia

Regionalism as a process of forming unified and stable regional identity represents a long-term process that requires several preconditions. The state of relations in the security area is one of them and as the case of Northeast Asia proves, the crucial one. The presented paper aims to analyse the influence of selected pervasive security disputes among regional players on overall process of regionalisation in Northeast Asia. We will provide arguments supporting the hypothesis that the unresolved security issues are hampering the creation of stable regional environment. Despite the on-going economic and social integration, the Northeast Asia remains one of the few regions lacking not only regional institution but also environment supporting broadening of the existing processes and creating a peaceful area without threats of arm race, or even potential military clashes. Moreover the Northeast Asia, and more broadly whole East Asia is that part of the world where the US its present with its military, this fact significantly shapes the overall security environment. Moreover the rise of China and its attempt to secure a dominant position in the region is expected to become an important issue in the future development of international system.

Author's Short Bio: The author currently works as a lecturer at the Department of Security Studies, Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, Matej Bel University in Banska Bystrica and as

an Editor-in-Chief of Euro-Atlantic Quarterly. She teaches on the theories of international relations, particularly the development of liberal paradigm in IR. Concerning her research she focuses on the security in Northeast Asia, the specifics of regional development in particular on Korean Peninsula. She received her PhD in International Relations in August 2009 at the Faculty of Political Sciences and International Relations, Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica, with the thesis topic „North Korea as a Geopolitical Focus". She has spent 7 months as a visiting researcher at UNU-CRIS in Brugge, Belgium in 2007/2008 where she participated on the project called Capacity Survey, which results were published in a book. In 2010 she was a visiting research at Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea after receiving a fellowship from Korean Foundation. In 2012 she has spent two months as a participant on the International Fellowship Program in Lanzhou, Gansu, China.

Mr. Yoshimilto (Nicolaus Copernicus University)

Advantages and disadvantages for Polish employees working in a Japanese company – the case of Kujavian-Pomeranian region, Poland

Does a Japanese company in business in Poland apply managerial principles, allegedly prevalent among Japanese firms, to Polish employees working in a Japanese company, like to Japanese employees? Which facet of customs in their company do Polish employees regard as advantageous or disadvantageous? In order to answer such questions, I implemented interviews with 8 Polish workers working in a Japanese company near Toruń, Poland, on May, 2012. Analyzing the interview, it turned out that advantageous aspects outweighed disadvantageous ones in their opinions, as a whole. Although disadvantages respectively accompanied them, among others, main three advantages appeared as remarkable; a manner of employing new graduates, wider range of work, and some structures fostering a sense of solidarity in an office and organization. On the other hand, a difference between the types of employment had considerably affected their attitudes toward work. As long as surveyed, many of younger staffs, employed as a temporary worker, expressed their anxious for extension of employment and enthusiasm for gaining new knowledge and experiences, which may help their career in the future. Satisfying their position, permanent employees tended to enjoy their work itself. With the primal goal for a company being surviving the global competition, many companies increasingly employ temporary labor forces, and so does the surveyed firm. Despite some merits found in my survey, this tendency will continue to compel temporary employees to face precariousness in Poland, as well as in Japan or other countries.

Author's Short Bio: Mr Ito obtained Master degree last year, but I am not a Ph.D candidate. Currently I am temporary lecturer in Nicolaus Copernicus University.

Dr Marcin Jacoby (University of Warsaw / Adam Mickiewicz Institute)

The role of the Adam Mickiewicz Institute in the promotion of Polish culture in East Asia

The Adam Mickiewicz Institute (AMI) has been actively operating in East Asia since 2009, and in 2010 has commenced Project Asia – a separate, long-term project dedicated to promoting Polish culture in the region. The paper presents the strategy behind these activities and methods of implementation, focusing on cultural events organized or co-organised by AMI in Asia between 2009–2012, as well as targets for the coming years. A more general landscape of Polish cultural presence in East Asia shall be sketched, including operation of Polish diplomatic missions (Embassies, Consulates, and the Polish Institute in Tokyo) as well as activity of other Polish institutions and organisations which develop co-operation ties with partners in Asia, building Polish cultural presence in the region. The author shall attempt to tackle the following issues: why Poland should actively promote its culture in the region? Is there a uniform national strategy in this respect? What are the goals of projects by AMI and other Polish organisations in Asia? Are these projects successful? What are the long-term goals, plans and forecasts for Polish cultural presence in East Asia in the coming years?

Author's Short Bio: Marcin Jacoby holds Ph.D. in Sinology (2008, literature and theory of Chinese art), and lectures at the Chinese Studies Department of the University of Warsaw. He simultaneously works in the capacity of Project Asia Manager at the Adam Mickiewicz Institute (since 2008), and is responsible for cultural strategy, programming, study visits and implementation of the Institute's policies in Asia. Between 2002-2008, Mr. Jacoby was employed at the Oriental Art Collection of the National Museum in Warsaw.

Dr Karina Jędrzejowska (University of Warsaw)

China's and India's Growth - Implications for the International Financial Architecture

Growing interdependence of China and India with international financial markets results not only in deepening economic integration between these countries and global economy but also influences functioning of capital and money markets at the regional and global level. Moreover China and India, as active members of the BRICS group, support reforms in the international monetary system and pledge for a new international currency which could substitute for US dollar and the euro as a reserve currency. The aim of the paper is to analyze the possible long-term impact of China's and India's development on the International Financial Architecture. It will address such issues as integration of China and India with global financial markets, the role of foreign exchange reserves and monetary policy in these countries as well as their involvement in activities of international financial institutions. The paper will conclude by pointing out possible directions of monetary cooperation between China and India.

Karina Jędrzejowska is assistant professor in the Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw. She is a graduate of the University of Manchester (MSc in Globalisation & Development,

2008), Warsaw School of Economics (MA in Finance and Banking, 2007) and the Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw (2005). Karina Jędrzejowska has earned her PhD from the University of Warsaw on the basis of dissertation "Sovereign Default in International Relations" (2011). She specializes in the themes of political economy, international financial architecture, international debt, economic development and problems of developing countries. Her current research concentrates on the role of emerging economies in the global financial system.

Mr. Tomasz Jurczyk (University of Lodz)

Local Governments in Poland-China Relations

This presentation will discuss a research project in progress. Interactions between Polish and Chinese local governments are recent and rapidly developing phenomenon that pairs improvement of intergovernmental relations. Recent years have shown growing interest among cities and regions of Poland in cooperation with Chinese partners, however until now expectations seem to outgrow measurable results. Putting relations between Polish and Chinese local governments in larger context should help to explain present situation and provide insights for the future. Lodz Voivodship and City of Lodz both appear to offer some useful case study material.

Author's Short Bio: Ph.D. Candidate at the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Lodz. With the support of governmental scholarships he spent total of 3 years in both Taiwan (2003-2004, 2010-2011) and Mainland China (2005-2006). Currently he prepares doctoral thesis on Taiwan's Mainland China Policy. His academic interests focus on foreign policy analysis, cross Taiwan Strait Relations, China's role in international politics, as well as on the role of local governments in international relations.

Dr Tomasz Kamiński (University of Lodz)

China and the EU - searching for strategic partnership'

Strategic partnership' with China is often perceived as vague slogan. However, there are some points in which Chinese 'grand strategy' is surprisingly coherent with the European strategic vision. Both sides want to develop a multilateral world order, see peace as a precondition of development and focus their policy on non-military means. Both sides have common interests in such areas like the ones presented in this paper: energy security or stability in Africa. If the EU is to have comprehensive, grand strategy, rising China is one of the factors which force the EU to create one. Impossible to omit, difficult to cope with, more and more influential in every sphere of international relations - China seems to be one of the major forces that have an impact on European strategic discourse and strategic choices. That is why 'Chinese factor' seems to be crucial for any 'strategy' of the EU.

Author's Short Bio: Tomasz Kaminski - Ph.D. in humanities, assistant professor at the University of Lodz (Faculty of International and Political Studies). His doctoral thesis (defended Dec. 2009) was devoted for EU policy towards China in years 1995-2008. Member of Polish Association of

International Relation, former member of Europe-China Academic Network. Author of several articles about EU policy towards China. He is interested in EU foreign policy, development aid as well as security problems. Apart from his research activities he works as a business consultant and project manager (implementation of projects financed from EU Structural Funds).

