



APSEC 2016 APISA 10

OSAKA UNIVERSITY NAKANOSHIMA CENTER, JAPAN
DECEMBER 8–9, 2016

THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC FORUM (IAFOR)
THE ASIAN POLITICAL AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION (APISA)
THE OSAKA SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY (OSIPP)
OSAKA UNIVERSITY, JAPAN



This international and interdisciplinary conference is organised by the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) in conjunction with The International Academic Forum's Asia-Pacific Conference on Security and International Relations 2016 (APSec2016), and the 10th Congress of the Asia Political and International Studies Association (APISA 10). The event is held in cooperation with the East Asia Social Innovation Initiative (EASII) and the Osaka University Center for Global Initiatives (CGI), and will bring together a range of academics, policymakers and social innovation practitioners to highlight and discuss the wide range of security challenges we face in this dynamic region of Asia.

www.apsec.iafor.org

Fearful Futures – Peace & Security in Asia

The Asia-Pacific Conference on
Security & International Relations (APSec2016)

10th Congress of the Asian Political and
International Studies Association (APISA 10)

Thursday, December 8 – Friday, December 9, 2016
Osaka University Nakanoshima Center, Osaka, Japan

The Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken (1942-2016)

It is with sadness that we inform our friends of IAFOR that the Chairman of the organisation, the late Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken, passed away on Friday, August 5, 2016.

Stuart Picken was born in Glasgow in 1942 and enjoyed an international reputation in philosophy, comparative religious and cultural studies, but it is as a scholar of Japan and Japanese thought for which he will be best remembered, and as one of the world's foremost experts on Shinto.

Picken entered University of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 16 to study divinity and philosophy, and his studies culminated with a doctorate that looked at Christianity and the work of Kant. In 1966 he was ordained in the Church of Scotland, and began his career as a minister in Orkney.

However, his curiosity led him from isolated rural Scotland to the world's largest city, and following a visit to Tokyo on a Rotary scholarship, Picken was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the International Christian University (ICU) in 1972. Here he turned his western theological and philosophical training to comparative religious and cultural studies of Japan, at a time when the country was emerging from the shadows of the Second World War.

His groundbreaking and controversial work on suicide in Japan made his name within the country, but it was his subsequent work on Shinto that influenced the rehabilitation of the religion at a time when it was dismissed in the west as pagan and primitive, or unjustly caricatured for its wartime associations.

As Japan emerged as an economic superpower in the 1970s and 1980s, and given his growing prominence as an academic, Picken was much in demand as part of a period where Japanese wanted to learn more about themselves as seen through the eyes of the West, and where Western businesses were eager to learn from the all-conquering Japanese model. By then fluent in Japanese, he served as a business consultant to such corporations and also served as a consultant to various businesses, including Jun Ashida Ltd., Mitsui Mining & Smelting Corp., Kobe Steel and Japan Airlines. During this period he was active in the St Andrew Society, when he founded the Tokyo Highland Games, which is still an annual event.

The author of a dozen books and over 130 articles and papers, Picken was to stay at ICU for 25 years, where he was a popular lecturer and mentor to both Japanese and visiting scholars, serving tenures as Chairman of the Division of Humanities from 1981 to 1983, and as Director of Japanese Studies from 1995 to 1997, as well as concurrently founding Director of the Centre for Japanese Studies at the University of Stirling, Scotland from 1985 to 1988. A keen amateur footballer, whose devotion to Japan was rivalled only by that he felt for Glasgow Rangers, he continued to play into his fifties at ICU, encouraging many students to take up the sport.

He left ICU in 1997, and from then until 2004 served as the founding Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Asian Studies at Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, and the founding Dean of the Graduate School Division of Global Business Communication from 2002 to 2004.

Upon his retirement from his academic posts, he returned to Scotland to re-enter the ministry as minister of the linked charge of Ardoch with Blackford in 2005, yet he continued his academic and Japanese interests as the Chairman of the Japan Society of Scotland.

Whether in his research or teaching, Picken devoted much of his life to increasing understanding between his adopted country and the West, and in 2007 he was recognised with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, an imperial decoration for his pioneering research and outstanding contribution to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and the UK. He also served as the International Adviser to the High Priest of the Tsubaki Grand Shrine, one of Japan's largest and oldest shrines.

From 2009 he was the founding Chairman of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) where he was highly active in helping nurture and mentor a new generation of academics, and facilitating better intercultural and international awareness and understanding. In the years immediately preceding his illness, he continued to lecture throughout the world, in Europe, North America, Asia and the Middle East.

He is survived by his wife, Hong Wen, and children, Fiona, Jeannette, William and Lynn.

Fearful Futures – Peace & Security in Asia

Conference Theme

Whether military incursions in the blue waters of the South China Sea, ethnic violence in Southeast Asia or the threat of nuclear proliferation in Northeast Asia, there is an increasingly uneasy jostling for power and position in the Asia-Pacific region.

In the context of rising global economic uncertainty, with a background of religious, cultural and societal fractures, the rise of nationalism and authoritarianism is a symptom detected across the states in the region, including those which are democracies. Perceived threats from traditional and non-state actors are being used to justify stifling dissent, increasing surveillance, and the removing of freedoms, as security and defence apparatus are turned as much on enemies within a state as outside. Yet social and economic development, political modernisation and other components of state-building are as relevant as they have been for decades, if not more so today with the added urgency of addressing challenges to human security. Rich or poor, securing the state has never seemed such a multifaceted, complex task, and solutions require more social innovation and interdisciplinary approaches than less.

This international and interdisciplinary conference on Asia-Pacific Security and International Relations will bring together a range of academics, policymakers, and practitioners to discuss the evolving issues in security and international relations in the Asia-Pacific region. Relationships between China, Japan and the United States will be explored, as well as in and between those countries and the rest of this volatile region, as states and peoples fight for power, influence, resources and basic human rights.

– The APSec2016/APIA 10 Organising Committee

Dr Joel Campbell

Associate Professor of Political Science
Troy University, Japan

Dr Joseph Haldane

President & CEO, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)
Guest Professor, The Osaka School of International Public Policy
Osaka University, Japan

Professor Toshiya Hoshino

Executive Vice President of Global Engagement
Osaka University, Japan

Professor Brendan Howe

President, The Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA)
Professor and Associate Dean of the Graduate School of International Studies
Ewha Womans University, South Korea

Dr Craig Mark

Assistant Professor, The School of Information Environment
Tokyo Denki University, Japan

Professor Haruko Satoh

Professor, Center for Global Initiatives
Adjunct Professor, The Osaka School of International Public Policy
Osaka University, Japan

Dr Christian Schafferer

Associate Professor, Department of International Trade
Overseas Chinese University, Taiwan

Professor Julio Teehankee

Professor of Political Science and International Studies
Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, De La Salle University (DLSU), The Philippines
Executive Secretary, APISA

Welcome from the President of APISA

On behalf of the Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA) I would like to extend a warm welcome to all the distinguished participants, guests and audience members at The Asia-Pacific Conference on Security and International Relations 2016 (APSec2016), which is also serving as our 10th Annual Congress. I would also like to express my gratitude to our partners and hosts, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), Osaka University, and the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP).

The Asian Political and International Studies Association is the premier academic association in Asia, dealing with political and international issues, broadly defined. We encourage participation in our events and publications from academics, students, governmental and non-governmental actors, international organisations and civil society representatives. We welcome contributions on all subjects related to domestic and international governance, to politics and international studies of the region, and by those in the region. These include: international relations, international law, international political economy, international organisation, public policy and administration, comparative politics, peace and security, human rights, development studies, international trade, and area studies. We do, however, have a number of focused research programmes including:

- Conflict and Peace Studies
- Democracy and Governance
- Human Security
- Civilian Control and Security Sector Reform in Asia
- Higher Education in Asia
- Development and Development Cooperation

In addition to our annual congress, we are pleased to work with a variety of regional partners on smaller and more narrowly focused workshops throughout Asia. Importantly, APISA is a network of networks through which individuals and groups from different backgrounds and nationalities can collaborate. In the words of our founding president, Amitav Acharya, we are about building an Asian identity beyond exceptionalism and parochialism.

APISA endorses a number of publication initiatives. There are five APISA journals: *Journal of Asian Public Policy*, *Asia-Pacific Social Science Review*, *Philippine Political Science Journal*, *Asian Journal of Peacebuilding* and *Asian International Studies Review*. This last, formerly the *International Studies Review*, has just added two recent presidents of ISA, Amitav Acharya and Paul Diehl, to the editorial board, and will be publishing a special double issue later this month, freely downloadable from the website www.asianisr.org. There are also three APISA book series published with Palgrave Macmillan, the details of which can be found on the APISA website. I therefore encourage everybody, if you have not already done so, to check out the APISA website (www.apisa.org) and also to friend us on Facebook. These locations will give you further information and updates. Of course you can also join APISA and become part of our community. Again, details are on our website.

I wish everybody a very successful and enjoyable conference, and look forward to discussing Asian security and international relations related issues with many of you over the coming days.

With warmest regards,

Brendan M. Howe

President, The Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA)
Professor and Associate Dean of the Graduate School of International Studies
Ewha Womans University, South Korea

Welcome from OSIPP & Osaka University

Dear Distinguished Guests, Colleagues and Friends,

On behalf of the Osaka University Center for Global Initiatives (CGI) and the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), I would like to extend my warm welcome to The International Academic Forum's Asia-Pacific Conference on Security & International Relations (APSec2016) held in conjunction with the 10th Congress of the Asia Political and International Studies Association (APISA 10), held at the Osaka University Nakanoshima Center.

This exciting international and interdisciplinary conference on peace and security in Asia seeks to offer a comprehensive picture of the challenges that face Asia as countries in the region navigate towards a better future, free of fear, want and with greater respect for dignified living for all. As a Japanese national university and an academic institution, it is imperative that Osaka University be a meaningful part of, and contribute to, regional endeavours to realising this end. It is in this light that we are honoured to host this conference in central Osaka, gathering experts, practitioners, researchers and students to share concerns and insights on a wide range of issues that concern the security of our future.

The organisation of this conference has been made possible with the collaborative spirit, patience and understanding of Dr Joseph Haldane, President of IAFOR, Dr Brendan Howe, President of APISA and also my distinguished colleagues on APISA's Executive Committee. My gratitude also extends to the Chinese, Korean and Japanese members of The East Asia Social Innovation Initiatives (EASII), and Professor Toshiya Hoshino of OSIPP who enabled the conference to be held as part of the Inamori Foundation endowed course on Global Ethics and Social Innovation.

I wish everybody a pleasant stay in Osaka, and look forward to a great conference.

Haruko Satoh

Professor, Center for Global Initiatives
Adjunct Professor, The Osaka School of International Public Policy
Osaka University, Japan

Letters of Welcome

Welcome from the President of IAFOR

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to The Asia Pacific Conference on Security & International Relations (APSec2016), held this year alongside the 10th Congress of the Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA 10). This IAFOR event is taking place in partnership with Osaka University through the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) and in collaboration with the University's Center for Global Initiatives (CGI), as well as The East Asia Social Innovation Initiative (EASII) and the Inamori Foundation.

IAFOR is a Japan-based interdisciplinary academic research organisation, and through its conferences and publications offers opportunities for academics and policymakers throughout the world to exchange the latest in information and ideas, working towards the common goals of forging exciting new research paths and generating new knowledge.

Human interaction is at the source of all value creation, and the next couple of days will be a testament to this, affording the opportunity to renew acquaintances, form new friendships and build professional networks.

The theme of this interdisciplinary conference, "Fearful Futures – Peace and Security in Asia", references insecurities, both real and imagined, and there is no doubt that the region, and indeed the wider world, is experiencing a period of great uncertainty and instability. This background of religious, cultural, political, economic and societal fracture may certainly be disconcerting, but this conference also wishes to focus on the positive: through challenge comes opportunity, and disruption brings innovation, possibility and hope. Over the next two days we will examine these different energies and drivers of change, including discussions of social innovation and entrepreneurship.

I would like to acknowledge and thank fellow members of the Organising Committee, and particularly my colleague at OSIPP, Professor Haruko Satoh, for their efforts in bringing together a programme that promises to be both exciting and challenging. I would also like to acknowledge the President of APISA, Professor Brendan Howe, for making the collaborative organisation of this event possible. Lastly, my thanks to our Keynote Speakers and Featured Speakers for agreeing to participate, as well as to all those who have responded to the open call for submissions.

For the majority of speakers, this will not be your first event, and I would ask that you take the time to engage with some of the younger delegates who may be attending for the first time. IAFOR places great importance on nurturing the next generation of scholars, and I encourage you to support the Osaka University postgraduate students who will be presenting posters on Thursday evening.

Though the future may be uncertain, even fearful, I am in no doubt that this conference will confront us all with many challenging ideas, and leave us with new perspectives.

I encourage your active participation in this event, and look forward to meeting you all.

Warm regards,

Joseph Haldane

President & CEO, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

Guest Professor, The Osaka School of International Public Policy

Osaka University, Japan

Getting to the Conference

From Kansai International Airport (KIX) or Osaka International Airport (ITM)

The Airport Limousine Bus takes approximately 55 minutes to reach JR Osaka Station from Kansai International Airport (KIX) or approximately 30 minutes to JR Osaka Station from Osaka International Airport (ITM).

By Train

It takes approximately 6 minutes to walk from Keihan Watanabebashi Station (Nakanoshima Line), approximately 9 minutes to walk from Hanshin Fukushima Station, approximately 9 minutes to walk from JR Shin-Fukushima Station (Tozai Line), and approximately 12 minutes to walk from JR Fukushima Station (JR Loop Line).

