

# Exploring Sino-Japanese relations in the 21st Century: Challenges and opportunities

**Supported by:** Social Science Research Institute (SSRI)

Dates: October 27-28, 2016

International Christian University, Tokyo

**Organized by:** Stephen R NAGY

## **Objective:**

Stable and mutually beneficial Sino-Japanese relations are crucial East Asia's economic and political security. The escalation in friction between the two regional giants has contributed to growing security concerns on both sides of the East China Sea. This workshop aims to foster scholarly dialogue related to the security, economic and political challenges faced by Japan and China but also explore opportunities for cooperation.

## **Format:**

Structured over two days, this *closed* workshop consists of four panels with scholars from China and Japan discussing Sino-Japanese relations from the perspective of security, economic and political challenges and opportunities.

Additionally, we will have an *open* round table discussion to share some of the key points derived from the workshop with students and invited guests. For the closed part of the workshop, participation will be limited to graduate and undergraduate students from ICU and selected participants from Japan. Other audience members will be welcome based on participants' recommendations.

**Themes:** Participants include 4 scholars from China and scholars conducting Sino-Japanese relations related research in Japan. Participants will discuss and explore both traditional and non-traditional security challenges and opportunities that exist for China and Japan from the perspectives of security, economy, trade and politics.

**Tentative Schedule:**

Thursday October 27th, 2016

9:30-9:40 Greetings and workshop introduction

10:00-12:00 Panel 1: Security I

12:00-13:15: Lunch

13:30-15:00 Panel 2: Security II

15:00-15:30 Coffee break

15:30-17:00 Panel 3: Trade and economy

17:30-20:00 Welcome dinner Friday

October 28th, 2016

9:30-10:00 Morning coffee

10:00-12:00 Panel 4: Non-traditional security opportunities

12:00-13:00: Lunch

13:30-15:00 Round table

15:30 -16:30 Edited volume discussions

## Workshop participants, abstracts and Bios

### *The Geopolitical Influence for Japan actively indulging into Southeast Asia*

**Zhiyong Hu is a Professor in the Institute for International Studies of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences**

In recent years, the Abe Administration of Japan is meeting with the Rebalance in Asia-Pacific Region Strategy of U.S.A. It enhanced the bilateral relations between Japan and U.S.A. The Abe Administration is strengthening its military capabilities, promoting to assign the TPP Treaty, indulging into the South China Sea's affairs, and its` aim is to pushing the SCS to internationalization. Meanwhile, for the strategic demand to contain China's arising, Japan is actively developing the relations with Southeast Asia countries, acting as the Vanguard of the United States in Southeast Asia initiative in order to make Southeast Asia countries to become the key region for USA, China and Japan. It provided much more support towards Southeast Asia countries to realize the strategic intention for unifying some of ASEAN countries to challenge China. The two countries just like Japan and USA are deeply impacting the surrounding security situation of SCS and probably make the region`s security condition into complication and deteriorating its security environment. China must be high alert and takes the countermeasures actively does better for the military preparation.

**Zhiyong Hu** is a Professor in the Institute for International Studies of Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences of PRC. He has been researching China`s neighboring diplomacy with a focus on the issues for Strategy, Politics, Security and Diplomacy of South Asia and Southeast Asia. He also focuses on China`s maritime security strategy. He is a Professor of Shanghai Maritime University, the Vice-Director and Secretary-General of Central Asia & South Asia Forum of China, the founder and Director of Shanghai Institute for Maritime Strategies (SIMS) and the Vice Director of the Chinese Maritime Strategy Research Center by Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. He is the Analyst for China Review News, and other media.

He founded the Shanghai Maritime Strategy Research Center in 2011, and it`s a non-government organization, and is a think-tank working for the objective of maritime strategy, including maritime developing strategy, safety on transporting, anti-piracy, counter-drug-trafficking etc. He opened the Shanghai Maritime Forum. It`s the first forum to discuss the maritime safety and developing in China. The First Forum held in Tongji University

in 2012, and the Second held in the University of Macau in 2014. The Third Forum held in the University of Shanghai Maritime in 2016. He also founded the Forum of Sino-Indo-Myanmar Triangular Relations. The First Forum of Sino-Indo-Myanmar Triangular Relations held in Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences in 2012. He has been a visiting scholar in the University of Macau, Northeastern University in Boston, APCSS in Hawaii of U.S.A. (twice), IDSA in New Delhi and NIAS in Bangalore of India. He is the Editor-in-Chief of Central Asia and South Asia Security Studies and Maritime Issues Studies.