DrAndrea Pei-ShanKao (National Chiao Tung University)

US-China Economic and Trade Relations and WTO Negotiations

Trade, has been considered as one of the most sensitive issue areas, in addition to human rights, in U.S.-China relations. Under globalisation, no country can be isolated from the world, there are more and more trade contacts among states. That is to say, states' trade and economic relations has been highly interdependent. For instance, the United States now is China's first trade partner and largest export destination. In 2010, the bilateral trade was \$456.8 billion. In the past ten years, namely from 2001 to 2010, the US trade deficit with China was increased annually, except for 2009 due to the global financial crisis. The deficit grew from \$83 billion in 2001 to \$273.1 billion in 2010. However, the US trade deficit with China is the largest in the world; this certainly has brought many trade disputes and conflicts between these two states. That is, although trade can bring benefits and interests to states, and a comfortable and convenient life to consumers, it also brings many disadvantages to states. This sometimes will develop into an open trade war that relies on the resolution of international regime such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Therefore, this paper aims to examine US-China economic and trade contacts since China joined the WTO in November 2001 and the disputes resolution under the WTO regime. To pursue the correctness of the trade numbers and material, the author will collect and compare data from the United States and China.

Author's Short Bio: Dr Pei-Shan Kao earned her PhD in Government from the University of Essex (United Kingdom). She now is Director of Project Administration in International Affairs Office at National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan. She served as Director of Academic Exchange (2010) and Director of Industry Cooperation (2011) before taking current position. At NCTU, she teaches English courses of International Relations and Crisis Bargaining as a full-time faculty. Her research interests include International Relations, US-China Relations, Cross-Strait Relations, and Crisis Bargaining. She received the Scholarship of US Department of State on American Foreign Policy in 2008. In May 2010, Professor Kao published "A Complex Interdependence: China-U.S. Relations" in the book, *Thirty Years of China-U.S. Relations: Analytical Approaches and Contemporary Issues*. In May 2011, her paper titled "Cross-Strait Relations under Ma's Administration" was published in the book, *China's Quiet Rise: Peace Through Integration*. Her new book, *US-China Great Powers' Bargaining* is just published in June 2012. She is also involved in many funding initiatives which include international cooperation research projects of National Science Council and Programs of Ministry of Education.

DrMartaKosmala-Kozłowska (Collegium Civitas)

Scholarly Understandings of the China Model in the West

The phenomenon dubbed "the China model" i.e. the unique composition of Chinese state that provides conditions for high economic performance, efficient governance and their sustainability through reform, has captured interests of many influential scholars in the West, especially after the burst of global financial crisis in 2008. Their assessments of the model's wide array of characteristics, from economic to human rights-related, vary greatly, leading often to divergent diagnoses and predictions. In the paper the author has decided to review and compare several of most influential Western accounts on the China model, such as Francis Fukuyama's, Randall Perenboom's or John and Doris Naisbitts'. The author's goal is to generate new insights on the model's true form, mainly related to its ability to sustain further transformation, especially in the political sphere, as well as to its capacity to provide for the full introduction of the rule of law, to cope with economic and societal challenges as well as to accommodate international ambitions of state leaders. It is a necessary step for a meaningful discussion on the future of the China model in China itself and elsewhere, in East Asia and beyond.

Author's Short Bio: Doctor in Humanities - Political Sciences (2011). Lecturer for the Asian Studies program in Collegium Civitas since 2012. Grantee of Erasmus-Mundus Lot 14 scholarship for visiting scholars at Fudan University, Shanghai (2010). Assistant researcher in the Centre for Asia-Pacific Research, Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences (2010-2011). Alumna of MA studies in the Institute of International Relations, (2000-2005) and doctoral studies in the Faculty of Journalism and Political Sciences (2005-2009) at the University of Warsaw. Lecturer for East Asian specialisation of MA program of the Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw (2011-2012). Author of above twenty articles and reviews related to the field of her research, in both Polish- and English-language books and journals. Scholarly interests: theory and practice of intercivilisational discourse, international and intercultural negotiations, social and intercultural psychology, liberal and illiberal democracies, human rights and human security in East Asia, philosophical, ethical, social, political and legal systems of East Asian states, international relations in East Asia, human rights policies of USA, EU, Australia, Canada, Japan, China and ASEAN.

Mr.AndrzejKozłowski (University of Lodz)

China-United States War in Cyberspace. The Reality or the Hype?

The growing number of cyberattacks on the United States websites, infrastructure and networks coming from China led us to the question whether we have a state of war between these two countries in cyberspace. The main aim of this paper is to define what exactly the war in cyberspace is and whether it is possible to describe the bilateral relations in cyberspace between Washington and Beijing as a war. The presentation consist of description of policy of China and the United States in cyberspace, particularly the aspect of militarization of this domain will be raised. The aims of their activity on this field will be described because the actions in cyberspace support the foreign policy of certain countries. What is more , the hotspots in history of the relationship in cyberspace will be

presented, including the case of Google in China as well as the problems of stealing vulnerable data and attacks on the networks. In addition, the areas of cooperation will be described. Finally, the presentation will include the impact of the relations in cyberspace on the political and economic relationship between the United States and China and the potential future of them. This presentation will be based on the official state documents, as well as the reports of the Think-Thanks, research articles and press.

Author's Short Bio: Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Transatlantic Studies and Mass Media of University of Lodz. My area of research covers cybersecurity, foreign and security policy of the United States and the South Caucasus region.

Prof. Krzysztof Kozłowski (Warsaw School of Economics)

Regional and Security Challenges for China in Xinjiang and Post-Soviet Central Asia

Chinese politics regarding post-soviet Central Asian states and neighboring them Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are a characteristic example of Chinese approach to international affairs and security challenges. One can find it to be an emanation of the fundamental motives behind both foreign and home security policies of People's Republic of China (PRC). Chinese politics in the region is also an example of Beijing energy agenda, its relations with Great Powers as well as with developing nations, its approach to ethnic and religious minorities. On contemporary map of post-soviet Central Asia there is a place for intense bilateral relations and for the very first Chinese multilateral initiative – Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), for dynamic development of economic collaboration with politically new region of the World, and for ambiguous cooperation against three evils: terrorism, extremism and separatism, particularly important in context of Western intervention in nearby Afghanistan. The complex patchwork of Chinese political actions regarding Xinjiang and Central Asia pictures short, medium and long term priorities of PRC, its political consistency as well as ability to adapt to dramatic international changes, like September 11.

Author's Short Bio: Warsaw School of Economics expert on Central Asia and People's Republic of China politics. Specializes in Post-Soviet political change, organized crime and terrorism. Head of Taiwan - European Union studies Center, Warsaw School of Economics.

Dr Piotr Kozłowski (Collegium Civitas)

The Pivot Betwixt: Maritime East Asia's Response to the Latest U.S. and Chinese Policy Shifts

The paper reaches beyond explaining East Asia's current structural transition solely in terms of Chinese post-2010 foreign policy assertiveness and Obama's re-pivoting to Asia-Pacific. Instead, against what is perceived as East Asia's unequivocal drift toward a bipolar scheme, the author focuses on responses in the region's "maritime zone", comprising of littoral areas stretching

longitudinally from Japan into Southeast Asia. He argues that those reactions, coming from both state and non-state actors, collectively contribute to the gradual emergence of a increasingly integrated belt betwixt and between the PRC and the US, while maintaining selective complementary and competitive influences of both greater powers. To demonstrate the salience of this superficially inconspicuous pivot the author resorts to both qualitative and quantitative analyses. They provide substance to claims of East Asia's emergence as an integrated region, despite or even because of Sino-US contemporary strategic interaction, though unlikely in the structural form most often envisaged.

Author's Short Bio: PhD in Social Sciences (Political Science). Lecturer in Collegium Civitas. Main academic interests: scientific realist theory of international relations, foreign policy decision-making, Japan's foreign policy, ASEAN studies, regional integration in East Asia.