By Bus

Please use the following bus lines from Osaka Station Bus Terminal:

Line 53 (for Funatsubashi): drop off at Nakanoshima 4-chome

Line 75 (for Tsurumachi 4-chome): drop off at Taminobashi

Conference Venue Address

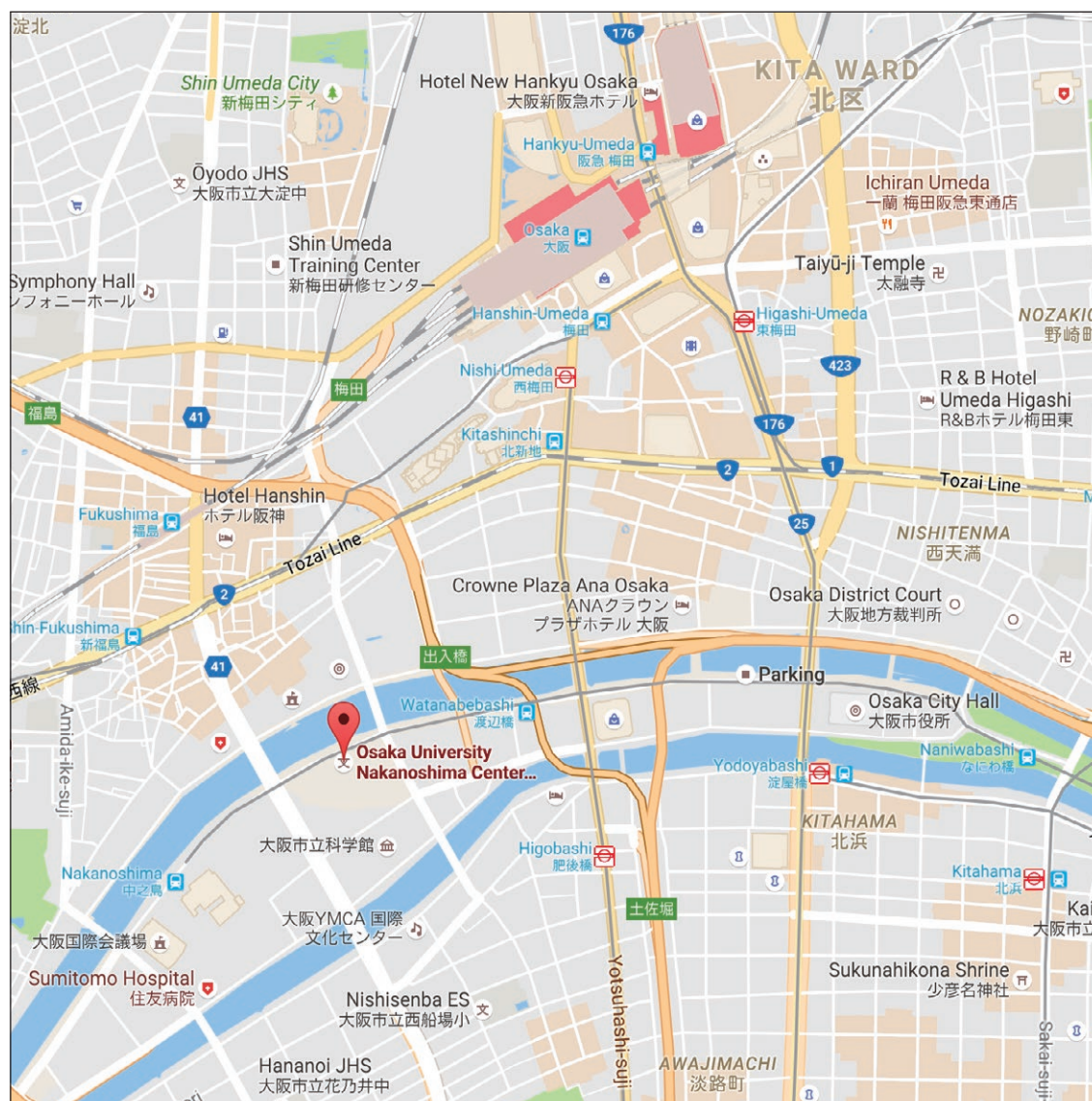
Osaka University Nakanoshima Center

〒530-0005 Nakanoshima 4-3-53, Kita-ku, Osaka City, Osaka

Tel: 06-6444-2100

大阪大学中之島センター

〒530-0005 大阪府大阪市北区中之島4丁目3-53



Conference Guide

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Registration & Information

You will be able to pick up your registration pack and name badge at the Conference Registration Desk. The Conference Registration Desk will be situated in the following locations during the conference:

- Thursday, December 8 09:00-18:00 Room 507 (5F)
- Friday, December 9 09:30-17:00 Room 507 (5F)

If you have any questions or concerns, IAFOR staff and volunteers will happily assist you in any way they can.

What to Wear & Bring

Attendees generally wear business casual attire. You may wish to bring a light jacket or sweater as meeting rooms are air conditioned.

Smoking

There is a designated smoking area in the lobby of the Nakanoshima Center (1F). Smoking is not permitted elsewhere in the building.

Printing & Computer Access

For your convenience, there will be an iMac computer (with Microsoft Office installed) and a printer at the conference Registration Desk. We are able to offer a complimentary printing service of up to ten A4 sheets should you need this. Please be advised that printing may not be available at peak times.

The Nakanoshima Center also has a self-service photocopier in the lobby (1F). Black and white A4 copies are 10 JPY each, colour copies are 50 JPY.

Internet Access

The WiFi internet connection in the Nakanoshima Center can be unreliable. Therefore, we would strongly suggest that you do not rely on a live connection for your presentation. Please ask IAFOR staff for the WiFi connection name and password.

Badges

When you check in, you will receive a registration pack, which includes your name badge. Wearing your badge is required for entrance to the sessions. You must wear your badge at all times during the conference. There are four colours of badges indicating the type of conference participant:

- Red: Presenters and General Audience
- Yellow: Keynote and Featured Speakers
- Blue: Conference Exhibitors and Affiliates
- Black: IAFOR Staff

Photo/Recording Waiver

There may be photography, audio and video recording at the conference. By entering the event premises you give consent to the use of your photograph, likeness or video or audio recording in whole or in part without restriction or limitation for any educational, promotional or other purpose for distribution.

Eating & Drinking

Food and drink are not allowed in the presentation rooms.

Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea and water will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks at the Plenary Session on Thursday morning (10F), and in Room 507 during the rest of the conference. Light snacks will also be provided.

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Conference Abstracts

All conference abstracts are available online. Please visit papers.iafor.org for a searchable database of abstracts. Alternatively, download the IAFOR Events application, free of charge, from appstore.com/iaforevents on iPad or iPhone, or from the Google Play store for Android users.

Oral Presentations & Workshop Presentations

Oral Presentation sessions will run on Friday starting from 10:00. They are generally organised into parallel sessions by streams. Oral Presentations are normally scheduled in sessions comprising four to six presentations, lasting 120 minutes in total.

Presentation Length

The time in the sessions is to be divided equally between presentations. We recommend that an Oral Presentation should last 15-20 minutes to include time for questions and answers, but should last no longer than 20 minutes. Any remaining session time may be used for additional discussion.

Presentations & Equipment

All rooms will be equipped with a MacBook computer pre-installed with PowerPoint and Keynote and connected to a LCD projector. If you wish, you may directly link your own PC laptop, although we advise you to use the computer provided by plugging in your USB flash drive. We recommend that you bring two copies of your presentation in case one fails, and suggest sending yourself the presentation by email as a third and final precaution.

Session Chairs

Session Chairs are encouraged to introduce themselves and other speakers (briefly) using the provided printouts of speaker bios, hand out the provided presentation certificates at the end of the session, ensure that the session begins and ends on time, and that the time is divided fairly between the presentations. Each presenter should have no more than 20 minutes in which to present his or her paper and respond to any questions. Please follow the order in the programme, and if for any reason a presenter fails to show up, please keep to the original time slots as delegates use the programme to plan their attendance.

The Session Chair is asked to assume this timekeeping role, and to this end yellow and red timekeeping cards are used as a visual cue for presenters, letting them know when they have five minutes remaining, and when they must stop.

Presentation Certificates

Poster Presenters can pick up a certificate of presentation from the Registration Desk. All other presenters will receive a certificate of presentation from their Session Chair or a member of staff at the end of their session.

A Polite Request to All Participants

Participants are requested to arrive in a timely fashion for all presentations, whether to their own or to those of other presenters. Presenters are reminded that the time slots should be divided fairly and equally between the number of presentations, and that presentations should not overrun. Please refrain from discussion until after presentations have ended and ensure that mobile phones are switched off or set to silent mode during presentations.

Poster Sessions

The Poster Session is 60 minutes in length and will be held in Room 507 (5F) on Thursday.

Poster Requirements

The poster display boards are 1,800 mm high x 900 mm wide and pins and tape will be provided for putting posters up. Please be aware that there are no on-site facilities for printing posters.

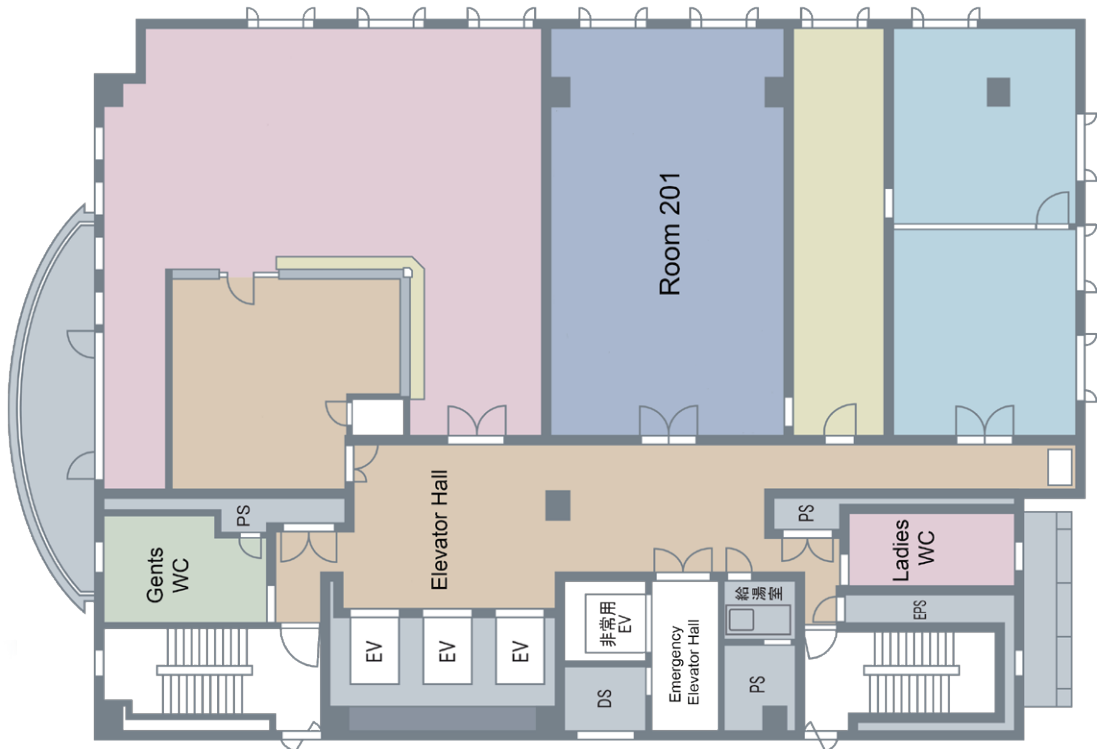
Conference Proceedings

The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR website (www.iafor.org), and can be freely accessed as part of the research archive. All authors may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings. Full text submission is due before January 9, 2017 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on February 9, 2017. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by March 9, 2017.

Nakanoshima Center

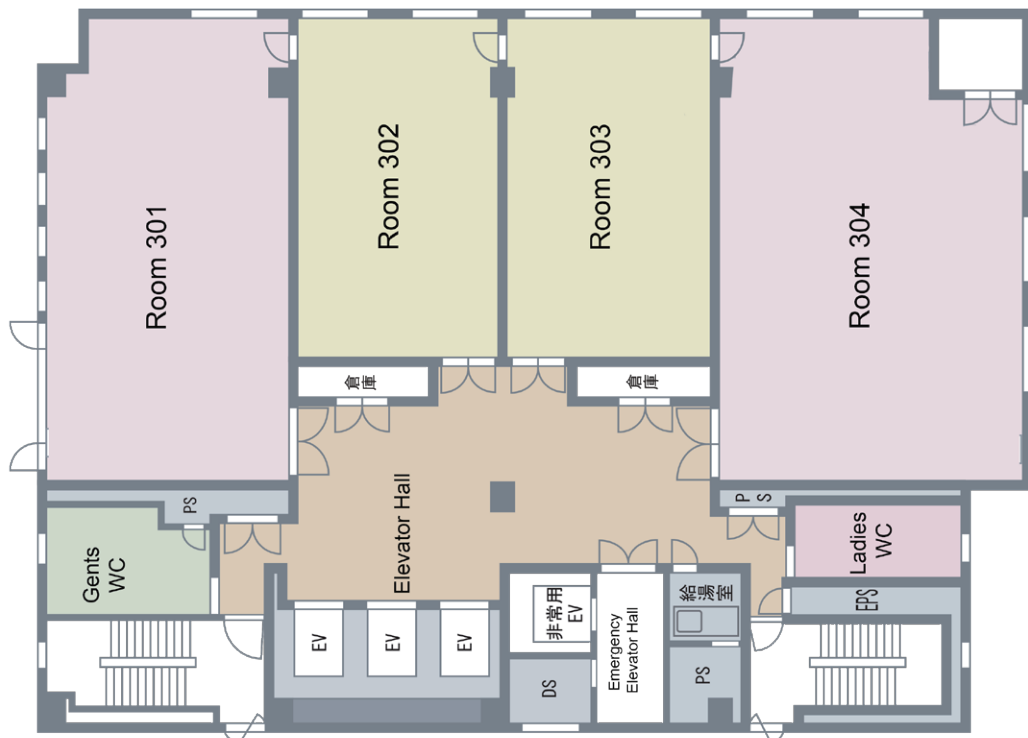
Floor 2

(Room 201)



