

University of Economics, Prague
Faculty of International Relations
Research Plan

XVIII. International Conference of Young Scholars

Crucial Problems of International Relations
through the Eyes of Young Scholars

**“25 years without the Iron Curtain:
Challenges for International
Actors”**

Electronic Conference Proceedings – Abstracts
edited by Markéta Novotná

2014

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XVIII. International Conference of Young Scholars

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The authors of the abstracts are responsible for the content and grammatical correctness of their texts.

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FOREWORD

The presented Electronic Proceedings - Collection of Abstracts (CP) is devoted to the outline of pressing issues of current International Affairs. It is one of the outputs of the 18th International Conference of Young Scholars in Prague, which was held on 30th May 2014.

The Conference, traditionally organised by the Ph.D. students of the Jan Masaryk Centre of International Studies at the UEP, is an event which has taken place since 1997. Each year, the organising team of the conference tried to address various aspects of International Affairs. This year's conference focus was on „25 years without the Iron Curtain: Challenges for International Actors“. The programme of the Conference was prepared and supervised by the Programme Committee under the patronage of CEEISA (Central and East European International Studies Association). The Conference was divided into two sections: „International Actors in post-Cold War World Politics: Continuity and Change“ (thematic focus defined by Ing. Radka Havlová, Ph.D.) and „An Ever Closer Union or l'Europe des Patries: Post-Cold War European Politics“ (thematic focus defined by Ing. Zbyněk Dubský, Ph.D.).

The papers in the first section explored the role of international non-state actors, such as international organizations, regimes and NGO's which has been rising over the last decades, putting states under pressure and making assault upon the state-centric view of world politics. The second section's thematic focus was on the end of the Cold War which has brought profound political, economic and social changes across Europe which was to a large extent defined by the expansion of the European integration.

The abstracts that form this Electronic Proceedings - Collection of Abstracts (CP) - have undergone selection procedure where there was assessed both their thematic relevance to the outlined sections of the Conference and their academic quality. The selection was carried out by the members of the Programme Committee. The authors were invited to the conference based on this first round selection. Only the abstracts of the conference attendees were eligible to be published in this CP.

On behalf of all the participants of the conference and authors of the selected published abstracts, the editor of this CP feels obliged to acknowledge great support from the Programme Committee members as well as Hard Copy Conference Proceedings editors, who participated on the CP preparation or completion process.

The editor of CP also feels obliged to acknowledge the financial support provided by IGA VŠE (Grant Agency of the University of Economics, Prague), grant number F2/113/2014: Crucial problems of International Relations through the Eyes of Young Scholars.

Special thanks go to all colleagues, who participated in the proof-reading and formatting of this CP.

MARKÉTA NOVOTNÁ (CP Editor: VŠE - FMV, SMSJM)

JAN MASARYK CENTRE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The Centre was founded in 1991 and was named in the honour of distinguished Czech diplomat and the first Czechoslovak minister of the Foreign Affairs after the WWII – Jan Masaryk (September 14, 1886 – March 10, 1948). The Centre specializes on issues ranging from International Politics, International Law, International Economic Relations, Diplomacy, Global and European integration to the role of the Czech Republic in the international framework.

The Centre participates in research activities in the International Affairs field. The research is carried out either through cooperation with other domestic or foreign research institutions or by carrying out individual research projects. The research activities of the Centre are mainly focused on the current problematic of International Relations, International and European Security and the Cultural Dimension of the International Relations.

The Centre is a member or partner to many international associations. It cooperates with Diplomatic Academies such as Diplomatic Academy in London and Vienna; it is a partner school to the International Affairs Network. It is also the founding member of the Central and East International Studies Association (CEEISA).

BELMONTE, MARTINA (THE BLUE CARD IN THE CONTEXT OF EU IMMIGRATION POLICY: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ITALY AND BRITAIN)

University of Milan

The aim of the paper is to analyse the impact of the EU in labour migration policy. Ten years after a common migration policy was called for, the Blue Card Directive (2009) has been the first policy output in this area to be approved: it concerns the conditions of entry and residence of highly qualified third country nationals in EU countries and it is conceived as the European answer to the global competition for talents, in which the EU countries entered later than the US, Canada or Australia. However, the Directive has been quite unanimously considered a very disappointing answer, compared to the initial aspirations of the Commission, and the added value of the regional cooperation has been questioned.