DrNien-chungChang Liao (The Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University)

Trust in East Asia: Reassurance Strategy on the Korean Peninsula and Across the Taiwan Strait

While deterrence strategy has been the subject of the literature on international relations of East Asia, much less attention has been given to reassurance strategy, wherein a state seeks to convince others of its benign intentions and to reduce the likelihood of resorting to the use of force. This article will examine reassurance strategy on the Korean Peninsula and across the Taiwan Strait to highlight factors that facilitate or hinder the process of trust-building between two rival dyads: North and South Korea as well as China and Taiwan. In the Korean case, this article will review Kim Dae Jung's Sunshine Policy toward North Korea from 1998 to 2002; In the China-Taiwan case, this article will investigate both sides' efforts to reassure one another since 2008. Although ultimately unsuccessful in trust-building, Kim's Sunshine Policy resulting in the 2000 Korean Summit had raised hope for peace and reconciliation on the Korean peninsula. Meanwhile, since the election of Taiwan President Ma Ying-jeou in 2008, relations between Beijing and Taipei have improved dramatically. Therefore, some useful insights can be drawn from the cases of the two Koreas and China-Taiwan. This article will explore the process of trust-building between these dyads in order to identify the conditions and outcomes for its implications on international security. The findings of this inquiry will encourage a conviction in the possibility of peace amongst states within international relations.

Author's Short Bio: Dr Nien-Chung Chang Liao is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Institute of International Relations at the National Chengchi University, Taipei. He received his PhD at the Graduate Institute of East Asian Studies at the National Chengchi University. His research interests include international relations theory, international relations in East Asia, Chinese foreign and security policy, and cross-Strait relations. He has published in both Chinese and English academic journals on the issues of Chinese foreign policy and cross-Strait relations.

Prof.To-haiLiou (National Chengchi University)

South Korea-EU FTA: A convergence of economic interests.

Unlike the US-Korea FTA which both sides have political and strategic motivations and goals in addition to economic motivations, South Korea-EU FTA are largely economically motivated. This paper intends to assess South Korea-EU FTA after more than one year of implementation. It begins with elucidating each other's motivations and approaches to FTA and then examining the initial results after the bilateral FTA took effect, and finally exploring its future prospects and challenges. South Korea's FTA policy can be largely divided into three phase. The initial phase which may be regarded as an experimental period was under President Kim Dae-jung (1998-2003), following by the second phase of the Great Leap Forward under President Roh Moo-hyun (2003-2008), and the third phase of the consolidating period under President Lee Myung-bak (2008-now). Alternatively, the EU's attitude toward FTA has changed from self-restraint to active engagement since 2003. As a result, the European Commission's Directorate General for Trade in 2006 announced Global Europe strategy designed to respond to the challenges faced by EU members in a rapidly globalizing economy with an aim to work towards reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers in trade and to liberalize markets for foreign investment and to boost the competitiveness of EU corporations in the world. The FTA with South Korea is an epitome of this new wave of EU FTAs and part of an overall strategy.

Author's Short Bio: Given his familiarity with Korean and Japanese languages, Dr. Liou is one of Taiwan's leading International Relations of Northeast Asia scholars. He is Professor of Diplomacy and Directors of the Center for WTO Studies and Center for Australian Studies in College of International Affairs, National Chengchi University, Taiwan. With 20 years experience, his research interests have extended from foreign policies of two Koreas, Japan and international relations of Northeast Asia to WTO, FTA, Asian economic integration, comparative foreign policies, foreign policies of Canada, Australia and India. He has been Visiting Fellow at University of Melbourne (Dept. of Political Science, 2001-2002), University of Calgary(Dept. of Political Science, summer 2002), Australian National University (Dept. of International Relations, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, 2006-2007),Masaryk University (Dept. of International Relations and European Studies , Faculty of Social Studies, November 2008 and November 2009), Brno, the Czech Republic and at Department of International Studies, Hallym University of Graduate Studies, Korea (April 2010). Professor Liou is the recipient of the Endeavour Executive Award 2011, Australia and the Korean Studies Scholarship 2011 by Korean Mission in Taipei. He is the author of the book entitled South Korea's Foreign Relations Since the mid 1980s(1997), and co-author of two books, International Politics(1996) and Introduction to Korean Studies (2001). He is also editor of two journals, Taiwanese Journal of WTO Studies and Taiwanese Journal of Australian Studies. He has contributed many articles to academic journals such as International Journal of Korean Unification Studies, Journal of East Asian Affairs, Foreign Trade Review, the Icfai University Journal of International Relations and so on.

Mr.MichałLubina (Jagiellonian University)

Back to the Past. The Present Model of Sino-Russian Relations as a Return to their Initial Asymmetry

The present Sino-Russian relations are being characterized by growing asymmetry in favor of Beijing. It is China that becomes the stronger partner now – the one that implies it's will on many areas of cooperation. At the same time, however, Russia is not losing much on it, as Moscow's prime political goals are set on West rather than Asia, which enables Kremlin to use relationship with China as a card in political games with the West. Both countries, therefore, gain from these relations, but it is China that gains more. So Sino-Russian relations can be described, by paraphrasing popular Chinese statement, as "asymmetrical win-win situation". This is nothing new in Sino-Russian relations, for it is simply "back to the past". The present model is a modern equivalent of 17th century configuration. In this model it was China which was stronger, but Russia, although weaker, was not being treated in a traditional vassal network: it existed apart the Sinocentric world. It was weaker and less significant than China – and in the eyes of Beijing certainly not equal – but Moscow's position was nevertheless better than that of Western powers. This enabled Russia to use a series of opportunities, and gain profits, mainly commercial. Moscow was able to make good use of this situation. In a way, the situation is being repeated now, if we look closer at Sino-Russian relations now, we can trace some patterns that resemble the initial modus vivendi of Russia and China.

Author's Short Bio: Michał Lubina, MA in Russian and Far Eastern Studies, PhD candidate at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow (estimated date of graduation - Autumn 2013). He studied at Moscow and Beijing as well. Expert on China-Russia Relations and Burma in Poland Asia Research Centre in Warsaw. His PhD dissertation about modern Sino-Russian relations is currently under review.

Ms.VidaMacikenaite (Keio University)

The Implications of China's Fisheries Industry Development on the South China Sea Dispute

The main purpose of this paper is to examine what effect the development of China's marine economic activities, fisheries industry in particular, had on the South China Sea dispute. Due to tightening marine environment regulations, China's fisheries have moved offshore, deeper into the waters mainly disputed with the Philippines and Vietnam. This analysis is significant as it establishes a link between China's territorial disputes and its marine environment and fisheries regulations. The first part of the paper discusses China's marine environmental regulations since late 1970s that led to strict control of fishing activities in its coastal waters. As a result, China's major fishing grounds were relocated further offshore. Part 2 demonstrates how this was implemented through government subsidies or private initiatives. The analysis is based on official government documents and statements, also Chinese media reports. Part 3 examines what effect this development had on China's territorial disputes, by examining confrontation and cooperation at both state- and sub-state levels. First, it observes China's approach toward the South China Sea dispute since late 1970s, to evaluate whether it has grown more assertive. This is based on literature review. Second, the paper

looks into the potential sources of international conflict – China’s unilateral fishing moratorium in the disputed territories, and the activities of private fishermen as well as related authorities. It evaluates the trends in the management of fishermen-related incidents since late 1990s. Third, the paper discusses fisheries cooperation to evaluate whether it could contribute to the dispute management in the South China Sea.

Author’s Short Bio: Vida Macikenaite is a PhD Candidate at Graduate School of Media and Governance at Keio University in Japan, where she also took her Master's Degree. She majors in Chinese foreign policy, mainly examining domestic politics-foreign policy linkage as her PhD research project. Vida has studied at Fudan University as a part of her double-degree Master's program. Currently she is also a lecturer in Chinese Foreign Policy and Chinese Domestic Politics at the International University of Japan.