Floor 3

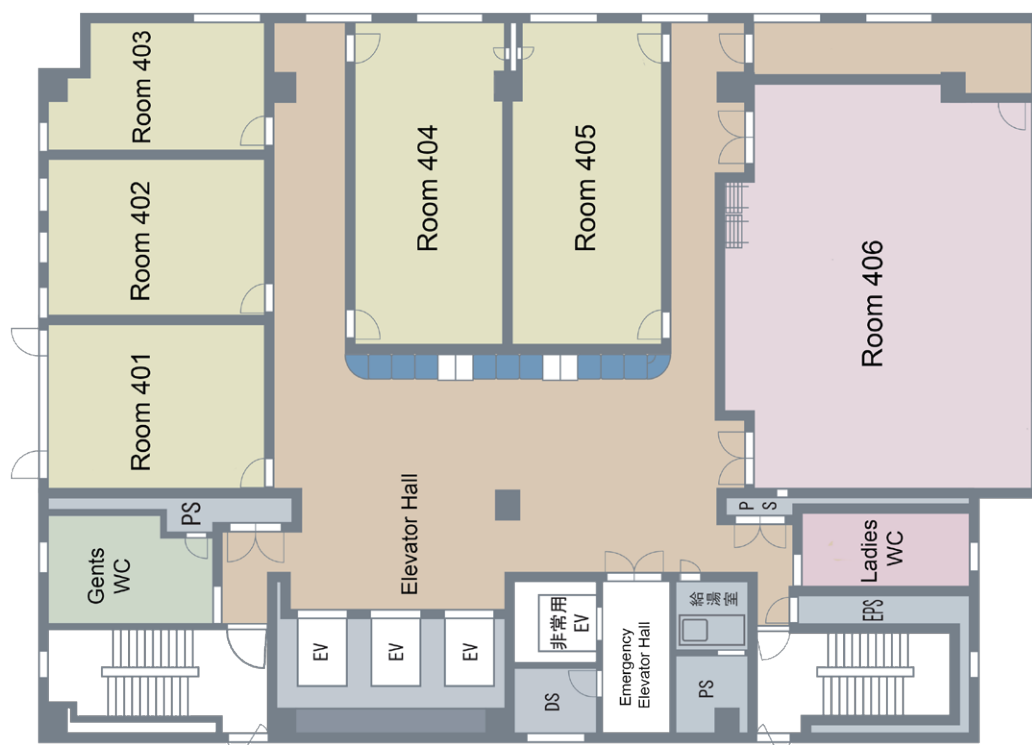
(Room 301, Room 302, Room 303, Room 304)



Nakanoshima Center

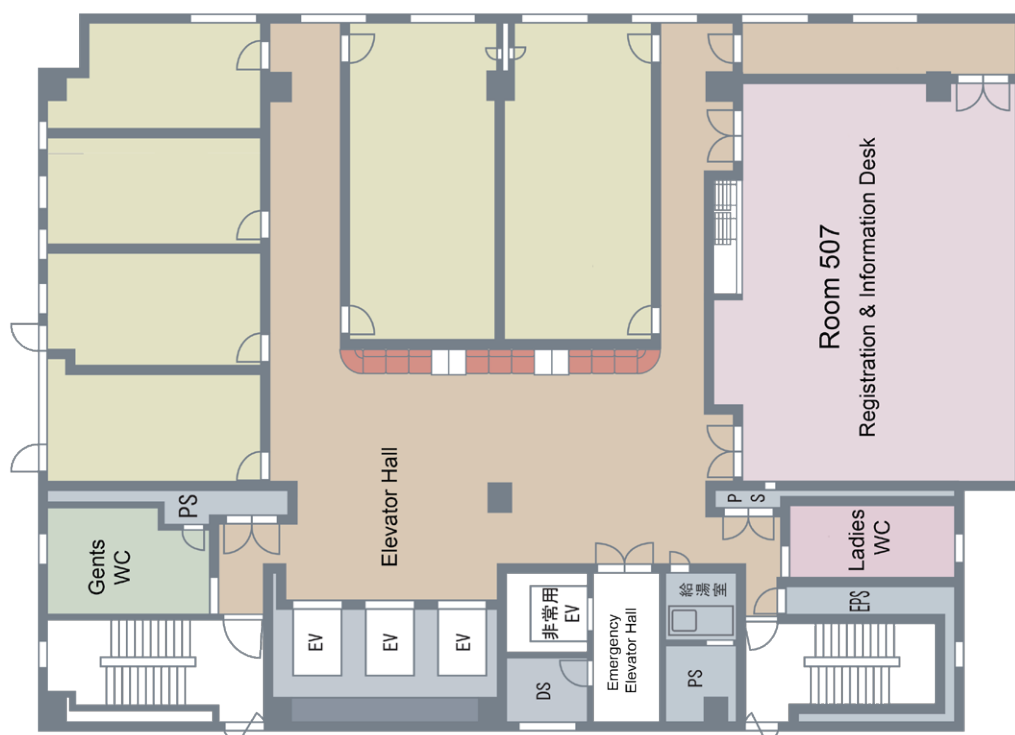
Floor 4

(Room 404, Room 405, Room 406)



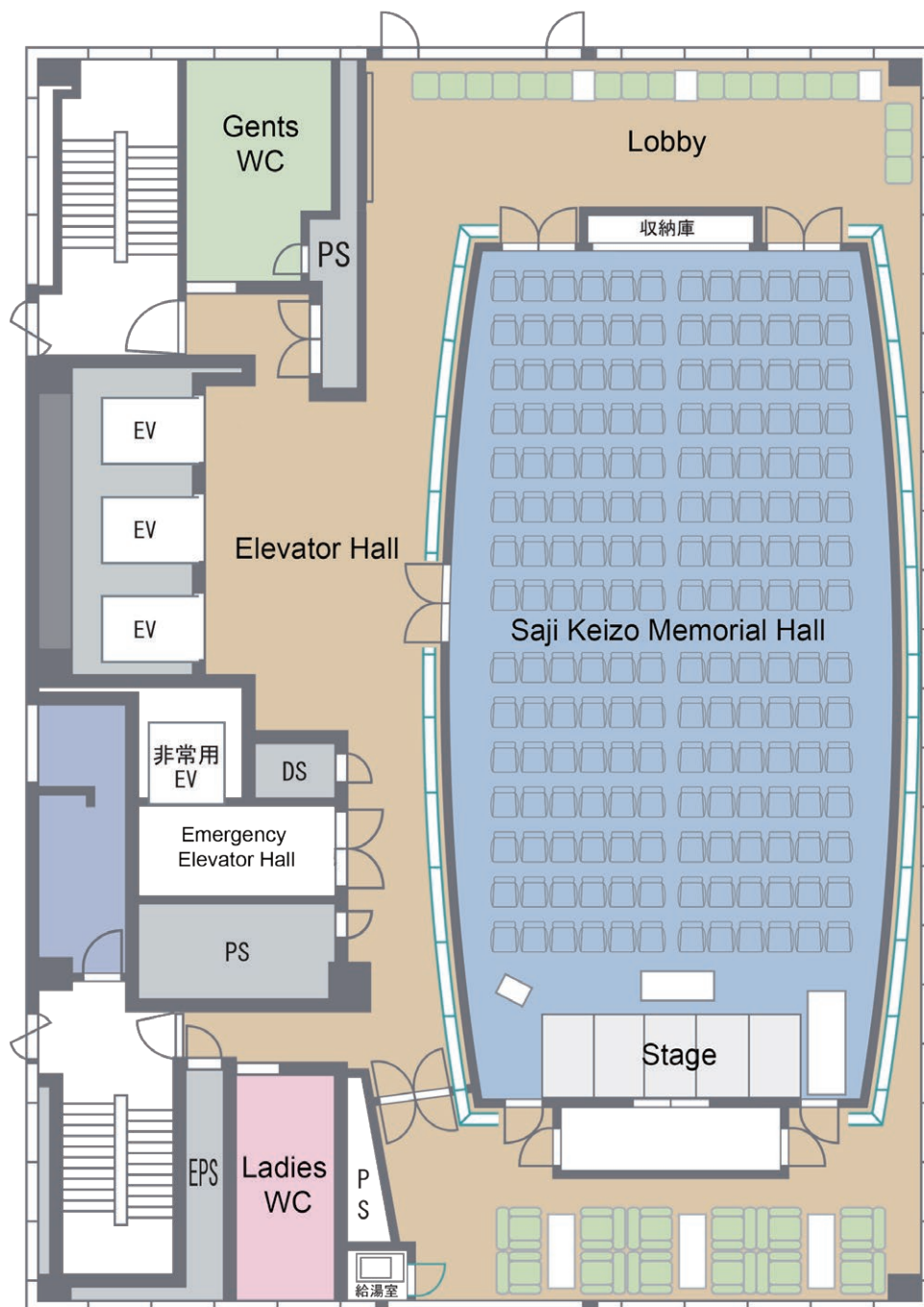
Floor 5

(Room 507)



Floor 10

(Saji Keizo Memorial Hall)



Keynote & Featured Speakers

Yukio Satoh

Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA), Japan

Yukio Satoh is a member of the Global Zero Commission, Washington, USA and the International Advisory Board of RUSI International, London, UK. Previously, he was a member of the National Commission on Public Safety, Japan, the President of JIIA (2003-2009) and a member of the Council of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS).

He retired from the Japanese Foreign Service in 2002 as the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations (1998-2002). Among other posts, he also served as Ambassador of Japan to Australia (1996-1998) and the Netherlands (1994-96).

Keynote Presentation

Shifting Strategic Balance and Asian Security

Thursday, December 8

09:45-10:30

Saji Keizo Memorial Hall (10F)

The concept of strategic stability has become increasingly obscure since the end of the Cold War. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the rise of China have changed the structure of strategic balance, which would have defining impacts on world security. Requirements for strategic stability varies widely among the three bilateral relations, and alliance relations add to the complexity of strategic stability. Unlike Russia and China, the United States has the allies, but unlike the Cold War-time Western solidarity, the security interests of US allies in Europe and Asia today widely diverge in focus. Furthermore, non-strategic problems have come to affect strategic balance among major powers. Terrorism by radical Islamists and spreading sectarian conflicts in the Middle East and a broader Islamic world have distracting and debilitating impacts particularly on the US strategy and profile. These developments have made it difficult to define the concept of strategic stability in a global context.

Sachiko Ishikawa

Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan

Dr Sachiko Ishikawa is Senior Advisor on Peacebuilding and South-South Cooperation at the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). She worked for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Sasakawa Peace Foundation prior to her current post. She also teaches at Dokkyo University. Dr Ishikawa has contributed a number of articles related to the issues of Mindanao peacebuilding and ASEAN, including “The Role of a Development Agency in Peacebuilding: Track One-and-a-Half Mediation in Mindanao” in *Asian Journal of Peacebuilding* (2014) and “Towards a People-Centric ASEAN: A Challenge for ASEAN in a New Era” in *Harvard Asia Quarterly* (2011).

Keynote Presentation

Human Security and Peacebuilding Challenges

Thursday, December 8

11:00-11:45

Saji Keizo Memorial Hall (10F)

Peacebuilding in Asia is different from in other parts of the world, such as the Middle East or Africa, in that processes are not UN mandated. While we may find instances of international mediation, they are sensitive to respecting the sovereignty of each country. Moreover, the drivers of peacebuilding in Asia are the conflicting parties themselves, such as in the case of Mindanao. International intervention based on the principle of responsibility to protect (R2P) is not the norm, although there is a growing area where R2P concerns and human security-related policies and actions overlap.

Jun Arima

University of Tokyo, Japan

Jun Arima was formerly Director General of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), UK from 2011 to 2015 and Special Advisor on Global Environmental Affairs for the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan, from 2011 to 2015. He has previously held various international energy/environment-related positions, including: Head of Division, Country Studies, International Energy Agency (IEA); Director, International Affairs Division, Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, METI; and Deputy Director General for Environmental Affairs at METI's Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau. In the COP (UN Convention on Climate Change) 14, 15 and 16, he was Japanese Chief Negotiator for AWG-KP. He is currently a Professor at the University of Tokyo, Japan, where he teaches the In Energy Security, International Energy Governance and Environmental Policies in the Graduate School of Public Policy.

Keynote Presentation

Energy Security and Sustainability in Asia

Thursday, December 8

11:45-12:30

Saji Keizo Memorial Hall (10F)

In coming decades the bulk of incremental energy demand and CO2 emissions will come from Asia. Professor Arima will talk about Asia's energy outlook towards the period 2035-2040, its implication for global energy security and climate mitigation and then a possible vision for an alternative path.

Xingzui Wang

China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, China

Xingzui Wang is the Executive Vice President of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA) (2001 to present), one of the oldest and largest NGOs in China and one of the few working outside the country. He has over two decades of experience in rural development and poverty alleviation. Under his leadership and team efforts, the Foundation has grown from a small, largely unknown organization to one that is well recognized and respected for its pioneering work and professionalism by the governments, corporates, beneficiaries and peer NGOs both at home and abroad. He oversees the Foundation's strategies and microfinance and is working hard to expand the Foundation's operations to other countries and to transform the Foundation into an international NGO. He is also dedicated to promoting transparency, unity and partnerships in the Chinese NGO sector. Prior to CFPA, he worked at the State Council Poverty Reduction Office (1996 to 2000) and the Ministry of Agriculture (1988 to 1995), where he was engaged in the poverty reduction projects funded by bi- and multi-lateral organizations and on inter-governmental cooperation projects. He obtained his bachelor's degree in English language and literature from Beijing Foreign Studies University and his master's degree in business administration from Renmin University of China. He is a 2013 Yale World Fellow.