## “Evolution of China's 'Diaoyudao' Discourse: Why Beijing Value the Islands?”

**Chisako T. Masuo**  
**Kyushu University**

China has been working hard to develop itself into a “maritime strong power” for the last decade. While many other countries pay great attention on China’s metamorphosis in East and South China Seas where most of its international contentions converge, it is not yet so clear why and how far China will spend its national resources in “protecting” those waters.

This paper examines how China’s discourses on *Diaoyudao* or Senkaku Islands have changed over the last forty years, using *People’s Daily* database and some other official materials published in China. By doing so, it will first try to analyze the reasons for why those islands have been so important for China at each historical stage, and the direction of where these rationales are heading toward in future. With a better picture of China’s motivation on claiming the islands, the paper will then try to answer what kind of considerations take priority in China’s maritime involvements, and through what order China is likely to carry out its maritime development plans in East and South China Seas.

**Chisako T. MASUO** is an Associate Professor at the Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University. She received her Ph.D. from the University of Tokyo in 2008. Her research topics include Chinese foreign policy, Sino-Japanese relations and international relations in East Asia. Chisa has worked with Professor Ezra F. Vogel at Harvard-Yenching Institute as his Coordinate Research Scholar, for Waseda University as a lecturer, and for the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) as a research fellow. She is the author of *China Looks Back: Mao’s Legacy in the Open-Door Era* (University of Tokyo Press, 2010 in Japanese), “Extending Domestic Governance Over the Seas: China’s Reinforcement of the State Oceanic Administration,” *Project 2049 Occasional Paper* (Project 2049 Website, 2015), and many other articles and book chapters. Chisa is currently at the final stage of co-publishing a college-level Japanese textbook on PRC diplomatic history from the University of Tokyo Press (first author) with other scholars from Japan and China. Her research effort has been put on China’s maritime issues for the past few years, but her newly-initiated project is about China’s relations with its continental neighbors in Central Asia and Russia. As a former exchange student to Peking University from the University of Tokyo, she speaks and writes in Chinese in addition to English and Japanese, and has co-translated Professor Vogel’s *Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China* (傅高义《邓小平时代》) into Japanese. When speaking in Chinese, Chisa is happy to be called by her Chinese name: Su Qi (蘇琪).

## **South China Sea: a New Dispute between China and Japan?**

**Professor Lili XIONG**

**Director of Department of International Politics,  
School of International Relations  
University of International Business and Economics.**

Since Prime Minister Abe appointed his new cabinet in August, Japan has been appearing more and more proactive on the South China Sea issue. In September, Defense Minister Inada even proposed to have a joint cruise with U.S. navy in the South China Sea. As to Sino-Japanese security dilemma, this proposal can hardly benefit Japan. Although there are security tensions between China and Japan in the East China Sea, the two countries may try their best to prevent the situation from sustained deterioration. It is still rather hard for the two countries to find a final solution for the territorial dispute on Diaoyu Islands and demarcation of EEZ, but the status quo may be maintained and there may be enough space and time for the two countries to find solutions, while both the countries may benefit from peace and stability in the region. As Japan has no territorial claim in the South China Sea, between China and Japan the status quo is no dispute in the South China Sea. However, if Japan destroys the status quo, this may be a new starting point for vicious circle in Sino-Japanese security dilemma.

Prof. Xiong received his M.A. and first Ph.D from Renmin University of China in Beijing and his second Ph.D from Aichi University in Nagoya. He was a guest researcher at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik) in Berlin from 2008 to 2009. His research interests include Asia-Pacific regional integration, international institutions and China's foreign policy. As chief researcher of both National Social Science Research Project and Social Science Research Project by Ministry of Education on TPP and Asia-Pacific Integration, Prof. Xiong has been a frequent guest on CCTV News , China Radio International and other major news media in China.

### **Major Publications**

1. "How Can TPP Reverse Transmission of Pressure to Reform?", *Bound Together*, No.4, 2016.
2. "Risks of Potential Sanction China might face and Anti-Sanction Paths: A Comparative Study Based on U.S. and E.U. Sanctions on Russia", *Forum of World Economics and Politics*, No.2,

2016.