Mr.MaciejMichałek (University of Warsaw)

Time for a second gear on Bangladesh's bumpy road to success

Bangladesh could be described as a less-known among top-most worth to know Asian developing countries. Mentioned in the midst of Next Eleven countries that are supposed to be the successors of BRIC, it simultaneously faces great obstacles and opportunities in its economic development. The growth of regional powers such as China and India, the macroeconomic transformation of East Asian countries and strategically significant localization make Bangladesh an important player in the years to come. This paper is to present the current situation in Bangladesh and highlight the growing importance of this overpopulated, poor country. The paper will contain two sections. The first section that focuses on the internal situation of Bangladesh, its stability, integrity, and government as the factors responsible for the realization of any economic policy. The main problems emphasized in this section will be the confrontation of two main political parties and their supporters, the weakness of the government, and issues related to geography such as effects of global warming and the question of Chittagong division. The second section will be dedicated to macroeconomic factors in East Asia that have influence on Bangladesh. This section will present the perspectives of the new opening in Bangladesh economy and problems it has to face. The conclusions will consist of the significance of the future of Bangladesh and its impact on relations in the India – PRC – US triangle.

Author’s Short Bio: Ph.D. candidate at the Department of Journalism and Political Science, University of Warsaw. Graduate of Eastasian specialization at Institute of International Relations, author of month-long research project in India, devoted traveler around Asia.

Mr.MarcoMilani (University of Cagliari)

Everything changes so that everything stays the same: North Korea and the security complex of East Asia

The landscape of international relations in Northeast Asia dramatically changed during 2012. In particular the major parties connected to the inter-korean dispute have been involved in some kind of power shift during last year. Starting from the death of North Korea leader Kim Jong-il and the transfer of power to his young son Kim Jong-un, passing through american presidential election, the XVIII Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the legislative elections in Japan and, finally, the election of a new president in South Korea. Obviously this ongoing situation affected, and further more will affect in the near future, the relations on the korean peninsula. The five years of Lee Myung-bak presidency and his tough attitude towards Pyongyang saw a dramatic increase in tensions between the two countries and a total failure of all forms of dialogue, both bilateral and multilateral. At the same time the new North korean leadership brought forward, during 2012, several provocations towards Seoul and its allies, starting with the two attempts to launch a satellite into orbit (the second one successful) to the third nuclear test last february. In this paper I will start from investigating the reasons of the decline in the inter-korean dialogue from 2008 ahead: the role that president Lee policy had on the rapprochement on the peninsula, after ten years of increasing relations due to the policies of progressive administrations, the increasingly confrontational position of an increasingly isolated and impoverished North Korea, the impotence of regional powers, incapable or unwilling to break this tight deadlock. Then I aim at trying to analyze the role that now inter-korean relations and North Korea nuclear issue play in the security complex of East Asia region. In this sense will have a great relevance the changes that took place over the past months, the role of China and USA and the increasingly urgent necessity to get out of an impasse that lasted too long and that is likely to escalate the situation up to dangerous points of no return, affecting not only the korean peninsula but the overall security regime of the area.

Author's Short Bio: Marco Milani received MA in International Relations at the University of Bologna - Faculty of Political Science with the evaluation of 110/110 cum laude, with a dissertation titled: "Reassessing the Sunshine Policy: a key to the solution of the inter-korean dispute?". Now he is PhD candidate at the University of Cagliari in History and International Relations of Asia, researching on the topic of cooperation between North and South Korea and its impact on Inter-korean relations and Northeast Asia security regime. Main fields of research: Inter-korean relations, North and South Korea Studies, International Relations of Asia Pacific, International Relations Theory, International Conflict and Security. At present he is Visiting Resercher at the Institute for Peace and Unification Studies – Seoul National University and at the Instiute for Far Eastern Studies – Kyungnam University (Seoul). He is Editor of the Asia-Pacific section for the online journl of International Relations Cronache Internazionali and contributor for the website of the journal of geopolitics Limes.

Dr Dominik Mierzejewski (University of Lodz)

Talking while in Crisis. China's Crisis Argumentation in Territorial Disputes

The paper focuses on analyzing China's basic argumentation during the period of territorial disputes. Since late 1990 s. the conflict with Japan over Senkaku/Diaoyu became more and more intensive. But the most critical phases of the clashes revealed in 2010 and 2012. In 2010 the Prime Minister Wen Jiabao in America warned Japan to stop making "Chinese people angry", while in September 2012 Xi

Jinping – the vice-president of the People’s Republic of China used idiom of “stop the horse before the cliff” (*xuanya le ma* 悬崖勒马). On the other hand Chinese negotiation strategy has been conducted by not only leadership, but also by party-state media. In early May 2013 in the series of articles in “People’s Daily” two scholars from Chinese Academy of Social Science claimed that the debate over Riukiu Island’s status should have been restarted. By analyzing the basic precondition of using “crisis rhetoric with Chinese characteristic” the Author tries to answer to the following question: how the decision making process in China has been changed since 1949, why Chinese side failed to use clear-cut arguments while debating with Japan, what kind of arguments does Chinese diplomacy use during the period of crisis and how far they are different from this used by the Western countries?

Author’s Short Bio: Dominik Mierzejewski – Ph. D. in humanities, assistant professor in the Department of East Asian Studies of the Faculty of International and Political Studies at the University of Łódź, studies at the Shanghai International Studies University (1999 – 2000, 2003 – 2004), internship in the Heritage Foundation (2003), Jan Karski scholarship by the American Center of Polish Culture (2003), Polish Foundation of Science Scholarship KOLUMB – visiting scholar at the Chinese Academy of Social Science (2010-2011), author of number of publications e.g. published by Routledge, Rowman and Littlefield, member of the international organization: Association for Asian Studies, Association of Chinese Political Studies, European Association of Chinese Studies (board member).

Ms. Aleksandra Nowicka (Nicolaus Copernicus University)

India’s rise and its impact on Indian women

Entering the 21st century India was named a rising superpower. The main reason of such an appraisal was an economic growth. Till now it has not changed and India, being the 10th largest economy in the world, with its averaged 8% annual GDP growth in the three years before the recent global financial crisis, remains named this way. Being the biggest democracy, armed with population strength of approximately 1.2 billion people, playing more important role on the international scene, creating the BRICS, and more. With this characteristic it is a good start to give some thought to how all of these issues reveal “new” Indian society, especially its weaker part - women. When we think of all the positive changes and then we recall the event of 16th December 2012, the brutal rape in the capital New Delhi, we may begin wondering how in 21st century it is still possible, especially that it was just one rape among others, which in India continue to happen every 22 minutes. The development of India just emphasize the problems of Indian women, instead of reducing them. They are not only connected with sexual violence. On each stage Indian women are facing problems that concern education, work, health, family, e.g., abortion of female foetus, social ostracism (widows, single women, raped women, etc.), lack of work or work beyond their physical capabilities, etc. The only positive aspect of what had happened in Delhi, if we can call it this way, is a huge debate that finally has begun and which I would like to continue in my paper.

Author's Short Bio: An international studies graduate, PhD candidate, Faculty of Political Sciences and International Studies, Nicolaus Copernicus University. Her research focuses on India, its politics, culture, society.

Dr. Barbara Onnis (University of Cagliari)

The PRC's new "Selective diplomacy". Toward a new interdependence in global affairs

The present paper aims at analyzing the implications of the China's transition to a new interdependence in global affairs, which apparently implies a radical rethinking of one of the core principles of Chinese foreign policy over the last decades, i.e. China's opposition to intervention. In the last few years, especially after the decline of the American power in the wake of the international financial crisis and the extraordinary performances played by China, some Chinese scholars have started to challenge the current relevance of Deng Xiaoping's foreign policy prescriptions considered out of date and inadequate to China's newfound international status. In particular, Deng's main dictum "conceal our capacities" (taoguang yanghui) has increasingly been under discussion, since China cannot continue to ignore the growing number of global challenges and expect to be left alone by the rest of the world. If China wants to maintain its role and image as a major world power, it must live according to its international responsibilities and do "more things" (dasuo zuowei 打所作为). In other words, China is called to adjust its low-key position and non-involvement and to take a more proactive direction. In line with these considerations, Peking University international relations scholar Wang Yizhou has recently introduced a new diplomatic concept, the so-called "creative involvement" (chuangzaoxing jieru 创造性介入), calling on China to actively play a bigger role and voluntarily get involved in international affairs on the basis of a selective analysis of the country's vital interests.