Keynote Presentation

Fighting Poverty in China

Thursday, December 8

13:30-14:00

Saji Keizo Memorial Hall (10F)

Keynote Speakers

Joel R. Campbell

Troy University, Japan

Joel Campbell is an Associate Professor of Political Science in the Pacific Region (Japan and Korea) of the Global Campus program of Troy University, a United States University in Japan. He teaches in the Masters of Science in International Relations (MSIR) program and has had a life-long interest in East Asia and International Politics. Dr Campbell was born in Ohio, grew up in Texas, and has lived in Arizona, Missouri, and Tennessee. He was awarded a doctorate in political science from Miami University (Ohio), and a Masters of Public Affairs (M.P.A.) from the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas at Austin. Following this he worked in several governmental offices, including the Texas House Speaker's office and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Dr Campbell has taught at Tohoku University, Miyazaki International College and Kansai Gaidai University in Japan, as well as at three universities in Korea, and has previously been an editor for a Japanese securities firm. He has also published extensively on his principal research interests, the politics and political economy of Northeast Asia, along with technology policy and international security. Dr Campbell has written numerous articles for academic journals on topics ranging from combating terrorism and money laundering to European Union economic integration and technology policy. The bulk of his publications have focused on the politics and political economy of East Asia, especially in Japan, South Korea, and China. Dr Campbell is also a contributor to IAFOR's online magazine, *THINK*.

Featured Presentation

Beijing Upends the Apple Cart: The South China Sea as Harbinger of the China Century

Thursday, December 8

15:45-16:15

Saji Keizo Memorial Hall (10F)

The recent international arbitration ruling on a case brought by the Philippines against China for geographical features in the South China Sea claimed by both countries amounts to a critical juncture in the dispute. Beijing claims most of the sea as its territory, while America refuses to recognize Chinese control of the area. Southeast Asian states, especially the Philippines and Vietnam, meanwhile contend that some of the contested islets belong to them. Can China and its neighbors settle their disagreements, and will US interest in the region drag it into future military conflicts there? This presentation considers China's recent efforts in the South China Sea as indicators of its growing international status as a great power with Asian hegemonic ambitions. It will examine competing international relations theories, offensive and defensive realism, neoclassical realism, and neoliberalism, to assess China's emergence as a global player.

Brian Daizen Victoria

Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK

Brian Daizen Victoria is a native of Omaha, Nebraska and a 1961 graduate of Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln, Nebraska. He holds an MA in Buddhist Studies from Soto Zen sect-affiliated Komazawa University in Tokyo, and a PhD from the Department of Religious Studies at Temple University.

In addition to a second, enlarged edition of *Zen At War* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2006), Brian's major writings include *Zen War Stories* (RoutledgeCurzon, 2003); an autobiographical work in Japanese entitled *Gaijin de ari, Zen bozu de ari* [As a Foreigner, As a Zen Priest], published by San-ichi Shobo in 1971; Zen Master Dogen, coauthored with Professor Yokoi Yuho of Aichi Gakuin University (Weatherhill, 1976); and a translation of *The Zen Life* by Sato Koji (Weatherhill, 1972). In addition, Dr Victoria has published numerous journal articles, focusing on the relationship of not only Buddhism but religion in general to violence and warfare.

From 2005 to 2013 Dr Victoria was a Professor of Japanese Studies and director of the AEA "Japan and Its Buddhist Traditions Program" at Antioch University in Yellow Springs, Ohio, USA. From 2013-2015 he was a Visiting Research Fellow at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto, Japan where he is writing a book tentatively entitled: *Zen Terror in 1930s Japan*. Dr Victoria currently continues his research as a Fellow of the Oxford Center for Buddhist Studies and is a fully ordained Buddhist priest in the Soto Zen sect.

Yoneyuki Sugita

Osaka University, Japan

Yoneyuki Sugita is Professor of History at Osaka University, Japan. His major works include "The Symbiotic Relationship between Japan's Status in the World and Changes in the Nature of Medical Insurances from the 1920s to the Early 1940s", in Yoneyuki Sugita Ed., *Japan Viewed from Interdisciplinary Perspectives: History and Prospects* (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2015); "The Beveridge Report and Japan", *Social Work in Public Health* 29:1 (2014); and "Japan's Epoch-Making Health-Insurance Reforms, 1937-1945," *Japan Forum*, Vol. 25, Issue 1 (2013).

Featured Panel Presentation with Brian Daizen Victoria, Yoneyuki Sugita & Joel R. Campbell

The Karma of the Senkaku/Diaoyu Island Dispute

Thursday, December 8

16:15-17:15

Saji Keizo Memorial Hall (10F)

Karma is, unfortunately, one of those much misunderstood and abused words, not only in the West but also in Asia, where it often has been given the meaning of "unavoidable fate" or even "deserved fate". In origin, however, it simply means "action" or "doing". In the Buddhist tradition referenced in this paper, karma refers to the "law of moral causation", i.e., desirable and undesirable acts produce corresponding good and bad results. The twin roots of karma are ignorance and craving (*tanha*), and the most important factor in determining karma is volition or the will of the individual or, in this case, nations, for the latter consist, of course, of collections of individuals.

Based on this understanding, this paper will examine the historical record concerning the ownership dispute between Japan and China concerning Senkaku/Diaoyu to determine what role, if any, moral causation played in the development of the current impasse. If such "good and bad results" can be identified, the next question is what can now be done about it, for, fortunately, the Buddhist understanding of karma is essentially optimistic in that it states that nations, like individuals, are free, if they choose, to create new karma leading towards progress and a peaceful resolution. Thus, this paper will also attempt to identify what that "new karma" might be, driven by the insight that it is equally possible to create new but destructive karma as well. The decision is truly up to us and the nations we are a part of.

Featured Speakers

Christian Schafferer

Overseas Chinese University, Taiwan

Dr Christian Schafferer is an Associate Professor in the Department of International Trade, Overseas Chinese University, Taiwan. His research interests embrace East Asian political development and political management, on which topics he has published extensively. He is the editor of the *Journal of Contemporary Eastern Asia* and former president of the Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA).

Haruko Satoh

Osaka University, Japan

Haruko Satoh is Specially Appointed Professor at the Graduate School of Engineering Science in charge of CAREN (Osaka University Centre for the Advancement of Research and Education Exchange Networks in Asia) and also Lecturer at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), where she runs MEXT Reinventing Japan project on “Peace and Human Security in Asia (PAHSA)” with six Southeast Asian and four Japanese universities. In the past she has worked at the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA), Chatham House, and Gaiko Forum. Her interests are primarily in state theory, Japanese nationalism and identity politics. Recent publications include: “Rethinking Security in Japan: In Search of a Post-‘Postwar’ Narrative” in Jain & Lam (eds), *Japan’s Strategic Challenges in a Changing Regional Environment* (World Scientific, 2012); “Through the Looking-glass: China’s Rise as Seen from Japan”, (co-authored with Toshiya Hoshino), *Journal of Asian Public Policy*, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 181-198 (July 2012); “Post-3.11 Japan: A Matter of Restoring Trust?”, *ISPI Analysis* No. 83 (December 2011); “Legitimacy Deficit in Japan: The Road to True Popular Sovereignty” in Kane, Loy & Patapan (Eds), *Political Legitimacy in Asia: New Leadership Challenges* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011), “Japan: Re-engaging with China Meaningfully” in Tang, Li & Acharya (eds), *Living with China: Regional States and China through Crises and Turning Points*, (Palgrave Macmillan, 2009).

Craig Mark

Tokyo Denki University, Japan

Craig Mark is an Assistant Professor at the School of Information Environment, Tokyo Denki University, Japan. Previously, he was an Associate Professor in the School of International Studies at Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan, where he also taught in the School of Law and Politics. His main areas of teaching and research are in Foreign Policy, International Security, and Australian Politics. He has been a lecturer in International and Australian Politics at both Macquarie University and the University of New South Wales, Australia. Dr Mark is the author of *The Abe Restoration – Contemporary Japanese Politics and Reformation*. He is also a contributor to *The Conversation and Business Spectator*. He holds a BA (Hons) and an MA from The Australian National University and a PhD from the University of New South Wales.

Brendan Howe

Ewha Womans University, South Korea & APISA

Brendan Howe is a Professor of international relations and Associate Dean at the Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University, South Korea, where he has worked since 2001. He has a PhD (political science) from Trinity College Dublin, an MA (international conflict analysis) from the University of Kent at Canterbury, and a BA/MA (modern history) from the University of Oxford. Currently the President of the Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA), his research agendas focus on traditional and non-traditional security policymaking in East Asia; human security; democratic governance; public diplomacy; and post-crisis development. Major recent works include *Peacekeeping and the Asia-Pacific* (Brill, 2016) *Democratic Governance in Northeast Asia: A Human-Centred Approach to Evaluating Democracy* (Palgrave, 2015); *Post-Conflict Development in East Asia* (Ashgate, 2014); *The Protection and Promotion of Human Security in East Asia* (Palgrave, 2013); and *Northeast Asian Perspectives on the Legality and Legitimacy of the Use of Force* (Brill, 2013).

Toshiya Hoshino

Osaka University, Japan

Toshiya Hoshino is presently a Professor at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), Osaka University, Japan, and from 2015 to 2016 served as Vice-President (International) at the university.

From August 2006 to August 2008, he served as a Minister-Counselor in charge of political affairs at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations (UN). At the UN, he was a principal advisor to the Chair of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) when Japan assumed its chairmanship. He graduated from Sophia University, Japan, completed a Master's degree at the University of Tokyo, and received his doctorate (PhD) from Osaka University.

His previous positions include: Senior Research Fellow at the Japan Institute of International Affairs, Japan; Guest Scholar at the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, USA; Fellow at Stanford Japan Center, Stanford University, USA; Visiting Fellow, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, USA; and a Special Assistant (Political Affairs) at the Embassy of Japan to the United States.

He is a specialist in UN peace and security policies (conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding), human security and humanitarian issues, security in the Asia-Pacific region, and Japan-US relations.

He also serves as a board member of the United Nations Association of Japan, the Japan Association for UNHCR, the Japan Association for United Nations Studies, the Okinawa Peace Cooperation Center, respectively and as Vice-President, EU Institute in Japan, Kansai (EUIJ-Kansai), among others.

Joseph Haldane

IAFOR & Osaka University, Japan

Joseph Haldane is the President and Chief Executive Officer of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR). He was Academic Director from IAFOR's inception in 2009 until January 2011, and Executive Director from 2011 until late 2014, when he assumed his current role. He is responsible for devising strategy, setting policies, forging institutional partnerships, implementing projects, and overseeing the organisation's business and academic operations, including research, publications and events.

Dr Haldane's academic interests include politics and international affairs, literature and history, and he holds a PhD from the University of London in 19th-century French Studies. He began his academic career in France, and from 2002 to 2005 held full-time faculty positions at the University of Paris XII (Paris-Est Créteil) and Sciences Po Paris, as well as visiting positions at both the French Press Institute in the University of Paris II (Université Panthéon-Assas), and the School of Journalism at Sciences Po Paris. Prior to founding IAFOR in 2009, Dr Haldane was an Associate Professor at Nagoya University of Commerce and Business in Japan, where he taught a range of language and culture courses at undergraduate level, as well as the MBA Ethics course in the graduate school.

Dr Haldane is now a Guest Professor at Osaka University's School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), where he teaches on the postgraduate Global Governance Course. As of 2016 he is also an Invited Lecturer in the School of Journalism at Moscow State University. His current research concentrates on post-war and contemporary politics and international relations especially in and between Japan, China and the USA.

From 2012 to 2014 Dr Haldane served as Treasurer of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan (Chubu Region) and he is currently a Trustee of the HOPE International Development Agency (Japan). In 2012 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, and in 2015 a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Joel R. Campbell

Troy University, Japan

Biography on page 16.

Organising Committee

Notes

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**Thursday
December 8**

Thursday: Plenary Session

Time: 09:30-17:15

Saji Keizo Memorial Hall (10F)

09:00-09:30 Conference Registration & Information Desk Opens (Room 507)

09:30-09:45 Announcements & Welcome Address

Haruko Satoh, Osaka University, Japan

Joseph Haldane, President, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

Brendan Howe, President, The Asia Political and International Studies Association (APISA)

Toshiya Hoshino, The Osaka School of International Public Policy, Japan

09:45-10:30 Keynote Presentation

Shifting Strategic Balance and Asian Security

Ambassador Yukio Satoh, Vice Chairman, Japan Institute of International Affairs, Japan & former Ambassador to the United Nations

10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-11:45 Keynote Presentation

Challenges in Japan's Human Security and Peace-Building Diplomacy

Sachiko Ishikawa, South-South Cooperation & Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan

11:45-12:30 Keynote Presentation

Energy Security and Sustainability in Asia

Jun Arima, Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo, Japan & former Director, JETRO London, UK

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-14:00 Keynote Presentation

Fighting Poverty in China

Xingzui Wang, Executive Vice President, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, China

14:00-15:30 East Asia Social Innovation Initiative Panel Discussion

China-Japan-Korea: Working Together for a Better Society

Chair: Fan Li (East Asia Social Innovation Initiative)

Overview of the East Asia Supplement Issue of SSIR

Eric Nee, Managing Editor, *Stanford Social Innovation Review*

Zhiming Xu, Editor, *Stanford Social Innovation Review* Special Edition

Analysis of Social Innovation in China Today

Hongyun Zhou, Peking University, China

Overview of Social Innovation in Japan

Ken Ito, Asian Venture Philanthropy Network

Overview of Social Innovation in Korea

Wonjae Lee, Director, Future Consensus Institute, South Korea

Thursday: Plenary Session

Time: 09:30-17:15

Saji Keizo Memorial Hall (10F)

15:30-15:45 Coffee Break

15:45-16:15 Featured Presentation

Beijing Upends the Apple Cart: The South China Sea as Harbinger of the China Century

Joel Campbell, Troy University, Japan

16:15-17:15 Featured Panel

The Karma of the Senkaku/Diaoyu Island Dispute

Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK

Yoneyuki Sugita, Osaka University, Japan

Joel Campbell, Troy University, Japan

Poster Session

Time: 17:15-18:15

Room 507 (5F)

The Plenary Session will be followed by a poster presentation session featuring posters by the following Postgraduate Global Governance Students from Osaka University, Japan:

Abdul Popalzai, Osaka University, Japan

Atsushi Torigoe, Osaka University, Japan

Sonja Anic, Osaka University, Japan

Kelsey Oliver, Osaka University, Japan

Khartash Baraah, Osaka University, Japan

Cesar Rodrigues, Osaka University, Japan

Khayyom Rahmatuloev, Osaka University, Japan

Kazuhiro Ogura, Osaka University, Japan

Sooyeon Kim, Osaka University, Japan

Darren De la Torre Mangado, Osaka University, Japan

Maarten Meijer, Osaka University, Japan

Plenary Day

Welcome Reception

Time: 18:15

Room 507 (5F)

Following the Poster Session, join fellow delegates for a drink or two at the Welcome Reception. This is a great opportunity to network and get to know other delegates. All registered presenters and audience members are very welcome to attend.