3. "TPP is Neither Economic NATO Nor New WTO ", *Financial View*, No.11, 2015.
4. "Transformation of Iranian Political Legitimacy and Israeli Factors in U.S.-Iran Relations", *Forum of World Economics and Politics*, No.5, 2015.
5. "From Multiple Bilateral to Single Multilateral?-An Analysis of the US Asia-Pacific Alliance System", *Teaching and Research*, No.7, 2015.
6. "An Analysis of the Compatibility between TPP and Sino-US New Pattern of Relationship between Major Countries", *International Review*, No.3, 2015.
7. "Institutions of Market Shaping: An Analysis of the Institutionalization of Regional Financial Cooperation in East Asia", *Pacific Journal*, No.4, 2015.
8. "The Ukraine Crisis –Continuity and Deficiency of Russian Diplomacy", *Foreign Affairs Review*, No.2, 2015.

## **Clashing World Views: Why does Diplomacy Work Ineffectively on Japan-China Relations?**

**Ryo Sahashi**

**Associate Professor of International  
Politics and Associate Dean, Faculty of Law,  
Kanagawa University**

Japan–China bilateral political relations have not bounced back from a post-crisis low in 2012–13, even after three summit meetings on November 2014, April 2015 and September 2016. Both countries are yet to construct a cooperative political relationship. China and Japan’s leaders must recognize that building a new, mutually acceptable strategic order for East Asia is the key for Sino–Japanese cooperation and that stable Sino–Japanese relations are just as valuable as their bilateral relations with the United States.

Today, some in China — and elsewhere in Asia — are calling for a review of the regional and global order to reflect the new balance of power, given China’s rise. In this context, US rebalancing to Asia by enhancing its alliance and partnership network, has been criticized as an attempt to ‘contain’ China both politically and economically. Also, as recent maritime territorial disputes in Asia have indicated, understanding of international laws and rules on all sides are weak enough to cast doubt on resilience of liberal maritime order.

Greater diplomatic efforts are necessary, given that Japan and China’s different ideas about the international order trouble the relationship. Considering Japan’s still strong influence on other Asian countries, China cannot ignore the advantages of engagement with Japan. China should seek to avoid any potential criticism that it is seeking regional dominance or trying to construct a new international order that undermines the existing post-war liberal international order. By cooperating with Japan, China could soften US anxiety about these affairs. On the other hand, Japan should understand the importance of incorporating an increasing Chinese role in the international order. To hold dialogue on the developmental and maritime order would be their first step.

**Dr Sahashi** specializes in international politics and is currently focusing on East Asian security as well as Japanese security policy. His recent book is *In a Search for Coexistence: the United States and Two Chinas during the Cold War* (Tokyo: Keiso, 2015). He published numerous articles in Chinese, English and Japanese and is writing his next book on East Asia security order and architecture.



He received his B.A. from International Christian University and his Ph.D. with honor from the Graduate Schools for Law and Politics at the University of Tokyo. He also studied at Department of Political Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

His early academic career as faculty started with the University of Tokyo and Australian National University. He joined Kanagawa University in 2010 as senior faculty. He teaches also at Hitotsubashi University and Sophia University, and serves as Research Fellow, Japan Center for International Exchange.

Dr Sahashi has been Visiting Associate Professor, Walter H. Shorenstein Asia Pacific Research Center, Stanford University and Shigeru Yoshida Chair, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM). He also served adjunct Senior Research Fellow at Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Tokyo Foundation-German Marshall Fund of the United States Partnership Fellow, and Guest Researcher for First Special Committee Research Office, House of Councilors

## **Changing security relations between Japan and China: power shift and different views on pursuing order in Asia**

**Hiroko Maeda**  
**Research Fellow of PHP Institute**

Since Japan and PRC normalized the diplomatic relations in 1972, until recently both countries had not viewed each other as the direct threat, even though there were concerns of being involved in the contingencies surrounding Taiwan or North Korea. Most of the reasons of worsening Japan-China relations were due to historical, political (regarding Taiwan) and social issues such as safety of the imported foods. But since the late 2000s, Japan has noticed the change of Chinese foreign & security policies, grown its concerns towards China. At the same time, China had directed skeptical look to Japanese pacifism, started critics about Japan's security policies and the U.S.-Japan alliance which China once had admitted its effectiveness as "bottle cap" for Japan.