Author's Short Bio: Dr Barbara Onnis is Assistant Professor of International Politics of East Asia at the Department of Social Sciences and Institutions of the University of Cagliari. Her fields of research include International relations of East Asia; PRC's contemporary history; PRC's foreign policy.

Ms. Sylwia Para (University of Warsaw)

The role of East Asian countries in G20

In 1999, the finance ministers and central bank governors of the world's 19 most systemically significant countries and EU gathered in Germany for the first meeting of G 20. The Group was build because the world needed a new, broader group of established and emerging countries to serve as a global financial and economic steering committee. For the time being, the G-20 appears to be the "best available option " for global economic governance. In 2008-2009 The Group of Twenty was elevated to country leaders' level and acknowledged itself as the „premier forum for international

economic cooperation” . This reflected the need to institutionalize the dialogue between the advanced and emerging economies in a more effective setting.

The significant role of East Asian countries (especially China and South Korea) in developing G20 will be shown in three distinct phases : generating the Group (1990-2001), equalizing the Influence 2002-2007, creating the summit group (2008-2010).

Author’s Short Bio: A graduate of the Institute of International Relations, University of Warsaw. PhD student at the Institute of International Relations. A graduate of the Faculty of Law and Administration (Law), University of Warsaw and Leon Kozminski Academy of Entrepreneurship and Management (Management). Since 2011 an attorney trainee and a member of the Warsaw Bar Association.

Ms. Anna Piekarska (Warsaw School of Economics)

China's buying up strategy in the Central and Eastern Europe. A shift in Chinese involvement in the region.

From exports to direct investments. This well-known theory in company's internalization process has become a Chinese strategy towards the Central European markets. With the currency and gold reserves rising in the annual pace of more than 30% during last decade, and valued for \$3.3 bn in 2012, China has decided to diversified sources of capital accumulation. The objective of this paper is to examine undergoing changes in China's investment and trade strategy, to show the role of CEE in Chinese diversification of the markets and predict further trends. China and CEE have a long traditional trade and economic relations. Trade has been the first form of the cooperation between the countries. China's export on the level of \$41,1 bn in 2010 and its annual growth of 34% during last decade approve the fact that it still remains the most powerful expression of the bilateral economic relations. Nevertheless, exports are not a sufficient tool in capturing new markets or seeking cheaper resources. That is why since 2004 China is leading a global strategy of outward investment with the increase in their value on the level of more than 30% a year. The article will show increasing role and value of the Chinese FDI both M&A and greenfield in the CEE region, main incentives to allocate capital in this part of the world and possibilities to tap growing China's interest. All the statistics , which show the increasing role of China's investments in the CEE will be explained by the creation of the econometric model, aimed at explaining correlation between region's economic situation and China's inflowing capital. The objective of the article: to show the changes in China's global investment strategy on the example of CEE and the benefits that it may bring for the region.

Author’s Short Bio: Fourth-year student of International Economics at Warsaw School of Economics. She graduated from International Business at Poznan University of Economics and ethnolinguistics with specialization in Chinese at A. Mickiewicz University in Poznan and spent one year in Hangzhou as a Chinese Government Scholarship student. She is a founder and the first President of the Student's Organisation of the International Economic Relations in Asia and Pacific and academic coordinator of Chinese-European Partnership for Development Project 2013.

Ms. Elżbieta Proń (University of Nottingham, School of Contemporary Chinese Studies)

China's energy diplomacy: multilateral energy cooperation at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), established in 2001 by China, Russia and four Central Asian republics has become the main channel of China's Central Asian policy. The SCO, initially focused on security questions of regional terrorism and separatism, expanded its agenda to economy and energy, proposing in 2006 the creation of the SCO Energy Club. Beijing, although enthusiastic towards the prompt establishment of the Club, has furthered its links with Central Asia energy-rich states bilaterally. Since 2011, numerous voices in both China and Russia have announced that the Club creation is entering "its final straight". This paper uses foreign policy-oriented approach to address the question: what role will the SCO energy multilateralism play in China's cooperation on energy with Central Asia? The paper commences with the analysis of the foreign policy channels in Sino-Central Asian relations. Then it focuses on the institutional, political and economic obstacles to the foundation of the SCO Energy Club. Finally, it assesses China's objectives and risks in the SCO energy multilateralism. This study reveals that China will continue to access energy resources bilaterally, but the SCO Energy Club will play roles of a political agent for promoting cooperation around energy and a platform to further China's dialogue with the region.

Author's Short Bio: Elżbieta Maria Proń is a final-year-PhD Candidate at the University of Nottingham School of Contemporary Chinese Studies. Her research is centred on the role of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Sino-Central Asian relations. Her other projects include Sino-Russian relations, and Taiwan's foreign policy towards Central Asia. Elżbieta is also a lecturer at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Academy in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and a junior researcher at the China Policy Institute.

Mr. Jann Christoph von der Pütten (University of Tampere, School of Management, International Relations Programme)

Indonesian Perceptions of China's Power to Divide ASEAN: China's South China Sea Policy and the Failed Consensus of the 1st ASEAN Summit 2012

Indonesia's foreign policy of "a million friends, zero enemies", has put Indonesia in the increasingly difficult situation to choose between a rock and a hard place in issues that divide ASEAN because of Chinese influence. A good example was ASEAN's failure to reach consensus at the first ASEAN Summit 2012, for the first time in 45 years. The events were widely accredited to Chinese influence on Cambodia stimulated broad criticism and discussion within ASEAN, including rare direct criticism and assertive reactions by Indonesia. Due to its non-aligned policy and the need to accommodate the interests of its ASEAN neighbors and China, Indonesia seems increasingly trapped between its own

commitments to ASEAN and the prospects of good relations with China. This balancing act bears the danger of paralyzing Indonesia vis-à-vis China on issues that are of high importance to its national interest. The paper analyzes the Indonesian discourse on this issue and makes conclusions to what extend Indonesia feels threatened in its role as a regional power and stern supporter of ASEAN by China's rise. Centered on this case study the paper draws on data gathered through a mixed-method study combining a quantitative survey and in-depth interviews conducted with Indonesian foreign and security policymakers and diplomats during an extensive six month fieldwork in Indonesia. The paper analyzes Indonesian perceptions of China's South China Sea policy and its effects on ASEAN cohesion and the association's ability to act as a manager of the regional order.

Author's Short Bio: Jann Christoph von der Pütten is a PhD Candidate at the University of Tampere School of Management. His research analyzes Indonesian threat perceptions of China, especially in the political and security sphere. As part of his research he recently finished a six month research trip to Indonesia, where he conducted a survey and in-depth interviews with foreign policy practitioners.

Mr. Paweł Raja (Wroclaw University of Economics)

The role of informal institutions in strengthening EU-Asia economic relations. What we need to know about Asian values. Case study of Malaysia.

Recent economic turbulences in Europe encourage searching for both new solutions and new markets to expand. It is therefore true that in the multilinked and globalizing world in order to maintain current level of economic development we should take advantage of mobility and openness of rapidly emerging economies. The importance of international relations as a science is manifested by the variety of tools to measure and to understand ongoing processes. However global rebalancing and highly interdependent world puts pressure on any theoretical explanations, the author of the article will try to exploit achievements of New Institutional Economics and the concept of informal institutions. From this point author tries to identify the role of cultural determinants in strengthening both individual pursuit of economic welfare and economic relations with other countries. Hereby author puts focus on a necessary and higher engagement in EU-Asia cooperation in order to facilitate sustainable growth and oppose to new economic blocks. Simultaneously while identifying informal institutions, author will point out the most important elements of Asian values which can directly affect any business conversation on any level of engagement. The field of study concerns Malaysia, as this is the most heterogeneous country in the region of South-East Asia; while the variety of cultures put most constrains on strengthening international relations, Malaysia is one of the most promising and stable emerging markets in the ASEAN region.

Author's Short Bio: Paweł Raja is a PhD candidate in the department of International Relations at the Wroclaw University of Economics. Interested in the fields of cultural studies and economic development, his area of research concerns on South-East Asian countries, Malaysia in particular. Paweł Raja spent almost 6 months in the Embassy of Poland in Kuala Lumpur. He has benefited from Narodowe Centrum Nauki and currently conducts his research on the role of institutions on the economic development in Malaysia.