Notes

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**Friday
December 9**

Friday Session I

Time: 10:00-12:00

Friday Session I: 10:00-12:00

Room 302 (3F)

Human Security Challenges and the Role of Social Innovation I: Identifying the Challenges and Solutions Needed

Session Chair: Toshiya Hoshino

There are human security challenges that arise as consequences of national economic development, such as the building of large-scale dams and roads, as well as urbanisation. Local communities require responses that cannot be adequately addressed by government policy tools alone. Can social innovation and entrepreneurship be part of the solution, and if so where would they be effective?

Human Security in the Age of Anthropocene

Brendan Howe, Ewha Womans University, South Korea

Addressing the Food Crisis and Poverty

Keokam Kraisoraphong, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Environmental Degradation and Human Security in Laos

Hans-Peter Lipp, Eberhard Karls Universität, Germany

Friday Session I: 10:00-12:00

Room 404 (4F)

Theorising Security

Session Chair: Joel Campbell

33867 10:00-10:20 (Room 404)

Why do Superpowers Stomp in the Mud?: The Motives and Incentives for Third Party Intervention

Mohamad Hussein Mansour, Bocconi University, Italy

Superpowers do not only intervene in civil wars to stop massacres or for peacekeeping purposes. To prove this I use a game-theoretic approach to show that in a civil war between a government (G) and rival (R), a third-player (A) who is an ally of G intervenes only when her selfish benefits are high. These selfish benefits include bargaining power in international assemblies, reputation gains, and ideological utility. Therefore I introduce a parameter b representing this ideological utility and describe the new model in a game tree. The game tree starts with player A facing the choice of whether to intervene or not in an ongoing civil wars and the potential results thereafter. Accordingly, A will make its strategic decision of whether to intervene or not according to the payoffs and probability factors. The model concludes that A will intervene only when the ideological utility from intervening is above a certain threshold (b^*). In addition, the model predicts other features related to intervention. The most interesting aspect is that a third-party intervention is more likely when G is weaker. To show this relation I use a quantitative analysis to test how weaker governments obtained more supportive military intervention in the past century. The empirical study is done using Doyle and Sambanis (2000) dataset from their study of peacebuilding in civil wars that covers every case from 1944 until 1997. The data contains information on the strength of the players, the identity of war (ethnic, revolutionary, etc.), duration of war, and other variables.

34047 10:20-10:40 (Room 404)

Nuclear Proliferation in Asia: Who Wins, Neoliberals or Realists?

Isaac Nunoo, Jilin University, China

Nuclear proliferation (NP) has been the cynosure of international debate since it was first tested during the early period of the Cold War. Of major concern is how Asia is gradually and menacingly becoming a nuclear weapon zone. Many of its populous nations such as China, India, Pakistan, Japan, and Korea (including North Korea) have sought to obtain nuclear weapons for security and status. Interestingly, the more these states seek to concretize their security through nuclear proliferation, the more they create a security dilemma which in turn further exacerbates their wanton spread. Not even the non-proliferation treaty (NPT) has been able to completely halt this canker. Realists argue that NP has revived the concept of old-style limited war, occasioned “natural” deterrence against the use of conventional force and led to a situation where the balance of terror has supplanted the traditional security dilemma. However, neoliberals contend that political and economic modernisation and interdependence are equally responsible for peace. Neoliberals assert that nuclear weapons reinforce states’ propensity to fight each other; may result in accidents as in the Cuban missile crisis/Norwegian rocket accident (1962, 1983) and terror sponsorship. Examining the nuclear proliferation landscape in Asia vis-à-vis the two opposing theories, the study concludes that, though, to some extent NP plays the deterrent role, it is a timely bomb that only awaits the ripe opportunity to explode in a multi-polar system. This requires pragmatic stratagems to vanguard the region.

Friday Session I

Time: 10:00-12:00

Friday Session I

33724 10:40-11:00 (Room 404)

Victory in Cyberspace: Issues, Means, and Geography

Miguel Alberto Gomez, ETH Zurich, Switzerland

A review of state-initiated and state-sponsored incidents in cyberspace in the past decade reveals that over two thirds of these involved actors within the Asia-Pacific, often times occurring in the context of politico-economic disputes. These activities range from attempts at espionage to that of coercion, in all appearance confirming the domain's increasing strategic value. But upon closer inspection, only half of these have resulted in meeting their political objectives. Moreover, successful cases have involved notable regional powers employing relatively unsophisticated tools and tactics in cyberspace. Consequently, this challenges the prevailing notion that cyberspace provides an asymmetric advantage to middling and/or weak powers due to its low cost of entry and the increasing technological dependence of targets. With growing tensions in the Asia-Pacific, the need to better understand the dynamics of the strategic utilization of this domain is paramount. In so doing, this paper argues that success in cyberspace is not determined solely by an aggressor's technological prowess but depends crucially on the underlying issues, appropriate force employment, and an understanding of the domain's unique geography. By applying Eckstein's critical-case analysis on both successful and failed coercive attempts in cyberspace, the paper demonstrates that domain may serve as an effective complementary coercive instrument. With its increasing utilization in ongoing and emergent disputes, such insight is both timely and necessary in maintaining stability within the region.

33251 11:00-11:20 (Room 404)

The Search for Ontological Security under Globalization: Explaining Contemporary Nationalism in China, South Korea and Japan

Seanon Wong, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The recent surge of nationalism in China, South Korea and Japan has important implications for regional and world order. Its aggressive development can threaten social stability, and worse, give rise to international hostility and conflict. I argue that the phenomenon cannot be entirely explained by the three schools of thoughts that have dominated the academic literature: state propaganda (the "state-led nationalism" thesis), stepwise reactivation of historical grievances since the mid-1990s (the "popular nationalism" thesis), and a concomitant outcome of rising economic power (the "prosperity nationalism" thesis). Instead, I propose that the surge of nationalism in part reflects an attempt by the citizens of these countries to remedy the sense of ontological insecurity they experience under globalization. Ontological security refers to the basic psychological need of an individual for a sense of continuity and order in his/her social milieu. The fast-changing socio-economic environment that globalization has brought about has created a widespread sense of uncertainty, anxiety, and loss of interpersonal trust in these societies. Collective identities, particularly national identity, allow the anchoring of an individual's sense of ontological security to a broader social belonging. To test my argument, I conduct and present the results of statistical analyses based on the most recent World Values Survey (Wave 6; 2010-2014). Globalization increases interconnectedness among people across national borders. This research, however, also demonstrates a paradoxical consequence of globalization: it engenders ontological insecurity, which compels people to relapse to more traditional sources of identification for psychological solace.

33814 11:20-11:40 (Room 404)

Ontological Security and the Limits of Realism and Neo-Realism

Helen Sellers, University of Canberra, Australia

Ontological security as an international relations theory is not yet able to carry the same weight within the discipline as established theories, such as realism and neo-realism. This is due to the limited number of papers written that apply ontological security in comparison to mainstream theories. However, the theory is relevant in contemporary international relations scholarship and addresses some of the challenges which arise in existing mainstream theories. Ontological security in International Relations is focused on the idea that the identity of the state, which has been developed by routine behaviours throughout the state's history, should be secured to the same extent as physical security. This can be directly contrasted to realism which considers that it is only physical security that should be considered. This paper is theoretical in nature. It seeks to review existing academic contributions with the aim of providing justification for the continued application of ontological security to contemporary challenges in international relations. The theory is especially adept at addressing challenges within interstate relations in the context of the Asia-Pacific region. The paper will begin with a discussion of realism, neo-realism and critiques of these theories. This will be followed by an exploration of ontological security and how it addresses some of the key challenges of pre-existing theories as well as noting potential criticisms that could be levelled against ontological security. The paper will then provide examples of how ontological security is applicable to Asia-Pacific international relations.

Friday Session I

Time: 10:00-12:00

Friday Session I: 10:00-12:00

Room 405 (4F)

Changing Power Relations in Northeast Asia

Session Chair: Lindsay Black

34036 10:00-10:20

The Empirical Record on Island Disputes and War

Philip Streich, Osaka University, Japan

Since 2012, the possibility of war breaking out over the island disputes in the South and East China Seas has palpably increased. These disputes over the Senkaku/Diaoyu islands, the Paracels, Scarborough Shoal, and the Spratlys involve several states, including China, Japan, Vietnam, the Philippines, and the United States. But what are the chances of interstate war breaking out over these small islands? What does the empirical record say about wars over similar island disputes?

The scholarship on territorial disputes shows us that territory is the most frequent cause of wars. With so many territorial disputes involving multiple states, including the world's superpower and its rising challenger, a heightened prospect of war does seem accurate. Yet, all of the islands in the South and East China Seas are small, mostly uninhabited islands, rocks, and reefs, with little to no natural resources, which works against the territorial hypothesis. Would the disputants want to risk an economically devastating war over these islands? This paper will investigate the empirical record of similar island disputes stretching back to 1816 to address this. The intention here is to capture the domain of territorial disputes similar to those in the South and East China Seas, using a dataset built using the Issues Correlates of War Territorial Claims dataset. The project then tests hypotheses about war and territorial conflict involving islands. The results show that war over islands is relatively rare, when compared to continental territorial disputes.

33198 10:20-10:40 (Room 405)

Russia and Japan at a Crossroad: Russia's Pivot to Asia and the End of Status Quo

Glenn Diesen, Western Sydney University, Australia

Russia's relationship with Japan has for decades been uncomfortably situated between cooperation and conflict. While there are strong economic and security incentives for closer cooperation, rapprochement is obstructed by the territorial dispute over the Southern Kuril Islands (Northern Territories) and Japan's intimate alliance with the US. The status quo has been to develop some degree of economic cooperation, while deferring the territorial dispute. Russia's "pivot to Asia" is however making this status quo untenable as there are increased immediate benefits to reach a compromise, before a more assertive Russian position will solidify. Moscow requires a political settlement with Japan to diversify its partnership in Northeast Asia and avoid excessive reliance on China. If such a partnership with Japan fails to materialise, the subsequent deepening of an asymmetrical Sino-Russian partnership will incrementally diminish Moscow's political autonomy and inclination to make similar concessions to Japan in the future. Similarly, economic connectivity with Japan currently has higher potential due to the development of new energy and transportation infrastructure in the Russian Far. However, control over the Southern Kuril Islands and the Sea of Okhotsk will become more important as Russia's commercial and military activities in Northeast Asia expand. Moscow has already begun the process of cementing its control over the contested territory with new economic and military infrastructure, while the political leadership demonstrates more willingness to assert ownership. Russia is raising the stakes by expressing greater willingness to compromise, while simultaneously communicating that the window of opportunity is closing.

34062 10:40-11:00 (Room 405)

Studying the Underbalancing of Taiwan from Its Strategic Culture

Ronald Long Ki Yeung, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Taiwanese sense of national identity has been growing since its democratization in 1996. The consolidation of the national identity renders Taiwan's reunification with China nearly impossible. However, as Chinese nationalism is one of its sources of legitimacy, the Chinese government is determined to strike for a reunification and will never accept the formal separation of Taiwan. One of the main purposes of its recent military buildup is to prepare for the reunification, if necessary, by military force. As predicted by the neo-realists theory of security dilemma, the Taiwanese government should counter this formidable threat by implementing its own military buildup programs. However, in contrast to the prediction, the Taiwanese military expenditure has been shrinking in the past two decades, from accounting for more than 4% of its total GDP in 1992 to barely 2% in 2012. When taking into consideration that most East Asian states, whose threat from China is less imminent than Taiwan's, have all been increasing its military expenditure since 2000, Taiwan's underbalancing is even more inconceivable. The author considers that this problem is a result of Taiwan's unique strategic culture. This strategic culture is a product of Taiwan's colonial history and its ambivalent international status. These factors create a strategic culture that perceives the fate of Taiwan to be totally at the mercy of great powers, including both the US and China. Therefore, the Taiwan authority has a strong tendency not to provoke the Chinese government by military buildup and even desires to bandwagon with it.

Friday Session I

Time: 10:00-12:00

33235 11:00-11:20 (Room 405)

The Mutual Distrust of China and South Korea – A Reason for THAAD in South Korea, not a Result

Jih-Un Kim, Chungnam National University, South Korea

South Korea, along with the United States, recently announced its decision to deploy a Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system on its soil. Apparently, it seems that the decision has come in a hurry. And it is not clear yet why South Korea announced the decision almost suddenly. Was it because of the push from the United States? Probably yes, as some commentators and news media argue. However, the author contends, another major reason for the decision is that South Korea had been disappointed at China's deal with the North Korean nuclear issue. That is, China had not met South Korean expectations. Against this backdrop, the first part of the paper will analyze how China actually handled (or sanctioned) North Korea after the fourth nuclear test by the country. Still, as many international relations go, the mutual relationship between South Korea and China has been quite tit-for-tat. In other words, China's approach and attitude toward North Korea, which was not satisfactory to South Korea, was in part based on its mistrust of South Korea, and South Korea is definitely responsible for the mistrust. The second part of the paper is just elaboration of that argument.