The reasons of the current tensed security relations can be explained from three aspects. 1) The rise of China and power shift in the Asia-Pacific region, 2) ongoing political & economic structural reforms in both countries, 3) different attitude for existing international order and security framework in the region. In the article we will see the case examples and deepen the understanding about the causes of current discord between Japan and China.

**Hiroko MAEDA** is a Research Fellow of PHP Institute. She received her B.A. in Law from Osaka University in 1996, M.A. in International Relations from Kyoto University in 1999. Her main research fields include contemporary Chinese foreign & security policies, and IR in East Asia. She studied at Tsinghua University in 2003-2004, served as a visiting scholar of The Institute of Contemporary China Studies in 2004-2005, the Consultant of The Center for Japan Studies at Sun Yat-sen University in Taiwan since 2013, Non-Resident Fellow at Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA since 2016.

Her publications include *China in Developmentalism 1972-2014: Chinese Modern History series*, (co-authored with Akio Takahara, Iwanami Shoten Publishing, Aug 2014), "Obama administration and US-China relationship," (Satoshi Morimoto, Fumiaki Kubo, Motohiro Ohno, Richard Koo, Hajime Izumi and Hiroko Maeda, *Obama: New American Foreign Policy and Japan*, Aspect, Mar 2009.), "Sino-Japan relationship after the WW2 and its prospect," Takashi Sekiyama eds. *Eight proposals to establish the mutual-beneficial and strategic relationship with China*, (Tokyo Foundation, Sep 2008.)

## **Background of Chinese provocative maritime operation**

**The Tokyo Foundation**

**Bonji Ohara**

China keeps conducting provocative operations in South China Sea and East China Sea. But China's recognition of matters concern SCS and ECS is different from ours.

China had already declared that it will not obey the Award rendered by the tribunal in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. It means China will not stop its militarization of artificial islands in SCS.

Originally, China needed to get support from South East Asian countries, but Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs failed to do that because of its overbearing manner.

In the ECS, China sent several hundred of fishing boats and 15 law-enforcement patrol boats to the territorial water and contiguous water around Senkaku Islands.

It caused Japan's strong protest to China against its provocative action. And Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs started publishing English news concern China's escalation of the issue to international society.

China looked be isolated from international society. But China succeeded G20 summit meeting in early September by diplomatic art. China's diplomatic manner was changed in August. We need to understand the main stream of China's strategy and the background of the exceptional affairs.

**Mr. Bonji Ohara** graduated from the National Defense Academy of Japan in 1985 and completed a master's program at the University of Tsukuba in 1998. He became the leading pilot of the 101st flight division, Maritime Self-Defense Force, in 1998. He enrolled in the General Course of the National Institute for Defense Studies in 2001. Mr. Ohara was stationed in China between 2003 and 2006 as a Naval Attaché and became chief of the intelligence section, MSDF Military Staff Office, in 2006; Executive Officer of the 21st air squadron, MSDF, in 2008; and commanding officer of the squadron the following year. Mr. Ohara joined NIDS as a research fellow in 2010 and worked at IHS Jane's from 2011 as an analyst and business development manager before assuming the position of Research Fellow in the Tokyo Foundation in January 2013. Mr. Ohara was promoted to his present position in September 2016.

### **Research Results at the Tokyo Foundation**

“Maritime Security and the Right of Self-Defense in Peacetime” (Policy Proposal, 2013)†

“Views on China” (Policy Report)

### **Articles on the Site - English summary only**

What Does China Want?: Understanding Beijing's Foreign Policy

Maritime Multilateral Security Cooperation in East and South Asia

Japan and the Korean Peninsula: A Regional "Two-Level Game"

Japan in the New Era of US-China Relations

Parsing China's Defense White Paper

### **Publications**

#### **Book**

"Chinese Military Strategy", *Tokyo Keizai Shinposha*, November 2014 – Written in Japanese

"Maritime Multilateral Security Cooperation in East and South Asia" Edited by Walter Lohman, Lt. Gen. Ravi K Sawhney, Andrew Davies and Ippeita Nishida, *The Quad Plus*, Wisdom Tree, 2015

#### **Magazine**

"India-Japan-Vietnam Relationship," *Defense and Security Alert*, April 2013.