My aim is to analyse how competitive the Blue Card is as a tool for attracting qualified immigrants to the EU, and to do so I will compare high-skilled immigration policy in a country in which the Blue Card directive had a considerable effect on it, i.e. Italy, to a country that opted out of the Directive, still sharing the goal of attracting the 'best and the brightest', i.e. the UK. While member states that had already a policy to attract qualified migrants faced little potential benefit from this new entry route, member states that lacked such a policy, like Italy, had the most to gain. Moreover Italy, due to favourable political circumstances, has enacted the directive in a quite liberal fashion. On the contrary, the UK started earlier to divert its immigration policy in favour of the most qualified applicants. The literature has put forward some indices to compare highly skilled immigration policies; I will stem from them to design an index that measures the attractiveness of a policy both in terms of entry requirements and procedures, and in terms of entitlements granted to applicants and family members. The result of the comparison will be that, although Italy and the UK score equally in entry requirements and procedures, yet Italy scores considerably higher in terms of entitlements, and this is thanks to the Blue Card.

My contribution then supports the thesis that the added value of the regional cooperation in migration policy is the inclusion of rights rather than the expansion in numbers.

BLAŽEK, JAN (DEMOCRATISATION OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS: INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SPHERE)

Institute of International Relations, Prague

The paper presents the concept of International Public Sphere(s) (IPS) elaborated by Molly Cochran as an essential part of her normative theory of International Relations called pragmatic critique. She describes the IPS as an ethically and democratically sustainable institution of international politics. International Public Sphere is an inclusive and cooperative space for nonviolent problem-solution. It is a space of moral and social imagination where interacting people from diverse backgrounds form a community in order to solve a social problem. It is not an a priori formed essential community but an institution formed democratically based on the shared collective awareness and need to solve the social tension. It is a space of possible critique of power structures and the practices of exclusion. Cochran pragmatist version of IPS is then compared and contrasted to Bohman's Habermasian and Dryzek's Foucauldian conceptions. The goal of the paper is to undermine state-centrist inclination of International Relations and focus on possible democratising of global politics from below.

CICHECKA, ANNA (ACTIVE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT AS A NEW ACTOR IN THE SOCIO-POLITICAL SPHERE OF THE STATE – THE CASE OF TANZANIA)

University of Wrocław

Until the early twentieth century international relations have been understood in terms of relations between the states. States were considered as the most important international actors while non-state actors had secondary status in shaping reality. This traditional dichotomy has ceased to be functional as a result of the end of the Cold War and globalization. National and international NGO's activity in Tanzania has exploded since 1990s. This phenomenon has been precipitated by the processes of economic and political liberalization that took place in the mid-1980s. New political and economic ideologies permitted and encouraged NGOs to take a greater role in the country. Due to a continuing debate on the respective developmental roles of government and NGOs in Tanzania, it is worth to ask the questions about the scope of the impact of women's organizations, understood as actions undertaken within the framework of local NGOs. The government-NGOs relationship determines women's movements activity which causes many contradictions and controversy. On the other hand, network NGOs can facilitate and provide the required forum for debate between government and specific interest groups.

DANLADI, SUNDAY SHAIBU (THE CLASH OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION 'INTEGRATION, FEDERALIZATION, POLICY-REMODEL IN THE EU? THE EMERGING ENIGMA IN EUROPE')

Charles University in Prague

The political gospel of the EU post-cold war era has been skillfully matched with two extraordinary enigmas which I term 'order of integration or federalization' of sovereign nations around European Communities. Yet, what is most interested in this article, is an effort to clarify the modern puzzle post of the EU 'order of integration or federalization. The study begs the questions that 'under what single digit does EU member countries designs their federal arrangement? Studies indicate that the EU started its track records of collective concern for sharing harmony and prosperity elsewhere around the 1950s to quench the post war's anarchy and instabilities. So, over the years, this calculated mission had to turn into a struggle to stamp Europe's integration into another outstanding hegemony in the global politics. Perhaps, the history of Europe in recent times suggests that the current institution of EU strategic groundwork shows a kind of shifting dilemma in both construction and designs toward integration and federalization with a single digit under which these articles interrogate. Even so, what is not clear about EU acrobatic policy over the years is significantly scrutinized. Especially, concerning the controversies regarding the EU 'model of integration and federalization'. This study argues that the EU may be regarded as an 'association' of sovereign states under one canopy for integration with a share value, stability and for the purpose of both known and strange. However, one unfamiliar dynamism is central to the challenges facing the European Union increasing to conjure up ideologies as 'gradualism' of the supernatural actor in the world politics. The so called 'F' super federalism in the EU is placed under interrogation of relevancies to the questions on how a single-digit policy of the EU may lead Europe astray. Granted that the EU policy on the integration order and federalization invisibility may have been rooted in other planets. This study interrogates the questions under what umbrella could be the modern EU policies, integration and federalization be understood?