Friday Session I: 10:00-12:00

Room 406 (4F)

Smaller States: Hedging against the Big Powers

Session Chair: Tadashi Iwami/Yoneyuki Suigita

33703 10:00-10:20 (Room 406)

Brazil's Foreign Policy and Asymmetrical Partnership with China and Japan, 2003-2015

Vinicius Douglas Yamanaka Paes, Nagoya University, Japan

Brazil is among the seven largest economies in the world and Asia has always been a priority in the foreign policy agenda of Brazil in the twenty-first century. Therefore, Japan as the third largest economy and China as the second largest economy in the world have reinforced Brazilian interest in strengthening further diplomatic ties with both actors in question. Besides, due to China's growth during the last years, Brazilian foreign policy agenda has also been shaped by such transformations, shedding light upon Sino-Brazilian relations in a global multilateral manner (South-South Cooperation), whereas Japan-Brazilian relations have remained under a hemispherical bilateral ties basis. Thus, Brazil has tried to solve an important question which relates to how to strengthen political partnership with Japan and diplomatic ties, at a time when China has perceived Brazil's domestic political crisis as an opportunity to secure natural resources and raw materials transference for its development project, in exchange for amounts of Foreign Assistance aiming at securitization and channeling of resources. I argue that Brazil remains weak to impose conditions on the bilateral relations, worsened by domestic political crisis initiated in 2013, allied with lack of strong domestic policies to regulate more expressively the bilateral relations towards China and Japan. I am currently performing a qualitative study to comprehend the main achievements of Brazilian Foreign Policy in partnering with both Asian states, as well as challenges to Brazil in choosing China as a main partner in Asia.

33929 10:20-10:40 (Room 406)

Indonesian Foreign Policy toward Asia-Pacific Great Powers (United States of America, Japan and People's Republic of China)

Ardila Putri, Andalas University, Indonesia & National Chengchi University, Taiwan

This paper will examine Indonesian Foreign Policy towards great powers in the Asia-Pacific region. Regionalization in the Asia-Pacific cannot be separated from the three great powers. Regionalization in the Asia-Pacific was driven by the United States of America at first. It related to the US strategic plan to counter communism in the Asia-Pacific region. After that, Japan shifted the issue from political struggle to economic development. Japan's trading policy and company shifted the Asia-Pacific region to build economic networking as the sources of raw material and destination for Japan's foreign investment and trading partners. The rising China gives significant effect to drive the regionalization in the Asia-Pacific in terms of open market and free trade agreement. On the other hand, Indonesia as one of the largest countries and markets in the Asia-Pacific region gradually adjusts itself to the dynamics of the regionalization in the Asia-Pacific region. Using regionalization concepts the author will explain Indonesian foreign policy toward the great powers, how this country adjusts with the dynamics of the three great powers and how the domestic and international factors shaped its foreign policy toward the change in regionalization in the Asia-Pacific region. The data used in this paper is secondary data and will be analyzed with qualitative methods. In the end, the author will develop a model to explain Indonesian foreign policy towards the great powers.

Friday Session I

Friday Session I

Time: 10:00-12:00

34051 10:40-11:00 (Room 405)

The “Recalibration” of Philippine Foreign Policy: An Assessment of Its Potential Impact on South China Sea Crisis

Shekh Mohammad Altafur Rahman, Thammasat University, Thailand

Istvan Rado, Thammasat University, Thailand

Pearl Phaovisaid, Thammasat University, Thailand

Philippine president Duterte’s latest pronouncements indicate that the foreign policy would be less dependent on so-called “special relations” with the US and more open to expanded relations with two other powerful states, China and Russia (Hilario, 2016). In other words, it will have more nationalist narrative (Corben, 2016), which tends to reinstitute its constitutional position of “independent” foreign policy. The section on “State Policies” in the 1987 Constitution states: “The Philippines shall pursue an independent foreign policy.” This means the steps taken by Duterte are not an alteration, rather a “recalibration” of the foreign policy. The timing of such “recalibration” is significant, considering the Philippines’ importance in the South China Sea crisis. Unlike his predecessor, Benigno Aquino III, who challenged Beijing’s aggression in the South China Sea in the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague and won, Duterte has given an interview at CCTV on October 18 expressing Manila’s about-face over the dispute. This paper argues the recalibration will be a greater challenge to the “Pivot to Asia”, 2012’s American foreign policy to “rebalance” its strategy for increased involvement in the Pacific. It also identifies that the Philippines’ position will complicate the American’s 1951 Mutual Defense Treaty with the Philippines. Analyzing these opposing scenarios, the paper underscores a potential stalemate in South China Sea crisis. Based on documentary analysis the paper predicts that partner’s realignment is going to be an obvious outcome, but importantly new level of economic cooperation in the region can impact American’s bargaining power with emerging China to deal with global issues.

34046 11:00-11:20 (Room 405)

The Third World’s Geopolitical Policy Choices: The Philippines In-Between the US and China Rivalry for Regional Hegemony

Bonn Juego, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

With recent developments associated with the rise of China and the increasing pressures to maintain US global hegemony, the geopolitical equation in Southeast Asia, and the evolving domestic political economy of the Philippines, has been altered. In the context of the ASEAN Economic Community’s new scramble for Chinese capital and the persistent China-Philippines territorial and maritime disputes even after the recent ruling of the UN’s Permanent Court of Arbitration favoring the Philippines’ claim for an exclusive economic zone against China’s nine-dash line historical rights claims in the South China Sea, the paper will examine the different foreign policy choices made by three consecutive Philippine administrations – Gloria Arroyo, Benigno Aquino III, and Rodrigo Duterte – to determine the extent to which contemporary domestic political calculus of a developing and industrializing country like the Philippines can shape its geopolitical positioning. In-between the intensifying geopolitical rivalry for hegemony of the US and China in Southeast Asia, successive Philippine governments have resorted to different strategies to address the disputes that have implications for the Philippines’ immediate and long-term foreign relations, as well as political and economic relations, with the US and China. Theoretically, the paper’s empirical exposition derived from foreign policy pronouncements and acts of the Philippine government will have implications for neoclassical realism’s thesis on how domestic variable shapes international relations. Policy-wise, it will offer reflections on effective foreign policy choices for a developing country subjected to the competitive geopolitical game of superpowers, as well as the scope for people-to-people diplomacy.

Friday Session II

Time: 13:00-15:00

Friday Session II: 13:00-15:00

Room 302 (3F)

Human Security Challenges and the Role of Social Innovation II

Session Chair: Yasutaka Saeki

Rapid urbanisation in many Asian cities is increasingly causing new problems, from traffic congestion, air pollution and flash flooding to the issues of poverty and health. As cities are complex structures, there is greater need for innovative approaches and collaboration between private and public sectors.

Hongyun Zhou, Peking University, China

Wonjae Lee, Future Consensus Institute, South Korea

Rosalie Arcala Hall, University of the Philippines Visayas, The Philippines

Zhiming Xu, Editor, *Stanford Social Innovation Review* Special Edition

Friday Session II: 13:00-15:00

Room 404 (4F)

New Initiatives: Paradigm Shift or Cosmetic Adjustment?

Session Chair: Haruko Satoh

33240 13:00-13:20 (Room 404)

The Failure of US Pivot/Rebalance to Asia: Why does This Policy Just Increase the Degree of Security Dilemma in Asia?

Abdul Razaq Cangara, University of Melbourne, Australia

Launched in 2011, the US strategic pivot/rebalance policy to Asia, which encompasses the strategy of shifting the US focuses to strengthen the military capacity of its alliances in Asia, has been envisioned to preserve and enhance peace and security order in Asia. In its essence, it is undertaken to deal with rising China's assertiveness over its territorial claims in Asia, which has been perceived as a major source of instability in it. Under this policy, many US officials have claimed its success in maintaining Asia's peace and security amidst the rise of assertive China. Nevertheless, this research argues the opposite, that instead of delivering peace and security, the US strategic rebalance policy just increases the degree of security dilemma in Asia as it has triggered China to internally balance the US and its allies. The growing threat perceptions amongst Beijing officials upon the perceived strategic encirclement under the US rebalance policy have led to China's extensive military and nuclear forces modernisation, which subsequently cause immense fears and insecurity toward US allies in Asia. Therefore, this research focuses on exploring the repercussions of those US policy toward China's internal balancing behavior. Furthermore, it also examines the recalibration of security and strategic policy of US allies in Asia, particularly Japan and South Korea in responding to it. Eventually, a greater uncertainty of security in Asia is inevitable in the aftermath of US strategic rebalance policy to Asia and thus hinders the inducement of peace and security in it.

34034 13:20-13:40 (Room 404)

New Assertiveness: Assessing China's Foreign Policy Change

Siyuan Huang, University of Denver, USA

In recent years, the question of whether China's foreign policy has become more assertive, or the so-called "new assertiveness", has been hotly debated. Two contrasting viewpoints involved in the debate suggest a given amount of controversy over the degree of consistency of China's assertiveness, in other words, the extent to which China's current foreign policy orientation deviates from its previous external behaviour. This article, however, argues that the core issue is to assess the variations in China's approach to foreign policy that has contributed to its "peaceful rise" in the past few decades. Through examining a set of correlative indicators including military spending, foreign aid, propaganda initiatives, and regional multilateral cooperation, this article systematically assesses the degree of consistency and continuity in Chinese foreign policy, so as to shed some light on the prospect and implication of China's rise for the regional peace and stability in the long run. The final results not only demonstrate a steady and significant increase in the quantity and volume of China's military spending, foreign aid, and propaganda initiatives in the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis, but also observe China's proactive role in initiating, developing and institutionalizing regional multilateral cooperation. The finding further confirms China's pursuit for great power status based upon the assertiveness turn in its foreign policy; what's more, it also reveals China's effort to shape a new balance of global power tailored to its interests that carry profound implications for constructively engaging in the international system.

Friday Session II

Friday Session II

Time: 13:00-15:00

34019 13:40-14:00 (Room 404)

How Much “New” Makes a “Change”? Implications of (Strategic) Changes in Japan’s Current Foreign and Security Policy

David Adebahr, Kyoto University, Japan

Japan’s current administration is determined to find a new role for Japan as a responsible agent for peace, regional stability and the implementation of democratic “western” values in East Asia. After decades of political bandwagoning, Japan now seeks to contribute substantially not only to Washington’s pivot to Asia, but also to lay out its very own security strategy for the region. This paper aims to answer the question of whether Abe’s new security approach for South Asia has the potential to alter significantly the strategic scope of Japan’s foreign policy. Drawing on data and documents issued by the Japanese government, public authorities, and Japanese think tanks this paper argues that Japan’s pivot south presents an option for Japan to the US’s redefined strategy for Asia. Along with these developments, new security alliances have emerged that diversify Japan’s strategic scope in the region. This paper, however, asks to what extent these policy measures qualify as being identified as a “new” “strategy”? Thus, first, this paper analyzes the “new” elements of this policy, before testing them on the base of “strategy theory”. I will then analyze several bilateral security agreements introduced by the Abe government with countries in the region, based on methods of international/alliance theory. The paper thus addresses the current transformation of Japan’s foreign policy, and explains its potential in providing a regional security strategy.

35000 14:00-14:20 (Room 404)

Regime Transition in North Korea: Kim Jong Un as Reformer and Status Quo Guardian

Joel R. Campbell, Troy University, Japan

North Korea has undergone major political changes, and has launched mild economic reforms, since Kim Jong Un came to power in 2011. While Kim’s extensive executions of top personnel may appear to outside observers as a reign of terror, they actually represent a form of rationality within the North’s political culture. Kim’s policy approach, based on building up both military power and economic capacity, may require him to gain unchallenged control of the policymaking apparatus, and that may necessitate creation of a ruling group in line with his thinking. Pyongyang is now undergoing a generational leadership change, along with the beginnings of fundamental economic restructuring, that is reminiscent of China’s transformation during the late 1970s to mid-1980s. Using Harry Harding’s “second revolution” schema for China, along with T.J. Pempel’s “regime shift” concept applied to Japan, this paper sketches a new theoretical perspective for understanding of the ongoing regime transition in North Korea.

Friday Session II: 13:00-15:00

Room 405 (4F)

Peace and Human Security: Legal Frameworks

Session Chair: Lindsay Black/Raymond Yamamoto

34026 13:00-13:20 (Room 405)

The Protection of Stateless Persons towards Rohingya Ethics through the Involvement of ASEAN Integration

Muhammad Ilham Agus Salim, Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Nabila Rani Hanifa, Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Nasiematul Arifat, Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia

The right to acquire citizenship is the right of every individual, so the existence of the Rohingya in Myanmar as stateless persons is basically incompatible with the ideals of the international community about the protection of human rights. This (see Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) is not a right obtained from the administration of the state, but the basic rights and freedoms are inherent (attached) to every human being who has the right acquired without any distinction of nationality, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, language, or other status since his birth in the world as a creature of God, because human rights are inalienable, indivisible, and interdependent. When violations occur in Myanmar and the national legal systems are unable to resolve the problem, hence the regional and international mechanisms present as a solution for the violations. ASEAN is a sub-regional organization that based on Article 14 of the ASEAN Charter has a mandate to promote and protect human rights. Therefore, this paper will analyze how the members of ASEAN ought to be integrated to solve the problem of stateless persons towards ethnic groups of Rohingya, while human rights based on international law perspectives become the key of research methodology.

Friday Session II

Time: 13:00-15:00

Friday Session II

34039 13:20-13:40 (Room 405)

The Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL): Challenges and Prospects to Peace and Development in the ASEAN Region

Phyllis Marie Teanco, De La Salle University, The Philippines

The Philippines has experienced armed conflicts since its independence in 1946 against rebel groups who fought for secession, religion and political ideology. Islamic secessionist groups continue to pose a challenge to peace, stability and the long-term development of the country and the ASEAN region. This paper examines the major reasons for the continued conflict in Mindanao and its impact on Philippine development. The conflict must be understood in the context of the history of the Muslims and the Mindanao Peace Process. It is imperative to use a historical lens by looking into the long history of the struggle of the Muslim people and the attempts to address their historical grievances. This paper argues that the nation-state formation process affect the cultural differentiation of the Muslims that resulted to their marginalization and discrimination. In the context of this study, the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) is needed to possibly bring about development in Mindanao since it will likely create more economic opportunities for the Muslims to harness their resources and thus diminish poverty and social injustice. The BBL recognizes Muslims' unique history, culture and tradition so that they can chart their right to self-governance, fiscal autonomy and at the same time contribute to national development. Lastly, BBL will bring about stability and development in the region and the country.