"Truth of China as a Military Power", *Tokuma Shoten*, January 2016 – Written in Japanese

"What will stop a war", *Discover 21*, September 2016 – Written in Japanese

### **Own Projects at the Tokyo Foundation**

Contemporary Chinese Studies

Security Framework in South East Asian Region

National Security Policy

**Legal Aspects of One Belt One Road**  
—A lawyer’s view on Sino-Japanese economic cooperation—

**Mitsuo Matsushita**  
**Professor emeritus of Tokyo University**

In 2013, Xi Jinping announced that China will initiate One Belt One Road (OBOR). This is a series of big projects for building infrastructure in the vast area between China and Europe, a modern version of the “Silk Road”. For this purpose, Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) was established. This is a program in which some 60 countries from Asia and Europe participate and, if successful, there will be a large common market in Eurasia Continent. Japan has not participated in AIIB and not shown much interest in joining OBOR. On the other hand, the Japanese Premier Shinzo Abe announced in the Ise-Shima G 7 summit in 2016, that Japan will promote export of infrastructure in Asia. It is the believe of the presenter of the paper that, due to similarity between OBOB and the recent Japanese government proposal to promote export of infrastructure, there is a possibility that Japan cooperates with China in developing infrastructure in Central Asia through join projects between Chinese government/business and Japanese government/business. A survey will be made in this possibility from a legal standpoint.

**Mitsuo Matsushita** (mtm@dd.ijj4u.or.jp)

**Mitsuo Matsushita** is a professor emeritus of Tokyo University and a counsel to Nagashima, Ohno & Tsunematsu, a leading international law firm in Tokyo.

Having earned a Ph.D. degree from Tulane University (1962) and a D.Jur degree from Tokyo University (1968), he went on to be internationally acknowledged as a Japanese expert in the field of competition law and international economic law. In his academic career, he has held professorships in Japan at Sophia University, Tokyo University and Seikei University. He has been a visiting professor, among others, at Harvard Law School, Michigan Law School, Columbia Law School, Monash University (Australia), the University of British Columbia (Canada) and at the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium. He has written many books and articles on various aspects of international trade and competition and investment law.

Mitsuo Matsushita is admitted to Tokyo Bar (Daiichi Tokyo Bengoshi Kai). In his public career, he served as one of the founding members of the Appellate Body of the World Trade

Organization from 1995 to 2000. He has been attached to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economics, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Telecommunications and Posts of the Japanese Government as a member of various councils dealing with telecommunications, customs and tariffs, export and import transactions, competition policy and industrial property. In 2005, he was awarded Certificate of Merit from the American Society of International Law in recognition of the book *The World Trade Organization: Law, Practice and Policy* (The Oxford University Press, 2003, 1st Ed., 2006, 2nd Ed. and 2015 3rd Ed.) which he co-authored with Thomas Schoenbaum, Petros Mavroidis and Michael Hahn. In 2008, he was awarded Certificate of Accomplishment by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government for his contribution to the international dispute settlement and, in 2013, was conferred Decoration of Honour by the Emperor of Japan for his professional and social accomplishments.

**The China-Japan-Korea Free Trade Agreement: An opportunity to craft the trading rules for the 21st century**

**Bryan Mercurio is Professor and Vice Chancellor's Outstanding Fellow of the Faculty of Law at the Chinese University of Hong Kong**

This chapter argues that the void left by the WTO's inability to fulfill its function as a negotiating forum as well as the backlash against trade in the US and Europe presents China and Japan with a unique opportunity to provide leadership and play a large role in setting the new trade standards and rules for the 21st Century via the China-Japan-Korea FTA (CJK FTA). The chapter will first briefly introduce the shift to mega-regions and focuses on attempts by the US and EU to set the new trading regulations and standards largely through the negotiation of the TPP and TTIP, respectively, before detailing how those efforts are becoming unhinged. The section then will explain why the RCEP is not in a position to serve as the platform to provide trade leadership for the future. The chapter will then set out why and how China and Japan could play a prominent role in formulating the guiding standards for the next generation of trade agreements through the tripartite CJK FTA currently under negotiation. While such efforts could easily be derailed, dedication and perseverance towards the common economic objective may be able to prevail over extraneous issues and longstanding disagreements. Such a result would be in the interests of all three partner countries.