DEMKOVÁ, MARCELA (THE RISING POWER OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME)

University of Economics, Prague

Transnational organized crime has repeatedly been identified as a severe threat to international and human security. It is a rising phenomena that thrives in extremely open interconnected globalized environment. As a constantly changing non-state actor it is very difficult to describe and conceptualize. Its omnipresence, diversity and stealthy nature make transnational organized crime a demanding, yet important topic in international relations and security studies.

DOSTAL, PAVEL (CHINESE ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY IN THE SADC: “RESOURCES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE” AGREEMENTS)

University of Economics, Prague

The nature of African foreign relations has changed fundamentally after the end of the Cold War. Having China as the biggest trading partner, African countries have embarked on a path of trans-regional relations based on mutual complementarity of interests. This paper, building upon the theoretical background of trans-regionalism and interdependence, examines one of the current trends in Sino-African relations: “resources for infrastructure” agreements focusing on the region of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The paper unveils the core Chinese and African interests in resource-backed agreements and puts them in broader perspective of Chinese economic diplomacy. It explains the functioning of the “resources for infrastructure” agreements model, weighs its benefits and drawbacks and outlines future prospects as well as challenges related to African international affairs.

GIZATULLINA, OLGA (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AS SUBJECT OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN MASS MEDIA (ON THE EXAMPLE OF RUSSIAN REPORTER AND TIME MAGAZINES))

Ural Federal University

In this article problems of lighting are considered by mass media of international questions. Two polar models of the national device – Russian "a national autonomy" and American "a melting copper" were investigated. The theoretical part of research is based on research of historical aspects of two governments. The practical part of research consists of the comparative analysis of the Russian and American qualitative press (Russian Reporter and Time magazines) for 2013. The main hypothesis of research consists that qualitative mass media of the Russian Federation and the USA analyzing in the materials a perspective of the international relations and the most pressing questions of coexistence of the people, ethnoses and religions, see these problems under different publicistic corners and correlate lighting concepts to the concepts accepted in a state policy in the sphere of the international relations.

KACAŁA, JERZY (DISPROPORTIONS BETWEEN THE DEFENCE CAPABILITIES OF THE WESTERN AND THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN MEMBER STATES OF THE EU – LEGACY OF THE COLD WAR)

University of Wrocław

The bipolar geopolitical system of the world that existed during the Cold War has influenced many different aspects of day-to-day functioning of European states even after the Iron Curtain has disappeared. The rivalry between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact has resulted in different patterns of development of the defence capabilities of the the EU Member States from the Western and the EU Member States from the Central and Eastern Europe. Those differences have resulted in a clearly visible gap between the military potential of both groups.

This paper aims to analyse developments that took place within the timeframe between the early 1990s and the early 2010s, regarding the three basic groups of resources, required to sustain defence capabilities: financial, technological, industrial, in order to verify a hypothesis, that despite over twenty years since the end of the Cold War, the gap in military potential between the Western and the Eastern and Central European members of the EU has not been bridged. To achieve that goal, the paper seeks answer to three following research questions. Firstly, how, if at all, have the values of investment in defence capabilities in the EU Member States changed since the late beginning of the 1990s. Secondly, how large are the disproportions between technological and industrial base for military capabilities of the West and the East. Thirdly, how has the process of standardization and technological development of defence equipment in the former soviet countries progressed since the fall of the Iron Curtain, contributing to its increased interoperability.