Ms. Joanna Rajca (Uniwersytet of Wrocław)

Dr. Patrycja Matusz-Protasiewicz (Uniwersytet of Wrocław)

Asian foreign direct investment in Lower Silesia and migration movements in the region.

Poland is a leader in foreign direct investment (FDI) in Central and Eastern Europe. In Lower Silesia, the second Polish region in terms of investment attractiveness, a lot of Asian companies have been investing from the beginning of the twenty first century, among them LG Electronics, LG Chem, Heesung Electronic LCD Display Seo Dong (South Korea), Toshiba, Toyota Motor Industries Poland, NSK Steering Systems Europe, YAGI (Japan) and Chung Hong Electronics (China). At the same time, analysis of statistical data from years 2000-2012 indicates an increase in inflow of citizens from South Korea, Japan and China to the region. The dominant group consist of managers, professionals and technicians, but also their families. The situation shows that the local authorities, by following economic goals of the region, can indirectly stimulate growth in volumes of highly skilled migrants. This in turn may cause changes in demographic structure (even temporarily), and emergence of new cultural patterns. From the migration studies point of view it is important to ask whether the inflow of highly skilled Asian employees stimulates the influx of other migrant groups? Moreover, multilevel migration management has strengthened the role of local authorities in this area, so it is interesting to study what local actions and policies affect the situation of the city and region? Is there a correlation between the activities of the national and local level or may there occur divergence of interests between representatives of the different levels?

Author's Short Bio: Joanna Rajca - Ph.D. Candidate at Wrocław University in Institute of International Relations since 2011. Interested in the broad areas of European studies and global issues with strong focus on international migration.

Ms. Márta Rigó (Corvinus University of Budapest)

Chinese foreign policy in Africa – The future of an abandoned continent

Despite the vast research on the Chinese foreign policy towards Africa, little is known about the perspective of Chinese effect on Africa's rising. The overall image that emerges from the literature is negative: China violate the human rights in Africa, invest in corrupt state and help the corrupt government to stay in power. This study recovers some of the above mentioned statement but try to analyse the Chinese normative effect on Niger and Zambia. The main focus of this study is to analyse the Chinese steps as a new player in this continent but neither from a Western perspective nor the Chinese's point of view. This study is an examination how the Chinese investments can attribute to Africa's future, highlight Beijing's role in two of the most debated countries; Niger and Zambia. The author argues that the growing interest from Beijing can not be seen only as the decrease of the West in Africa but bless as well. It means the Chinese model could be an alternative for the continent

instead of the Washington consensus and moreover in order to secure the Chinese investments in these African states, Beijing must take care of the “order” because it can reach prosperity only in a peaceful environment. The only question is; Africa will become the two powers’ playground again or finally somebody is able to help to make a brighter future for this abandoned but the same time very important continent.

Author’s Short Bio: Márta Rigó is a Ph.D. Candidate at International Relations Faculty of the Corvinus University of Budapest. Her major research field is the Chinese foreign policy.

Dr. Pavel Sindelar (Centre for Chinese Studies, Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University)

Chinese Overseas Communities in the Czech and Slovak Republic: Qualitative Research of Religion and its Reflection in their Lives

The paper will present an analysis of qualitative research carried out in Chinese migrant communities living in the Czech and Slovak Republic. The fieldwork lasting for several years was focused on the religious life of individuals and their families. The research aim was to reflect what concept of religion actually means to migrant people, how it shapes and influences their lives and what are the differences and disparities of religious expressions in western and eastern culture. Revival and transformation of religious life in the Chinese society itself during the period of economic reforms established another attractive research topic. It raises a number of interesting questions of both theoretical and practical nature. The analysis of collected data examines issues ranging from the role of religion in the lives of migrants, the importance of religion in the construction of Chinese Overseas identity, the relationship between religious life in the original homeland and their new homes and the role of the state (or its absence) in the religious life of the Chinese society, both in exile in central Europe or in the People’s Republic of China itself. These questions were emphasized during the field research of the Chinese Overseas community living in Central European space – which is mainly constituted of students, merchants, restaurant owners and their employees. During several years more than a hundred interviews have been carried out to proof how hard is to find proper methodological tools and language for an intercultural understanding between “our” comprehension of things and “their” reality.

Author’s Short Bio: Pavel Sindelar has MA. in Ethnology, Ph.D. in Religious Studies at Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic. He studied at Chengchi University in Taipei and at Renmin University in Beijing. Currently he is an assistant professor at Centre for Chinese Studies, Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University. Pavel Sindelar major fields of interest and research are anthropology of contemporary Chinese society, religious life in post reform China, religious and ethnic policies of Chinese state.

Ms.JiabaoSun (King's College London)

Hukou Reform and Social Inequality

Hukou reform in China is expected to be a process of detaching social resources distribution from the Hukou status. Nevertheless, the attempt of relaxing Hukou regulation implementation, on the contrary, exacerbated inequality between rural and urban areas, as well among various regions. With the trend of decentralisation and urbanization, local governments in the more developed regions used Hukou as a tool in absorbing capital and productive population from less developed regions. The consequent capital drain and brain drain in the less developed regions reformed a vicious circle for local development and thus increased social inequality between rural and urban, as well among various regions. Moreover, this attempt did not spread the entitlement of urban social rights to rural residents, but also created a floating population that left between the urban and rural entitlement. This paper will focus on the tension between Hukou status and the free market in allocating social resources. This paper will first examine the impact of floating of labour, capital and land reacquisition between rural and urban areas, and various regions on the capital drain and brain drain of less developed areas; then discuss to what extent the floating population can gain from the exchangeable relationship between Hukou and money in the process of urbanisation; finally, conclude with the role of local and central government in taking responsibility of mitigating the conflict between local development and equally allocation of social resources to individuals.

Author's Short Bio: Jiabao SUN is an MPhil/PhD student at Lau China Institute, King's College London. She is working on contemporary Chinese social science issues. Jiabao's PhD research focuses on comparing the impacts of two different modes of state-led urbanisation in China, which involve a two-site case study. Her research interest is in analysing structural and institutional factors in the generation of social inequality and poverty.

Ms.Eva EmeseSzalai (Corvinus University of Budapest)

India and its role in the changing world

Global migration nowadays has been evolved due to growing demographic inequalities, new global and political trends, technological revolutions. In the long run, demographic, social, environmental, political and economic guidelines will influence and define this process which is indicated by the growing number of diasporas in every part of the world. The Indian diaspora is the second most populous after the Chinese. What is more, in the past decades its role has been revived, and by now it is considered to be a decisive factor of world politics. Most nations do not change their foreign policy unless an inner or outer event inclines them to do so. In the past 15-20 years, there have been many occasions that affected the principles of India's foreign relations with the rest of the world. Many analysts think that not even India knows clearly what direction she should follow in her foreign policy. What is for sure is that India and the diasporas will be unavoidable and important factors in the globalised world.

Author's Short Bio: PhD student at the Corvinus University of Budapest. Main research topic: emerging relations between India and Latin America, and the role of the Indian diaspora.

DrKamilaSzczepanska (Department of East Asian Politics, Ruhr University Bochum)

Dr Niall Duggan (Chinese Society and Economics, University of Göttingen)

Asian Regional Responses: China and Japan in Regional and Global Economic Governance

The paper examines measures undertaken by China and Japan in response to the Asian financial crisis (1997) and the global financial crisis (2007). The paper looks at two areas of Sino-Japanese interaction in global economic governance: (1) financial interregionalism and (2) global regulatory regime for financial markets. The paper compares the roles played by China and Japan and the domestic and international factors determining those roles. The discussion is conducted against the backdrop of a broader problem of Asia's growing role in world affairs and increasing Sino-Japanese competition for influence in global governance. Firstly, the paper discusses briefly the evolving position of China and Japan in regional and global governance in the light of the role theory (Harnisch, 2011). Secondly, the case of Chang Mai Initiatives is investigated in more detail, with special emphasis on the competition for regional leadership between the two states in shaping regional financial architecture. Here, it is pointed out that rather than any coherent and long-term policy planning, the responses of China and Japan were dictated by the drive to hinder the ability of the other side to exercise leadership in addressing the issue. Thirdly, the paper discussed the reactions of China and Japan to the global financial crisis and their approach to reforming global regulatory regime for financial markets within the framework of the G20. Although there is a scope for cooperation between the two neighbours, the paper demonstrates that the pervasive Sino-Japanese rivalry and political conflicts between them significantly hinder potential joint responses that could enhance Asia's standing in global economic governance.