**Bryan Mercurio** is Professor and Vice Chancellor's Outstanding Fellow of the Faculty of Law at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), having served as Associate Dean (Research) from 2010-14. Specializing in international economic law, Professor Mercurio is a leading expert in the intersection between trade law and intellectual property rights. His work also frequently deals with free trade agreements, dispute settlement and increasingly international investment law. Professor Mercurio is the author of one of the most widely used case books on WTO law (Hart Publishing, 2012, 2nd ed, with S. Lester and A. Davies) and editor of the leading collection on bilateral and regional trade agreements (Cambridge University Press, 2nd ed, 2016, with S. Lester and L. Bartels). Prior to relocating to Hong Kong in 2007, Professor Mercurio taught in the faculty of law at the University of New South Wales (UNSW) and as visitor at universities in Australia and North America. He has held visiting positions at a number of institutions in Asia, Europe and North America and is currently a Professorial Visiting Fellow at UNSW and Senior Fellow at the Melbourne Law School.

Prior to academia, Professor Mercurio worked as a trade policy officer for the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade where he was involved in several WTO and NAFTA-related negotiations on a range of trade issues. Legally trained in the United States, Ireland and Australia, he subsequently practiced international trade, intellectual property and commercial law in the United States and Australia and participated as an advisor to the Australian government during the negotiation of the Australia-United States Free Trade Agreement. He remains a frequent consultant and advisor to governments, industry associations and law firms on a wide range of trade and investment matters.

An active participant in a number of associations, he was a member of the founding committee and served on the inaugural Executive Board of the Society of International Economic Law (SIEL), a founding member of the SIEL Intellectual Property Law Network, a founding member of the Asian International Economic Law Network and is a Member for Hong Kong in the Asian WTO Research Network. In 2010 he authored the case for the ELSA WTO Moot Court Competition and from 2013-2015 served as a member of the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development/World Economic Forum E15 Expert Working Group on Trade and Innovation.



## **China's economic diplomacy and its related policies in Asia-Pacific region**

**Dr. CHEN Youjun**  
**Senior research fellow of Shanghai**  
**Institutes for International Studies**

The economic diplomacy is highly related to the actor's economy. And, they have the significant interacting relationship. Meanwhile, they should be unified in the decision mode and other important relevance. In view of this, as China's economy went into the "new normal" mode, China's economic diplomacy also changed into the "new normal" mode, in which the main performance of China's economic diplomacy is to advance its status and build a full range of leading vantage. Not only that, China's economic diplomacy will service for the reform and development of China's economy at a higher level, and highlight the importance of economic cooperation, as well. More importantly, in the face of changing international political and economic environment, China's economic diplomacy must uphold the spirit of reform, and constantly achieve theoretical innovation, policy innovation and strategic innovation.

With regard to RCEP and TPP, they are important economic cooperation agreements in current world trade and investment talks, especially in Asia-Pacific region. As an important member in Asia-Pacific region, China is pay great attention to the two agreements. Of course, China is one of the negotiating party in RECP, and try its best to make it happen as soon as possible. As for TPP, although China is not a member of TPP agreement, Chinese government has declared his openness to TPP agreement.

It is well known that China's final object for economic cooperation in Asia-Pacific region is to establish the FTAAP (Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific) with the partners in this region, which is expected for promoting the sustainable and strong economic growth in the whole Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, In my personal point of view, if TPP and RCEP are useful and beneficial for the economic integration and long-term growth, both of them will be grateful and acceptable for all the members in Asia-Pacific region, which includes China.

**Dr. CHEN Youjun** is Senior research fellow of Shanghai Institutes for International Studies. His research fields include international political economics, Sino-U.S., Sino-Japan, U.S.-Japan political and economic relations, regional political and economic cooperation, etc.