KUCHAŘOVÁ, ALŽBĚTA & MARKÉTA NOVOTNÁ (THE EU AS A FRAMING ACTOR: THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE SCHENGEN AREA)

University of Economics, Prague

This paper builds on a theoretical model developed by Kratochvíl, Cibulková and Beník (2011) which distinguishes four dimensions of actorhood vitally important for understanding the role of the EU as an actor. It focuses on one of the four elements of the EU actorhood – the framing power. The aim of the paper is to explore whether the EU was able to frame the public debates about the enlargement of the Schengen Area during 2011 through 2013. After theoretical introduction the article proceeds to a discourse analysis of the news coverage of the particular case of Schengen enlargement in selected member states (Germany, Denmark and the Czech Republic) and on the website of the independent press agency Reuters and of Euobserver.

MARKOVÁ, MICHAELA (EVOLUTION OF CZECH-BASED MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES)

University of Economics, Prague

Multinational enterprises are a driving force behind the process of globalization. They have been growing exponentially since the end of World War II and the pace further accelerated with the progressive liberalization and integration processes in the world economy. As important non-state actors with substantial economic power and cross-border activities they challenge nation-state borders and sovereignty.

The last decades saw significant trends in evolution of multinational enterprises, in particular the shift towards defragmentation of their production chain with activities outsourced or offshored to various locations, efforts to minimize their world-wide tax liability by using complex tax planning structures including intra-group transfer pricing, change in their attitude with respect to the environmental and social issues, rise in emerging markets multinationals and birth of micromultinationals.

The paper deals with the Czech firms investing abroad. The main objective of the paper is to analyze basic characteristics of the Czech-based multinationals and their development over the last quarter century in the light of the above trends. The paper especially focuses on motives of foreign investments, their form and the country of destination.

As the extant literature on the topic is limited in the Czech Republic, the paper provides an overview of literature also from the Central and Eastern Europe. In the second part of the paper, Czech multinationals are analyzed using publicly available secondary data from major Czech companies.

The paper concludes that while market-seeking and efficiency-seeking motives of foreign investment still prevail, multinationals with more complex structures also develop. In line with global trends, more small and especially medium enterprises invest abroad. In the Czech Republic - a former transition economy - the largest firms are owned mostly by foreign investors and thus the Czech-based multinationals are limited both in numbers and scope and their significant expansion cannot be expected in the future.

MÍČEKOVÁ, MIROSLAVA (TRANSFORMATION OF THE NATO IN TIME)

Comenius University, Bratislava

NATO as international organization was established in 1949 when its purpose was closely connected to the situation during the Cold War. However, since then the international environment has been changed and the role of this international organization as well. Fast adaptation and new redefinition of goals helped to keep NATO in the center of interest. This article focuses on milestones in the history of NATO which significantly influenced its further functioning. One of the most important factors influencing the role of NATO was the appearance of financial crisis. Financial crisis powerfully hit the allies who are considered to be defined as smaller states, but the lack of money in their budgets is interconnected with the NATO's financing as well. Financial strength has direct influence on the behavior of the international organization and has impact on its decision-making as well. Later in article we will be able to see, that NATO has come with the various concepts which could have the potential to be a good solution for smaller states- security communities- demonstrated on the example of Nordic Defence Cooperation.

PORÁZIKOVÁ, LENKA (RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE ON MAKING FOREIGN POLICY IN CZECH AND SLOVAK REPUBLICS)

University of Economics, Prague

This paper aims to present a research project dedicated to the religious influence on making foreign policy, both in Czech and Slovak Republic. The main aspects of research are influential catholic and protestant churches as well as Jewish societies and it focuses on their organization and lobbying activities. Theoretically this work modifies traditional approach of foreign policy analysis with bureaucracy politics. The primer model for applying foreign policy analysis on the Czech and Slovak conditions are studies and researches done in the USA, as it is the most researched field when dealing with this question.

ŠKLEBENÁ, KAROLÍNA (25 YEARS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD: THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION OF ROMA CHILDREN IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC)

University of Economics, Prague

The marginalization of the Roma population in the Czech Republic has been a palpable issue concerning many aspects of the social life for decades. The issue of Roma children attending disproportionately more often practical primary schools (in the past called primary schools for children with special needs) than Czech children has already resulted in several reprehensions by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Furthermore, in 2006 the European Court for Human Rights pronounced a judgment against the country declaring that Czech Republic violates the prohibition of discrimination and does not ensure the equal right to education for Roma children.