33928 13:40-14:00 (Room 405)

Geopolitics of East Timor in Southeast Asia: The Role of the CPLP

José António de Passos Palmeira, University of Minho, Portugal

A small state situated between two great powers, Indonesia and Australia, that seeks understanding for the demarcation of their maritime border, East Timor is a case study in geopolitical terms. Since 2002, the 191 United Nations Member States still cross a process of democratic and economic consolidation, after an initial period of political instability. If bilaterally Indonesia and Australia are unavoidable for the Timorese foreign policy, at the multilateral level integration in ASEAN regional space remains a goal to achieve. On the other hand, East Timor is one of the nine Member States of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) which has a Permanent Secretariat for Defense Affairs, an organization that has been instrumental in breaking the geopolitical isolation of East Timor in Southeast Asia. The aim of this paper is to analyze the geopolitical condition of Timor-Leste in Southeast Asia, based on the latent conflict with Indonesia and Australia for the definition of the maritime borders and considering the way the CPLP has served the geostrategic interests of East Timor, given the overall size of this organization, whose Member States are distributed on four continents, Asia (East Timor), America (Brazil), Africa (Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau and Equatorial Guinea) and Europe (Portugal), and three oceans Pacific (East Timor), Indian Ocean (Mozambique) and Atlantic (all other), having in common vast exclusive economic zones and important routes for world trade in goods.

33983 14:00-14:20 (Room 405)

The Law of the Sea: Science, Technology and History

Lino Camprubí, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Germany

After 30 years of intense controversy, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea declared Exclusive Economic Zones in 1982. Paying attention to the geopolitical and economic context of the UNCLOS declaration will help us gauge the potential and limitations of its current functioning. This paper will pay particular attention to the negotiations being held around the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean by different countries, but won't lose sight of the decisive connections with the Pacific Ocean. Discussions on the Law of the Sea were particularly intense within the NATO Alliance. While the United States opposed it on a variety of grounds at home, its allies in the Mediterranean and the North saw advantages in adopting the new system. In particular, two US allies were engulfed in a dispute over the territorial waters around Gibraltar: the UK and Spain, which only became part of NATO in 1986. This paper looks at early controversies about the Law of the Sea and its different interpretations at the CIA headquarters and the UK and Spanish foreign ministries. It argues that sovereignty disputes were soon fought through environmental arguments regarding bunkering, fishing, and nuclear hazards. Finally, it explores the lessons we can extract from this history to understand current controversies around the South China Sea.

Friday Session II

Time: 13:00-15:00

33135 14:20-14:40 (Room 405)

The Growing Threats of Maritime Terrorism and Piracy in the Strait of Malacca: Strengthening the National Resilience

Masyithoh Annisa Ramadhani, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Surwandono, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

This vast maritime domain has recently witnessed the emergence of non-state actors such as maritime terrorists and pirates carrying both political and socioeconomic objectives to take advantages from the sea. As one of the world's busiest commercial shipping lanes, which becomes the main waterway between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the Strait of Malacca has been the critical hot spot for any sea-based threats. A number of maritime terrorism and piracy attacks have been carried by, for instance, Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), who kidnapped, demanded ransoms, and even beheaded its hostages. Despite the conflation that maritime terrorism and piracy possess the overlapping characteristics, the authors believe that addressing the root causes of these two threats should be the priority of the national government where the non-state actors are based. Thus, based on a proposition that there has been rather too much emphasis on the need of regional security cooperations, the article will critically assess the inadequacy of the existing security measures and support the strengthening of national resilience to countermeasure the threats of maritime terrorism and piracy in the first place.

Friday Session II: 13:00-15:00

Room 406 (4F)

Peace and Human Security: Addressing the Vulnerable

Session Chair: Brendan Howe

34027 13:00-13:20 (Room 406)

Stateless Persons and Climate Refugees in Asia

Mayumi Yamada, University for Peace, Costa Rica

UNHCR has indicated that 65.3 million individuals were forcibly displaced in 2015: 40.8 million people around the world were displaced within their own countries. These figures, however, did not include stateless persons, those who may not belong to any state. In fact, Asia has the largest number of stateless persons. Moreover, Asia comprises about one third of the world's land in the low evaluation coastal zones. Climate refugees are already growing in the region, while 150 million are estimated by 2050 worldwide. Both the stateless and climate refugees are not satisfactorily covered by international law. Similarly, the protection mandate of UNHCR is limited. More and more people seek nationality and protection. Existing gender inequality contributes to the stateless women and children living with fears and threats of sexual exploitation. Contrarily, many people are still reluctant to welcome them in their countries. As the worst, the stateless might be seen as threats, trouble makers, terrorists or related to transnational organised crime. Fear arises among people when they do not know "who is who". Sharing responsibilities for the stateless is critical but "how" is uncommitted. International law enforcement has been challenged by national sovereignty, national laws and territorial integrity. Thus, this research investigates the following aspects of the problem of stateless in Asia (1) the crises and fear, (2) who is supposed to protect the stateless beyond national boundaries, and (3) who (and how) can alternatively protect them alternatively.

33243 13:20-13:40 (Room 406)

Human Security for Minorities: The Case of LGBT Social Pressure in Indonesia

Takdir Ali Mukti, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Indonesia is a nation of diversity. Thus various traditions, cultures, religions, beliefs, ethnics, tribes and languages were united when the Republic was founded. Based on the those facts, Indonesia's founding fathers showed strong efforts in uniting the existing diversity and political currents under the national consensus "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika", Hindu-Sanskrit words meaning unity in diversity, and The Pancasila, five national basic principles. Consequently national law, mechanisms of governance and political considerations followed the concept of Indonesia as a secular nation-state. It means that Indonesia also respects international law, human rights, and democracy, such as freedom of association and press, as well as the idea of individual human rights. From a perspective of human rights, the legitimacy of self-determination for each human includes the aspect of sexual orientation and living in partnerships. Factually, people who perform their "coming out" and those who advocate understanding or empathy on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) issues, so far experience little support, yet often harsh negative reactions, pressure, and harassment particularly from traditionalistic and religious communities that see a diversification of forms of partnership and sexual orientation as un-Indonesian or sinful. This article will show the emerging of the LGBT movement, and human security concept relating to the government policies. Moreover, it tries to describe the second wave of modernization leading to a reinterpretation of traditional reference frames such as religion, particularly in Islamic context, and to approaches that aim to bridge the gap between changing social reality and religious teaching.

Friday Session II

Time: 13:00-15:00

33722 13:40-14:00 (Room 406)

The Geopolitics of Dam Construction and Operation Along the Mekong River: Implications for Food Security in the Region

Nathaniel Candelaria, University of the Philippines, The Philippines

Rivers cater to the needs of the people, especially in terms of food, agriculture and energy. Rivers are important to human survival because they can provide food, irrigation, and energy sources. However, these benefits to humans are threatened by dam constructions and operations along the rivers. While recognizing the importance of hydropower technology as an alternative source of energy, however, food security is challenged. In order to analyze how dam construction and operation can affect food security, a case study of the Mekong River will be done. The Mekong River is selected as the case to be studied because there are geopolitical implications as well as far as this region is concerned. One action from a state within the river can affect other states sharing boundaries along the river. In this paper, the author will attempt to discuss the development of dams in the river, its implications for food security in the region, and how geopolitics play a role in the issue. This paper argues that due to the geography of the Mekong River, the construction and operation of one state of its dams in the river will have serious repercussions on food security of other states along the Mekong River.

33756 14:00-14:20 (Room 406)

The Perception of Terror Risk: The Perspective From Jakarta

Husnul Fitri Sundoko, Madani Center for Development and International Studies, Indonesia

Roos Akbar, Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia

Denny Zulkaidi, Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia

Teti Armiati Argo, Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia

Since 9/11 the occurrences of terror attacks have been rising continuously in many cities around the world. The public life has been challenged to face this extreme risk that places human security in the (new) age of terror. The pattern of current terror attacks shows that terrorist always targets ordinary people to raise casualties as a tactic to level up the event. This situation threatens fragile society to live constantly in a state of insecurity. Therefore, it is important to understand how people perceive the terror risk. Unfortunately, in contrast to Western society, research involving terror risk perception from the public perspective is still uncommon, particularly in Southeast Asia. This study tried to analyze public perception toward terror risk conducted in Jakarta's main business district representing previous terror target. The 160 participants involved in this research and the result elaborated the level of risk perception compared to the previous studies conducted in the West to discuss the culture of security and the predictors of terror risk perception.

Friday Session II

Friday Session III

Time: 15:15-17:15

Friday Session III: 15:15-17:15

Room 302 (3F)

Human Security Challenges and the Role of Social Innovation III

Session Chair: Haruko Satoh

What is development? Are past models of economic development that focus on infrastructure development and economic growth, often at the expense of large-scale environmental degradation and destruction of traditional communities, lifestyles and cultures in favour of urban life, sustainable in the future?

Keokam Kraisoraphong, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Brendan Howe, Ewha Womans University, South Korea

Xingzui Wang, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation East Asia Social Innovation Initiative, China

Hongyun Zhou, Peking University, China

Friday Session III: 15:15-17:15

Room 404 (4F)

Peace and Human Security: Securing Internal Peace

Session Chair: Rosalie Arcala Hall

33650 15:15-15:35 (Room 404)

The Police and Election Irregularities in Nigeria

Henry Bobuin Yenda, Taraba State University, Nigeria

Conducting elections that are peaceful, free and fair, and whose results are widely accepted and respected across the country, has remained the most daunting challenge of democratization and democratic development in Nigeria since independence. All the elections that were conducted from that point to date have generated increasingly bitter controversies on a national scale. The underlying grievances have centred on the problems of massive irregularities and violence that have become central elements of the history of elections and of the electoral process in the country. In this context, the paper seeks to establish electoral credibility which would require that security is provided for the electoral process in all its stages in an effective transparent and accountable manner. By default, the quest for electoral security places the police force at the centre of the focus, not because it is the agency of the State with the statutory responsibility to provide empirical understanding of the role the police have played in the electoral process in Nigeria, but the challenges they have faced in carrying out their electoral functions and the opportunities for success. Finally, the paper recommends the improvement and enhancement of the performance of the police in the conduct of elections as well as improving the public perception of their conduct and proper appraisal if Nigeria must conduct a free, fair and acceptable election free of irregularities.

33830 15:35-15:55 (Room 404)

Implementing Sorcery National Action Plan (SNAP): The Need for Coordinated Participatory Research and Development of Effective Communication Strategies

Alex Agai Botu, University of Goroka, Papua New Guinea

Sorcery National Action Plan (SNAP) is a policy document developed as an intervention strategy in response to increased sorcery and witchcraft accusation-related violence in Papua New Guinea (PNG). It is a five-part strategy that focuses on care and counselling, advocacy and communication, legal and protection, health sector and research. Research has been identified in SNAP as a critical component to establish evidence-based frameworks to address violence related to sorcery and witchcraft; thus, this article emphasizes the importance of continuous and coordinated research and reporting of the findings. By doing so, SNAP will be continuously supported with evidence based information. This paper also highlights the importance of coordinated participatory research as a vehicle to drive community awareness to educate people about the negative effects (such as social security, human rights, and household food security) of malevolent sorcery and witchcraft accusation-related violence. The paper also emphasizes the need to develop effective communication strategies such as the use of visual co-design workshops to address sorcery and witchcraft accusation-related violence in PNG.

Friday Session III

Time: 15:15-17:15

Friday Session III

33217 15:55-16:15 (Room 404)

Countering Violent Extremism Through Community-Based Counter-Radicalization

Jennifer Santiago Oreta, Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines

As the Philippines moves on with its democratization (which includes correcting the political-structural issues, wealth sharing, strengthening governance institutions), social-political-economic changes are slow and often not immediately felt by communities. The incremental speed of change maybe tolerable in areas where the basic necessities for survival are accessible, but is detrimental to areas that are barely making it to the basic survival index. The main arguments of the paper are: The slowness of change is among the major reasons why violent extremist groups can generate recruits and mobilize supporters. The support that they get from communities is largely fuelled by the communities' dissatisfaction with the service of the (local/national) government. But it's not only the lack of development that pushes groups to adopt extreme measures. The critical combination is the lack of, or low, economic opportunities coupled with the perception of political deprivation and discrimination directed to a particular group. The proximity of abode, in most cases, the embeddedness of members of violent extremist groups in communities exposes the communities to their radical ideas, unwittingly creating a pool of potential recruits. The solution, hence, in addressing violent extremism in a country similarly situated to the Philippines should include a combined approach of: massive and directed development intervention; creating political space for the group (political autonomy or dedicated slots in government); focused-military approach and target hardening against armed combatants; community-based "demobilization" and counter-radicalization interventions.

34054 16:15-16:35 (Room 404)

Violence in Democracies: Patronage and Election Violence in Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines

Brian Ventura, University of the Philippines Visayas, The Philippines

This paper examines the relationship between the patronage system and election violence. The literature suggests that when clientelism, patronage politics, and weak rule of law is prevalent, vote buying and election violence will likely figure prominently in electoral contests. However, there is a need to explain why violence occurs in some regimes while not in others. This paper examines this variation using controlled case comparison of Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines. Initial findings based on the three cases suggest that it is the changes in national level politics, such as the shifting elite alliance or the centralization of political control that intensifies local competition. Local violence emerges when national level change affects local contests by limiting the space for political maneuvering among political bosses. Thus, the existence of patronage politics and weak rule of law are not enough to explain the occurrence of election violence. What is needed is a clear understanding of the relationship between the local and national level of existing political ties.