2009 March    Graduated from Graduate School of Economics in Osaka City University

2009 April     Research Fellow in World Economy Institute, Shanghai Institutes of

International Studies

2015 August Senior Research Fellow in World Economy Institute, Shanghai Institutes of International Studies

[chenyoujun@siis.org.cn](mailto:chenyoujun@siis.org.cn)

**Recent related papers and books:**

CHEN Youjun, "Japan's Strategy for Asian Cooperation under the Financial Crisis," *Asia-Pacific Economic Review*, No. 1, 2010, pp.35-39 & 64. (Chinese)

CHEN Youjun, "A Study on Hatoyama's 'East Asian Community'," *Northeast Asia Studies*, No. 1, 2010, pp.25-29. (Chinese)

CHEN Youjun, "New Development of Sino-U.S. Trade Dispute," *World Economic Review*, Vol. 54, No. 3, May & June 2010, pp.71-78. (Japanese)

CHEN Youjun, *Sino-US Economic Disputes*, KOYOSHOBOKU Publishing House, April 2011. (Japanese)

CHEN Youjun, "International Trade System Reform and China's Active Participation," *Global Review*, No. 5, September / October 2011, pp.91-104. (Chinese)

CHEN Youjun, "New Power Structure in Asia-Pacific Region," *FPRC Journal*, No. 4, 2012, Foreign Policy Research Centre, NEW DELHI(INDIA), ISSN2277-2464, pp.161-170.

CHEN Youjun, "Asia-Pacific Strategy of Obama Administration and Its Impact on Sino-US Relations," *Journal of Eastern Liaoning University (Social Science)*, Vol. 14, No. 4, August 2012, pp.33-40. (Chinese)

Chen Youjun, "Study on China's Foreign Economic Cooperation: Theoretical Construction and Core Ideas Intensification," *Global Review*, No. 2, March / April 2013, pp.67-83. (Chinese)

CHEN Youjun, *Japan's Neo-Perception of its Political and Economic Development*, Beijing: Current Affairs Press, April 2013. (Chinese)

Chen Youjun, "A Study on the Japan-Russia Relations in the Era of the Democratic Party of Japan and Its Strategic Outlook," *Japanese Research*, Vol. 27, No. 1, 2013, pp.17-23. (Chinese)

## **Energy Geo-political Challenges and its Implications for China-Japan Cooperation**

YU Hongyuan

Professor and Director of Institute for Comparative Politics and Public Policy  
Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS)

Energy is the basis of China's economic and social development. Energy security is becoming an urgent priority for fast-growing economic powerhouse particularly like China. China is the world's second largest energy consumer, the uneven distribution of energy resources, the monopoly of energy resources and energy supply by Western developed countries and the complex geopolitical factors have landed China in an extremely severe situation in terms of obtaining energy from other countries. China should work together with international community to build a good environment for the affordability, sustainability and accessibility of energy resource. As the two largest energy powerhouse in the Asia-Pacific Region China-Japan cooperation in the energy security field is among the most noteworthy areas of bilateral cooperation, with some of the most potential notable successes.

YU Hongyuan

Professor and Director of Institute for Comparative Politics and Public Policy

Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS)

195-15 Tianlin Road, Shanghai 200233, China

Email: yuhongyuan@siis.org.cn

**YU Hongyuan**, PH.D( Chinese University of Hong Kong), is an professor and Director of Institute for Comparative Politics and Public Policy at the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies. He is also an honorary fellow of Center for International Energy Strategy Studies, Renmin University of China, an visiting fellow for Sustainable Developmental Research Center of China Academy for Social Science, and an honorary fellow of the Centre for Asian Pacific Studies at Lingnan University in Hong Kong. He got his Ph.D degree from Chinese University of Hong Kong, and Mphil degree from Renmin University of China .From 1998 to 2000, he worked with the administrative centre for China's Agenda 21 at the Ministry of Science and Technology. Yu Hongyuan is the author of numerous publications, including most recently Global Warming and China's Environmental Diplomacy in Nova Science Publishers(2008)

## **Business Power for China's Democratisation: Lesson from Japan**

Dr. Masato Kamikubo is Professor at  
Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan  
University

### **Abstract:**

The objective of this paper is to examine how to overcome clash of nationalism between China and Japan. This paper will use “democratic peace theory” and argue sharing democratic value between USA, Japan, and overseas Chinese network becomes one possibility to avoid conflicts in Northeast Asia region.

International relations theory views regional identity as one means of averting conflicts between countries. For this presentation, I hypothesize that "overseas Chinese society" is one possible player to form such a regional identity in Northeast Asia. Firstly, "overseas Chinese society" shares with Japan a stress on the importance of free markets and democracy. Moreover, since overseas Chinese have historically made great contributions to the economic development of mainland China, they may be able to exercise influence on the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). In this presentation, I will make use of the vast literature on the business-government relationship in Japan to hint at how overseas Chinese might be able to influence the CCP.