The aim of this paper is to identify both external and internal factors shaping the Czech Republic's approach towards the Right to Education for the Roma children. The paper proceeds from the spiral model of the socialization of states in international relations developed by Risse, Sikkink and Ropp (1999). The paper sets a goal to identify the main constraints and the necessary steps to be taken in order for the Czech Republic to comply with the international standards. On the top of that, the paper makes its goal to evaluate the role of the international community and its tools in addressing the issue of discrimination against Roma children in the educational system in the Czech Republic.

ŠRÁMEK, PETR (CHINA IN POST-COLD WAR POLITICS: A PARTIAL POWER?)

University of Economics, Prague

In my paper, I would like to explore the nature of power exerted over developing countries by the People's Republic of China in the post-Cold War era. David Shambaugh famously introduced the concept of "Partial Power" as a sui generis sort of actor in international relations. I will shed light on the concept using several defining events for Chinese foreign policy.

TREJBAL, VÁCLAV (RUSSIAN ECONOMY AFTER CRIMEA: CHINA'S ENERGY APPENDAGE?)

University of Economics, Prague

Ever since the fall of the Berlin Wall, Russia has sought alliance with European and American countries in order to kick-start, modernize and rejuvenate its economy and overcome its traditional backwardness, a task repeatedly stated as a foreign policy priority number one. The Western vector remained the bedrock of Russia's external relations eventhroughout the presidency of Dmitri Medvedev who professed a need to rebalance Russian orientation in favour of Asia in order to develop far-flung and sparsely populated parts of the country in the East Siberia and Far East. This has continued under Vladimir Putin's third term in office. After Russia's annexation of Crimea, many preconditions of the modernization driven by Western markets, their standards, capital, knowhow and technologies were put in doubt – and the Asian vector of development comes to the fore once again. Can Russia wean itself offEurope and fully reorient it's economy towards Asia? And what are the consequences for Russian foreign policy?

WILK, KLAUDIA (THE POLITICS OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN TANZANIA IN THE POST – UJAMAA PERIOD)

Jagiellonian University, Kraków

Zanzibar And Tanganyika Became United Republic Of Tanzania In 1964. Since Then African Socialism Named *Ujamaa* has been widely spread in this country. After the collapse of *Ujamaa* in the mid-1980s, Tanzania has experienced increasing activity of different religious adherents and institutions that were connected to the economic and political liberalization. Since the late 1990s, initiatives have been launched to establish inter – religious cooperation in order to prevent Tanzania's tense religious relations from escalating. Moreover, they were supposed to promote of interfaith activities and focus on the role of religion in development, as well as the tolerance and dialogue as part of the vision for mission among Western liberal churches. The adoption of an African socialist approach was accompanied by the nationalization of education and health facilities belonging to the religious institutions. After the independence religious institutions have become part of a growing field which has repositioned itself toward the multiple opportunities and expectations. Establishing apex bodies to coordinate with each other and manage their relationships with government. The purpose of this study is to situate religious institutions within a framework of civil society relations in order to outline the relations of religious institutions to political conduct and current democratic developments. Moreover, in this article the author will describe manner in which religious actors in urban Tanzania have repositioned themselves in relation to the discourse, practices, and market opportunities triggered by globalization and transnational development.

ŽALEK, LUKÁŠ (EUROMAIDAN AND THE UKRAINIAN CRISIS OF DOMESTIC POLICY IN THE IR CONTEXT)

University of Economics, Prague

The abandoning of association process just before the forthcoming Eastern Partnership summit in Vilnius caused a deep internal political crisis in Ukraine and massive violent clashes broke out between the opposition and security forces. Whereas western public comprehended the riots as fight for democratic rights, pro-European policy and as resistance against unpopular president Yanukovich, on the contrary strong critical voices were heard in Russia about the shady side of Euromaidan, activities of the neo-fascist Right Sector and revival of controversial Bandera's legacy. The domestic crisis led to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, escalated into armed conflict between Ukrainian and Russian-speaking regions of Ukraine and finally meant a significant worsening relations between the West and the Russian Federation. The aim of this paper is to analyse these tumultuous events and put them into the context of current international relations.