Author's Short Bio: Kamila Szczepanska completed a PhD programme organized jointly by the School of East Asian Studies, University of Sheffield (UK) and GCOE Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality in the Age of Globalisation, School of Law, Tohoku University (Japan). Her PhD project focused on the matter of progressive war memory activism and its contribution to debates on Japan's wartime past during the last two decades (1990-2010). Currently she holds a post in the Institute of East Asian Politics, Ruhr University Bochum. Her research interests include Japanese politics and international relations; civil society and social movements in Japan; and 'history issue' in East Asia.

Author's Short Bio: Niall Duggan received his PhD from the Department of Government University College Cork (UCC), where he also received my BSc in Government and Public Policy. In 2008 he received a MA in East and South-east Asian studies from the University of Lund. Since completing his PhD, he has worked at Department of Government UCC, the Department of East Asia Politics Ruhr University Bochum and is currently Vertretungsprofessor at the Universität Göttingen, Niall's main area of research is in Sino-Africa relations, East Asia and global governance and the use of role theory in International relations.

Mr. Adrian Szumowski (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University)

Chimerica as an example of power governance in late-Westphalian international environment

The creation of Chimerica, also known as G-2, is an example of new mode of power governance. Created partially as an unintended consequence, this conglomerate seems to become a leading model for reshaping a post-Westphalian international environment. The discussion on issue of effectiveness is ongoing in academic society, however, the fact of existence of mutual entanglement of both states – the United States and People Republic of China - remains unquestioned. This “symbiosis” binds both participants and heavily affects parameters of foreign policy, economy and power in international environment. The main aim of paper is to analyze the influence of mutual bond on power of each participant. The Chimerica is a most visible example of a governance of power in international environment. Official, semi-official and unofficial bonds between both nation-states in a sphere of military, political, economical, social and cultural relations. This analysis indicates drastic increase of internal dynamics of power of both participants. The mutual bond seems to be much more complex and sophisticated. In this paper, the analysis will underline not only the complexity of that bond, but also its internal dynamics as well as relational nature of power itself. The summary of the paper is to determine parameters of future development of Chimerica. This requires delicate balance between limitations imposed on partners and possibilities generated by this bond, imposed on power of each nation state. The Chimerica is not only a challenge but also a possibility to optimize their capabilities.

Author’s Short Bio: Master of Arts in International Relations, graduated at the Faculty of Political Science at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin. During his study years participated in a student exchange program Socrates / Erasmus at Salford University in Manchester, UK. He is currently a PhD student in the Department of International Relations at the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin. The main field of research is the analysis of the interaction between the category of power and the late-Westphalian international environment. Secondary research questions are matters strategy, geopolitics, and the Asia-Pacific region.

Prof. Mahmut Tekce (Marmara University)

Trade Policy Strategy of Korea: The Case of Korea-Turkey FTA

Since the East Asian crisis, Korea has been one of the most active countries in negotiating and signing bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) and witnesses serious reductions in trade barriers in many sectors of the country’s previously highly protected economy. In the last decade, Korea signed and implemented comprehensive FTAs with several countries. Also, in 2012, Korea concluded FTAs with Colombia and Turkey, where these agreements are soon expected to come into power. In line with

Korea's strategies for signing FTAs, the selection of FTA partners have been based on the existence of high tariffs and non-tariff barriers in significant trade partners. To this end, although Korea's FTAs cover a wide range of issues, the elimination of tariffs has been put at the heart of the agreements. The focus on the mutual gains from tariff reduction has been evident in the current FTAs of Korea, but their recent FTA with Turkey can be regarded as an exception. After the completion of the FTA between Korea and the EU, Korean products gained an indirect access to Turkish markets thanks to the Customs Union between Turkey and the EU, however as Turkey is not a signatory in the EU's FTA with Korea, Turkey did not have the same opportunity. This paper aims to examine Korea's trade policy strategy for the case of its FTA with Turkey, where tariff elimination has already been achieved before the agreement and both parties has different economic and political incentives to implement an FTA.

Author's Short Bio: Mahmut Tekce is an associate professor at Marmara University, Department of Economics in Istanbul and is the vice dean for international affairs of the Faculty of Economics. Dr. Tekce also worked at CEPS in Belgium and KIEP in Korea as visiting researcher and participated in the projects on EU-Korea and Turkey-Korea FTAs. His areas of interest are international trade policy issues, agricultural and environmental economics.

Prof.KarinTomala (Polish Academy of Sciences)

The Role of Non-governmental Organizations in Chinese Social Transformations

I present the emerging civil society in China, termed officially civil society with Chinese characteristics, which has developed as a result of the deteriorating social and environmental situation in that country. A large part of NGOs have been established over the recent years, despite political guidelines and without official registration. They operate according to different principles and paradigms than in democratic countries. Multifarious social organizations, foundations and non-profit organizations have been established, and charity has extended its range in order to give aid, and to oppose state and private actions which pose an increasing threat to healthy development of the society. According to estimates, there are three million of such organizations, which have been established in a spontaneous way. 500,000 of them are registered in state institutions, but they do not only carry out the instructions of their institutions. The state is forced to change its policy towards the society applied up to now, since it is no longer able to solve the numerous problems that have resulted from a one-sided development strategy. I quote the opinions presented at the latest, 18th Congress of the Communist Party of China, where for the first time a lot of attention was devoted to the development of internal affairs, as well as to the role of social groups and organizations.

Author's Short Bio: Prof. Karin Tomala is graduated from China-studies, history and philosophy at the Humboldt-University in Berlin. After graduating, she witnessed the "cultural revolution" in China. Professor at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw and lecturer at the Warsaw University, Krakow University and Academy of Law and Diplomacy in Gdynia. Visiting Professor at the Gutenberg University in Mainz, Germany. Numerous publications on population development, human rights and

the issues of great transformation between tradition and modernity in China, as well as intercultural dialogue in a globalized world.

Mr. Richard Turcsányi (Masaryk University)

Coming From Nowhere: Chinese Perception of Central Europe

Last few years have witnessed a growing Chinese presence in Central Europe, which have been demonstrated among others by high level visits; rapid growth of trade volumes; and further pledges to invest. There are more reasons why China has become interested in developing relations with this region, but primarily due to combination of relatively cheap inputs and access to common EU market. While former may be attributed to all what is understood as “Central and Eastern Europe” (CEE), it is “Central European” countries which enjoy later advantage of having the full access to the EU market, which is a welcomed quality for China. Yet, the notion of “Central Europe” (中欧) is virtually non-existent in Chinese public discourse and is being rather eclipsed by the broader “CEE” (中东欧), or outdated “Eastern Europe” (东欧). The proposed paper studies Chinese discourse related to these terms in official usage, academic journals, media, and using own questionnaire surveying Chinese university students. It eventually argues that while coining of the special term of “Central Europe” would be meaningful from both Chinese and Central European perspective, Chinese characters for “Central Europe” (中欧) are already taken for describing China-Europe relations in general. On the other hand, there is an effective inability of European countries to agree on common understanding of the term and its promotion. It thus remains a question whether the official foreign policy will be matched by a change in the discourse.

Author’s Short Bio: Richard Turcsányi studied International Relations, Economics and Political Science at Masaryk University, Brno and currently is pursuing his Ph.D. at the Department of International Relations and European Studies of the same institution. Furthermore, he is a Research Fellow of Institute of Asian Studien/CENAA in Bratislava and Chief editor of Global Politics magazine.