34009 16:35-16:55 (Room 404)

A Twenty-Point Recipe of Peace – The National Action Plan for Pakistan: Context, Analysis and Evaluation of Successes and Pitfalls

Sajjad Ahmed, Osaka University, Japan

A twenty-point recipe of the National Action Plan (NAP) has become a core strategy to counter terrorism in Pakistan after the devastating terrorist attack on Peshawar Army Public School on December 16, 2014. Since the NAP establishment, counter-terrorism efforts have had highs and lows and diverse consequences. This paper attempts to critically scrutinize its achievements and pitfalls in order to establish an understanding of the NAP's efficacy and effectiveness as of countering-terrorism strategy framework in Pakistan. It outlines the current challenges facing the NAP due to the ineptness and incompetence of the institutions of government of Pakistan. These critical analyses would assist policy makers in order to formulate all-encompassing counter-terrorism policies to effectively root out extremism/radicalization and sectarianism. Lastly, this study endorses the need of utmost will and commitment by the concerned authorities in order to offset the ongoing human atrocities in Pakistan.

Friday Session III

Time: 15:15-17:15

Friday Session III: 15:15-17:15

Room 405 (4F)

Reappraising the Past, Projecting the Future

Session Chair: Joseph Haldane

33033 15:15-15:35 (Room 405)

Ending Hatred and the Start of Healing: President Elpidio Quirino's Pardoning of Japanese War Criminals in the Philippines and its Aftermath

Augusto de Viana, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines

On July 22, 1953, President Elpidio Quirino issued a proclamation granting executive clemency to 105 Japanese war criminals and allowed them to return to Japan. The proclamation came barely a decade after the end of World War II, during which thousands of Filipinos lost their lives as victims of Japanese atrocities. Quirino himself lost his wife and two children to Japanese gunfire in the battle of Manila. At the time of President Quirino's proclamation anti-Japanese sentiment in the Philippines was still high and various sectors opposed his edict. In explaining his act of pardoning the war criminals Quirino said, "I do not want my children and my people to inherit from me hate for people who might yet be our friends, for the permanent interest of the country." Three years after that act of pardon full diplomatic relations with Japan were restored and 70 years later the Philippines and Japan have become close allies cooperating in economic, political and cultural matters. The main problem of this paper is to examine why Quirino pardoned the Japanese war criminals and how the Filipinos reacted to his edict. The conceptual framework of this paper sees Quirino's act of clemency as an important step in the restoration of Philippine-Japanese relations and the beginning of the healing process for the Filipinos. The methodology of this paper utilizes documentary research and the key approach is to conduct research on Philippine newspapers and government documents regarding Quirino's amnesty proclamation.

33952 15:35-15:55 (Room 405)

Reconciliation: The Conditions of Possibility That Enable Practices in the Anlong Veng Community, Cambodia

Sovann Mam, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the conditions of possibility that enable practices of reconciliation in the Anlong Veng community, Cambodia. A qualitative method including secondary data analysis as well as field research interviews is being employed. The practices – i.e. negotiation – have been taken into consideration the discourse of power relations for many years but have not been theorized as elements of reconciliation. Several scholars point out the processes of reconciliation in Cambodia in the aftermath of the Khmer Rouge (KR) regime and civil war, emphasizing how the roles of both state and non-state actors rehabilitate the relationships between different Cambodian adversaries, and rural Cambodians (including victims, perpetrators and bystanders) overcome the trauma from the KR period and live peacefully side by side in their villages. Relating the practices that enable reconciliation in the context of Anlong Veng, the strongest KR military front and the final KR stronghold in the 1990s, this paper defines the conditions of possibility as discursive practices to dialogue space, collective memory, and truth-seeking/regimes of truth. This paper regards the dialogue space as a central component, which reveals the narratives in reconciliation process. The investigation of the conditions of possibility that enable practices of reconciliation, this paper looks at: multiple negotiations (safety guarantee, amnesty, truth-building), forgiveness (apology, acknowledgement and confession, compassion and empathy, forgetting), and Buddhism/belief perspective (self-healing).

33542 15:55-16:15 (Room 405)

"Sarkans Junijs" – Military Relationship Between Japan and the Baltic States in the 1930s

Shingo Masunaga, University of Turku, Finland

In terms of the pre-war relationship between the Baltic states and Japan, Japanese historians tend to emphasize Chiune Sugihara's contribution to the saving of Jewish refugees in 1940. However, apart from that, not many facts are yet known among either Japanese or the Baltic academia. Thus, in this article, I attempted to unveil the "reality" of the Baltic-Japanese relations, which is still mostly shrouded in mystery. Indeed, the first priority of Sugihara as a Japanese diplomat in Kaunas was to observe and report the moves of the Soviet military in Lithuania and such missions are fundamental to any diplomats. Ever since the establishment of the Japanese embassy in Riga in 1928, Japan had invested a lot to build mutual ties with all three Baltic states in order to conduct espionage on the Soviet Union. Arms trade, interactions of military personnel, all the dark sides of the bilateral (multilateral) relations were confirmed through historical sources.

Friday Session III

Time: 15:15-17:15

33748 16:15-16:35 (Room 405)

Historical Scars in Modern East Asian International Relations

Javier Perez Jara, Beijing Foreign Studies University, China

East Asian international relations have been a major focus of analysis and attention since the end of the Second World War. Currently, with two of the world's largest economies, and states with nuclear weaponry, what happens in East Asia has a direct influence in the rest of the world. Both during the Cold War and afterwards, East Asian international relations have been marked by conflicts and cooperation. Using the traditional distinction between ritual and myth, this paper analyzes how this international dialectic has two different yet interconnected layers, one "ritual" (the Realpolitik) and another "mythical" (or ideological). Focusing on this last layer, and employing modern social theories about "cultural trauma", this paper aims to analyze the historical, political and cultural factors through which some events in East Asia got coded, through complex processes of narration and signification, as devastating traumatic, deeply marking East Asian international diplomacy, while other historical and cultural events which seem equally brutal and painful have been forgotten, forgiven or justified. Thus, I will analyze how, in order to understand East Asian international Realpolitik, it is necessary to pay attention to the "ideological battlefield" in which the main powers in the region have a key role deciding, depending on different contexts, which historical events will be transformed into cultural traumas, and which will not, even if this means that horrendously injured parties will not be seen as victims, and culpable groups not as guilty perpetrators.

Friday Session III: 15:15-17:15

Room 406 (4F)

Peace and Human Security in Asia

Session Chair: Brendan Howe

34012 15:15-15:35 (Room 406)

Japan's Role in Asia for Peacebuilding in Mindanao and Myanmar: "Is Now the Best Time?"

Tadashi Iwami, Institute of the Pacific United, New Zealand

Over the past years since Shinzo Abe came to power, recent literature has focused on analyzing implications of his security legislation reform for the bilateral security alliance relationship with the US amidst a rising China and the right to collective self-defense. Its impact on Japan's multilateral security policy, in particular peacebuilding – one of the pillars of its foreign and security policy since the end of the Cold War – has so far received little attention. This article examines key changes in his security legislation reform and its implications for Japan's peacebuilding. In so doing, it argues that Japan has a golden opportunity to play a proactive, but constructive, role in the two critical cases of peacebuilding in Southeast Asia, namely Mindanao in the Philippines, and Myanmar. In particular, Japan can now participate in peacebuilding missions that it could not do so under the previous legal framework such as peace monitoring missions. The widening of its peacebuilding role on the ground has been enabled through the recent revision of the ODA charter. This article also argues that while changes in these legal and institutional settings make it easier for Japan in planning and undertaking more robust peacebuilding activities in conflict-affected regions, ultimately its success in peacebuilding relies upon Japanese leaders' political will for the proactive peacebuilding roles in regional contexts.

34038 15:35-15:55 (Room 406)

Japan's Security Reforms Implications for the Country's Peacekeeping Engagement

Raymond Yamamoto, Osaka University, Japan

Accelerated globalization increased the degree of independency between states. Consequently, destabilization of failing states today has a far-reaching effect on the international security, precipitating refugee crises, or offering breeding grounds for terrorism and transnational crime. Therefore, the international community has been increasingly intervening in failing states, to prevent a fall back into a Hobbesian order ruled by the constant fear of violence and death. As an active member of the international community, Japan also showed its ambitions related to the Peace Keeping Operations (PKO). In 1998, Prime Minister Obuchi Keizo introduced the Human Security concept as an integral part of Japan's foreign policy, guaranteeing the "freedom from fear" as well as the "freedom from want" for all individuals. However, Japan's engagement in unstable environments posed a great challenge for the country due to the strict interpretation of Article 9 of the constitution that limited the use of force by the Self Defense Forces (SDF) to self-protection. Significant security reforms have been implemented by Prime Minister Abe Shinzo enlarging the role of the SDF in PKO missions, broadening the right of the SDF to use force. This presentation deals with the analysis of new prospects for Japan's engagement in fragile states, placing a special focus on the mission in South Sudan—a country leading in the Fragile States Index due to its internal conflicts, fractious politics, and poverty. In addition to its clarification of PKO-related issues, the analysis opens new perspectives on the broader effects of the new security legislation.

Friday Session III

Friday Session III

Time: 15:15-17:15

33249 15:55-16:15 (Room 406)

China and Japan's Engagement on International Peace-Building

Nurul Aulia, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

This research is about China and Japan's role in international peace-building. International peace-building has become quite an eye-catching phenomenon in international peace and security since the United Nations put post-conflict peace-building as one of its core activities. While Japan has played a significant role in international peace-building activities, China is starting to play a greater role in this field. Drawing on realities where both countries are seeking to play more active roles in ending civil wars and reconstructing war-ravaged nations through participating in peace-building activities, this paper will initially identify the characteristics of Asian countries on peace-building activities. After that, it will explore the trends of China's and Japan's approaches, whether their approaches to peace-building diverge or converge to the mainstream global view of peace-building based on the Western approach. By examining the participation of China and Japan in international peace-building, it contributes to a better understanding of the Asian countries' perspectives and approaches in peace-building architecture.

33180 16:15-16:35 (Room 406)

The Strategy and Orientation of Indonesian Disaster Diplomacy

Surwandono, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Masyithoh Annisa Ramadhani, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

This article tries to explain the strategy and orientation of Indonesia in dealing with disaster-related issues through a disaster diplomacy. It becomes critical given Indonesia's strategic position in the middle of the ring of fire which implies to the high likelihood of disaster frequency. To critically evaluate the strategy and orientation of Indonesian disaster diplomacy, this article will apply content analysis technique to the legal documents of the Indonesian government pertaining to disaster-related policies. As such, Law number 24/2007 on Disaster Management, Government Regulations number 21/2007 on Disaster Management Implementation, President Regulation number 8/2008 on the establishment of National Agency of Disaster Management, Ministerial Regulation on Disaster Management, Law number 37/1999 on Foreign Relations, and international treaties on disaster risk reduction. Our findings indicate that the institutionalisation of Indonesian disaster diplomacy applies the domestic-based approach, resulting in the inward-looking strategy rather than the outward-looking strategy.

Closing Session

Time: 17:45-18:30

Closing Session: 17:45-18:30

Room 201 (2F)

Chair: Haruko Satoh, The Osaka School of International Public Policy, Japan

Jaff Shen, Leping Social Entrepreneur Foundation, China

Toshiya Hoshino, The Osaka School of International Public Policy, Japan

Brendan Howe, President, The Asia Political and International Studies Association (APISA)

Joseph Haldane, President, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

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33236

International Law and Sovereignty: A Divisive Concord of Paradigms in the South China Sea

John Matthew Poblete, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, The Philippines

The contemporary system of interdependent states, driven by the continuous demands of globalization, has led to the ever-increasing relevance of international law in governing over the comity of nations. The adherence to international law was understood as the basis for peaceful coexistence and the viable recourse for dispute settlement among sovereign states in the international community. Yet such paradigms have held their own share of compromises over time. As in the case of the South China Sea, wherein the traditional underpinnings of international relations are undergoing profound changes, and the divisive display of states' sovereignty and the resounding concord over the primacy of international law are the principal causes for the diplomatic impasse. Hence, this raises the question of how the situation will proceed. Specifically, this paper assesses whether international law, with respect to the principle of sovereignty, still depends on its traditional enforcement mandate or has it found a contemporary basis to sustain its effectiveness. The paper argues that international law continues to be an effective measure, albeit it has significantly gained momentum as a socially-observed behavior – rather than a binding force – that constructively imbues discipline alongside the sovereignty of states.

33686

The Analysis of China's Soft Power in Africa (1978-2015)

Saman Sofalgar, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran

The main purpose of this paper is to examine China's soft power in Africa (1978-2015). Coinciding with seizing power by Chinese reformist elites headed by Deng Xiaoping in 1978, China prioritized economic development as its main goal. This trend has been continuing until now and by gaining stunning achievements has turned China into the second global economy. Surely, many factors have played role to pave the way to advance China's economic discourse. From this perspective, Chinese soft power within the framework of foreign policy has been one of the most important requirements of country's economic rise and has accelerated the expansion of Beijing's economic relations with countries across the world. In this regard, taking its substantial economic capacities into account, Africa has got China's attention in recent years. According to official statistics, since 2009, China has become the first trading partner of Africa by surpassing powerful American and European rivals. This study argues that China's foreign policy system by relying on soft power has played an undeniable role in country's economic success in Africa. In fact, Chinese soft power has turned into the Achilles' heel of Beijing's economic diplomacy in the Black continent and plays a major role in the continuance of country's economic success in Africa.

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January 8-10, 2017

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February 26-28, 2017

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The IAFOR International Conference on the Social Sciences – Dubai 2017

Kobe, Japan 2017

March 22-25, 2017

The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017

The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017

March 26-29, 2017

The Asian Conference on Education & International Development 2017

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The Asian Conference on Asian Studies 2017

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June 8-11, 2017

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The Asian Conference Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017

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The European Conference on Education 2017

The European Conference on Language Learning 2017

July 3-5, 2017

The European Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017

The European Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017

July 6-9, 2017

The European Conference on the Social Sciences 2017

The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017

July 10-12, 2017

The European Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017

The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2017

Barcelona, Spain 2017

July 14-16, 2017

The IAFOR International Conference on the City 2017

The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies 2017

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