REVIEWED CONFERENCE PROGRAM

(Only the participants, who delivered their presentation, are listed)

8:30 - 9:20 REGISTRATION (RB 203)	
Please note that registration will be closed at 9:30	
9:30 - 10:00 OPENING SESSION (RB 209)	
Štěpánka Zemanová	
Head of the Jan Masaryk Centre for International Studies, UEP	
Štěpán Müller	
Dean, Faculty of International Relations, UEP	
10:00 - 10:30 CONFERENCE OPENING REMARKS (RB 209)	
Petr Kypr	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic	
10:30 - 12:00 PANEL SESSION	
Section I	International Actors in post-Cold War World Politics: Continuity and Change
Panel I	Traditional actors in post-Cold War international politics (RB 204)
Chair	Libor Beneš
Presenter	Petr Sramek
10:30 - 10:50	China in Post-Cold War Politics: A Partial Power?
Presenter	Pavel Dostal
11:05 - 11:25	Chinese economic diplomacy in the SADC: "Resources for infrastructure" agreements
Presenter	Miroslava Micekova
11:40 - 12:00	Transformation of the NATO in time
Section II	An Ever Closer Union or l'Europe des Patries: Post-Cold War European Politics
Panel I	Contemporary policies of the EU (RB 205)
Chair	Jan M. Rolenc
Presenter	Sunday Shabu Danladi
10:30 - 11:00	The Clash of European Civilization Integration Policy Re-model in the EU? The emerging Enigma in Europe'
Presenter	Martina Belmonte
11:15 - 11:45	The Blue Card in the context of EU immigration policy: a comparison between Italy and Britain

12:15 - 13:15 KEYNOTE ADDRESS (RB 209)

Libor Beneš

visiting lecturer, scholar

13:15 - 14:15 LUNCH BREAK

Academic Club (university restaurant), Café Bar Deštník, university canteens ...

14:30 - 16:00 PANEL SESSION

Section I International Actors in post-Cold War World Politics: Continuity and Change

Panel II New actors in IR? (RB 204)

Chair Sardor Usmanov

Presenter 14:30 - 14:45	Anna Cichecka Active women's movements as a new actor in the socio-political sphere of the state - the case of Tanzania
Presenter 14:55 - 15:10	Klaudia Wilk The Politics of Religious Institutions in Tanzania in the post – ujamaa period
Presenter 15:20 - 15:35	Lenka Porazikova Religious Influence On Making Foreign Policy in Czech and Slovak Republics
Presenter 15:45 - 16:00	Marcela Demkova The Rising Power of Transnational Organized Crime

Section II An Ever Closer Union or l'Europe des Patries: Post-Cold War European Politics

Panel II EU as an actor in IR? (RB 205)

Chair Emil Voráček

Presenter 14:30 - 15:00	Jerzy Kacala Legacy of the Cold War as a source of obstacles in the proces of improvement of defence capabilities of the integrated Europe
Presenter 15:15 - 15:45	Marketa Novotna & Alzbeta Kucharova EU as a framing actor: the Schengen Enlargement

16:00 - 16:30 COFFEE BREAK

16:30 - 18:00 PANEL SESSION

Section I International Actors in post-Cold War World Politics: Continuity and Change

Panel III The role of public sphere in IR (RB 204)

Chair Radim Sršeň

Presenter 16:30 - 16:50	Jan Blazek Democratisation of International Politics: International Public Sphere
Presenter 17:05 - 17:25	Olga Gizatullina International relations as subject of publications of the Russian and American mass media (on the example of Russian Reporter and Time magazines)
Presenter 17:40 - 18:00	Karolina Sklebena 25 years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: the Right to Education of Roma Children in the Czech Republic

Section II An Ever Closer Union or l'Europe des Patries: Post-Cold War European Politics

Panel III Central and Eastern Europe in IR (RB 205)

Chair Emil Voráček

Presenter 16:30 - 16:50	Michaela Markova Evolution of Czech-based multinational enterprises
Presenter 17:05 - 17:25	Vaclav Trejbal Russian economy after Crimea: China's energy appendage?
Presenter 17:40 - 18:00	Lukas Zalek Euromaidan and the Ukrainian crisis of domestic policy in the IR context

18:30 - 20:00 GLASS OF WINE (RB 207)

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