Prof. Yuan Zhongxian (Beijing University of Technology)

China's Energy Problem of Economy Rise and Its Global Impact

With the rapid development of economy in the new century, all countries around the world begin to pay more attention to the energy problem. Many problems have arisen due to the attribute of these non-renewable fossil fuels, which problems involve the highly imbalance between the energy supply and its demand, the serious environmental contamination, and the global warming, etc. The statistic data revealed that about 65% of greenhouse gas emissions came from the energy consumption, and those greenhouse gases are important causation of those disasters. As one of the important emerging economy states in the world, China faces huge challenges for keeping the high growth rate

of the economy nowadays. The appropriate energy policy is the premise condition to guarantee the economy in a healthy track. For this purpose, it is necessary to know the change of our country's energy consumption, and the possible trend and pattern in the future. China's total energy consumption in 2011 has reached 3.48 billion tons of energy coal, which took about 20% of the whole world's consumption. As the main energy form in China the coal took a proportion of about 68-71% of the primary energy. The industry consumed about 70% energy in the national total amount, in which the chemical engineering, building materials, steel and iron, and power generation consumed 55~60% in the whole industry. On the other hand, for most high energy-consumed products in China, the energy consumption per capita has been found declining gradually in the past decade and is approaching the advanced level in the world. The efficiency of the energy usage shows a steady improvement. With the energy structure change of the world in the 21st century, China is supposed to make great effort to adjust the layout of its energy production as well as the consumption. A new framework of energy production and consumption will form in China, in which the fossil energy and the renewable energy such as wind, solar, biomass, and geothermal forms may be of the same significance.

Author's Short Bio: Professor Yuan Zhongxian received his PhD degree in Xi'an Jiao Tong University, China in 1997. From 2001 January to 2002 July he worked in Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, US as a visiting professor. From 2009 February he conducted a two year's mission as the Chinese director of Confucius Institute Opole, Poland. His research interests include thermodynamics, management of thermal system, and solar energy. So far he has published over 50 technical papers in *Int. J. Numerical Methods in Fluids*, *Int. J. Numerical Methods for Heat and Fluid Flow*, *Int. J. Heat and Mass Transfer*, *Int. Comm. in Heat and Mass Transfer*, *Comm. in Nonlinear Science and Numerical Simulation*, *Heat Transfer Engineering*, *J. Thermal Science*, *Science in China Series E*, *Experimental Thermal and Fluid Science*, *Int. J. Thermal Sciences* and some Chinese domestic academic journals. In addition, he also published two academic books. Professor Yuan is a reviewer to the international journals such as *J. Enhanced Heat Transfer*, *Int. J. Numerical Methods for Heat and Fluid Flow*, *Experimental Thermal and Fluid Science*.

Prof. QiWang (University of Southern Denmark)

Prof. Min Dongchao (NIAS, Shanghai University)

Corruption and anti-corruption in China: A combined political and social perspective

The topic of our study is corruption, one of the series of social and economic problems China is facing in its' rise as a global superpower. While corruption is seen as a multidimensional problem with economic, political and social consequences, the majority literature on corruption in China focuses on explaining how governmental officials, individual as well as organizational, go corrupt. This paper studies corruption and anti-corruption in China from a wider perspective. It emphasizes the linkage between the political sphere and society and proposes a framework to analyze corruption and anti-corruption which is not confined to the political but rather along the political and social continuum and on the conjunction of the both. For the "corruption" part, we coin a concept of "political

corruption” (corruption by governmental officials) and “social corruption” (social “guanxi” practices for exchange purposes) and investigate the correlation between them. The aim is to understand: 1). to what extent a corrupt/clean government corresponds to a corrupt/clean society; 2). to what extent the widespread corruption among government officials in China is a “product” of corrupt social practices. For the anti-corruption part, we investigate the precarious relationship between the government anti-corruption politics and citizen-initiated anti-corruption activism. We map out a number of scenarios and elaborate on the implications of these relationships for both the trajectory and the effectiveness of the anti-corruption drive in China.

Author’s Short Bio: Qi Wang, Associate Professor at the department of Design and Communication, University of Southern Denmark. She holds a PhD degree in political science and has a strong research profile in the field of Chinese elite politics, gender politics, gender and politics. One of her key research focuses is corruption and anticorruption in China and how gender is figured in the presentation of corruption cases. Currently, she and her colleagues are building up a research program “the Power of Knowledge: China and the world”, which studies power relations/the change of power relations captured in knowledge production, circulation, appropriation and contestation in the globalized world in which China is gaining more and more importance.

Author’s Short Bio: Min Dongchao (PhD, Women’s Studies, University of Manchester) is Professor at Dept. of Culture Studies, School of Humanity; the Director of the Centre for Gender and Culture studies of Shanghai University. Her recent publications include: “From Men-Women Equality to Gender Equality: The Zigzag Road of Women’s Political Participation in China”, in *Asian Journal of Women’s Studies*, 2011, Vol, 17, No.3. “Duihua (Dialogue) in-between: A Process of Translating the Term ‘Feminism’ in China,” in Mona Baker (ed.) *Translation Studies: Critical Concepts in Linguistics*. London: Routledge, 2009 and *Traveling Theory within the Context of Globalization, Transnational Feminism and Knowledge Production*, Tianjin, Tianjin People’s Publishing House, 2009 (in Chinese). She is a guest professor at NIAS in Copenhagen University from 1. April 2013. The position is financed from EU Marie Curie IIF.

Dr Marek Wasieński (University of Lodz)

The Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands Dispute - Tiny Islets and Immense Legal Problems

Political maps used to create a false impression of the Earth precisely and finally delimited by sovereigns. However, territorial disputes still undermine international peace and security and form an important component of every analysis in the Political Science & International Relations. Presented paper is focused on tensions between Japan, China, and Taiwan over Senkaku (Diaoyu/Diaoyutai) islets in the East China Sea. The conflict – stigmatized by its history, traced back inter alia to “unequal treaties” of 19th century and post WWII territorial deals - has erupted periodically since the mid-1990s, culminating in 2012 anti-Japanese protests in China. Political and economic potential of the parties concerned, as well as the risk of the United States being directly involved in the conflict make the whole problem topical and of paramount importance for proper understanding and handling international affairs in East Asia. The Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands Dispute

begs for purely international legal analysis - putting its political, historical and other aspects aside – as the legal examination forms basic and indispensable framework for other studies. Hence the paper offers a high-altitude and high-speed look at the problem from the perspective of an international lawyer. A brief historical introduction of the dispute is followed by insights (anchored in the facts of the case) concerning e.g.: acquisition of territory in international law, unequal treaties status, supporting claims over disputed territory and resolving territorial disputes.

Author's Short Bio: PhD, LLM (University of Łódź), Assistant Professor in the Department of Law and Administration, University of Lodz.

DrAnnaWróbel (University of Warsaw)

EU Trade Policy Towards East Asia

An analysis of contemporary trends in the development of international trade shows a systematic increase in the role of countries of East Asia in the global trade in goods, and to a lesser extent also in services. Among countries of the region, China is the undisputed leader in this process, steadily building its position in the ranking of the world's major trading powers. Other countries in the region have also been steadily increasing their share in world trade. The countries of East Asia are on the one hand an increasingly important competitor for the European Union in global markets, while on the other hand, they are also the EU's second largest trading partner, following North America. The steadily growing trade deficit with this group of countries is a significant challenge for the EU. Reflecting on the cause of this situation, it should be noted that the EU's imbalance in trade with the countries of East is a consequence of increasing level of development of these economies, lower production costs and the growing participation of Asian countries in world trade. One may therefore assert that increased competition from Asian emerging markets is an important challenge for the European Union, which presently and in the future will determine EU trade policy towards the region. The analysis of the paper will focus on relations with the Republic of Korea, Japan and the People's Republic of China.

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China's hydropolitics of the Mekong River Basin

The Mekong is a transboundary river which runs through China and five Southeast Asia countries, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. Its significance is amplified with the fact that over 80 million people depend on it for their livelihoods. In lower basin water is mostly used for irrigation in agriculture but river also comprises main source of fresh water. The Mekong is one of the largest inland fishery and major transportation route but, what is more important, it also has a huge hydropower potential. This paper will examine China's large-scale development projects, including construction of eight-dams cascade, in the upper river basin in Yunnan Province and their political, economic and ecological implications for the other riparian countries. It will also focus on China's strategy toward lower river basin states over water resources as well as attempts and possibilities for five Southeast Asia countries to resist China's "hydrohegemony".

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