**Dr. Masato Kamikubo** is Professor at Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University and Director of Research and Development Institute of Regional Information (RDIRI), Ritsumeikan University. He earned his PhD in Politics and International Studies from the University of Warwick, UK. He was Visiting Assistant Professor at Waseda University Global COE Program, Global Institute for Asian Regional Integration (GIARI), Lecturer at the School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University, and Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University. His research interests focus on policy-making process of both domestic and foreign policies in Japan. The title of his PhD thesis is '*Bureaucratic Behaviour and Policy Change: Reforming the Role of Japan's Ministry of Finance*'. He has published various articles about Japanese politics and international relations in magazines and in on-line journals such as “Japan's too-frequent elections: barrier to fiscal reconstruction and structural reform?” *Pacnet* #49 (2016), Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

## **Sino-Japanese Cooperation: Norm and Institution Building based on Environmental Cooperation**

**Stephen R NAGY**

**Associate Professor**

**International Christian University**

PM 2.5, polluted river systems and the rise of respiratory diseases have been some of the hallmarks of economic development in Northeast Asia. In its post WW 2 development until the late 1970's, Japan experienced a plethora of environmental related issues. South Korea soon followed in the 1980's as it rapidly industrialised its economy resulting in environmental damage through acid rain and car emissions. China's rapid and expansive development beginning in the 1990's has created not only domestic environmental problems but transnational ones that effect its Northeast and Southeast Asian neighbours. The scope and scale of the problem is so great that it risks setting back decades of economic development in the region. This paper examines growing regionalism in Northeast Asia with a particular focus on environmental cooperation both at the state-to-state and local-to-local government level. It argues that the region's preexisting track record of environmental cooperation at various levels of government not only demonstrates nascent institutional cooperation but also a platform to expand cooperation at a broad level to mitigate further environmental damage.

**Dr. Stephen R. Nagy** has been an Associate Professor in the Department of Politics and International Studies at the International Christian University since September 2014. Previously he was an Assistant Professor at the Department of Japanese Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong from December 2009 to January 2014. He obtained his PhD from Waseda University, Japan in International Relations in December 2008.

His recent funded research projects are “Sino-Japanese Relations in the Wake of the 2012 Territorial Disputes: Investigating changes in Japanese Business’ trade and investment strategy in China”. Currently he is conducting a research project on the entitled “Perceptions and drivers of Chinese view on Japanese and US Foreign Policy in the Region”.

He has published widely in peer-reviewed international journals such as *China Perspectives*, *East Asia*, *the Journal of Asian Politics and History* and the *International Studies Review* on topics related to trade, nationalism and China-Japan relations. He has also published in think tank and commercial outlets such as the *China Economic Quarterly* and the *World Commerce Review* on trade and political risk. In addition to writing in media and policy forms outlets in

Japanese and English such as *Diamond OnLine*, *South China Morning Post*, *the East Asian Forum* and *Policy-net* on issues facing the region, Dr. Stephen R. Nagy is a frequent political/economic and security commentator on Japan-China-Korea.

**Recent Publication:**

Nagy, S.R. 2016, 'Diplomatic Signaling or Doublespeak: An analysis of PM Abe's Speech to the US. Congress in 2015 and his Domestic and Foreign Policy Initiatives', *Journal of Asian Politics and History*. Spring 2016, Issue 8, pp.17-30

Nagy, S.R. 2016. "The South China Sea in 2016. Towards recognising the global public good of the SCS," in *World Commerce Review*. Volume 10. Issue 1. Pheonix Multimedia: United Kingdom. pp. 50-53. ISSN 1751-0023

Nagy, S.R. 2014. "'Nationalism, Domestic Politics and the Japan Economic Rejuvenation,'" *East Asia*. Volume 31. Issue 1. Pp. 5-21.

Nagy, S.R. 2014. "Japanese Business In China— Alive In The Bitter Sea," *China Economic Quarterly: Dragonomics*. March pp.31-36.

Nagy, S.R. 2013. "Territorial Disputes, Trade and Diplomacy: Examining the Repercussions of the Sino-Japanese Territorial Dispute on Bilateral Trade," in *China Perspectives*. Volume 4. (December), Vol. 4. pp.49-5