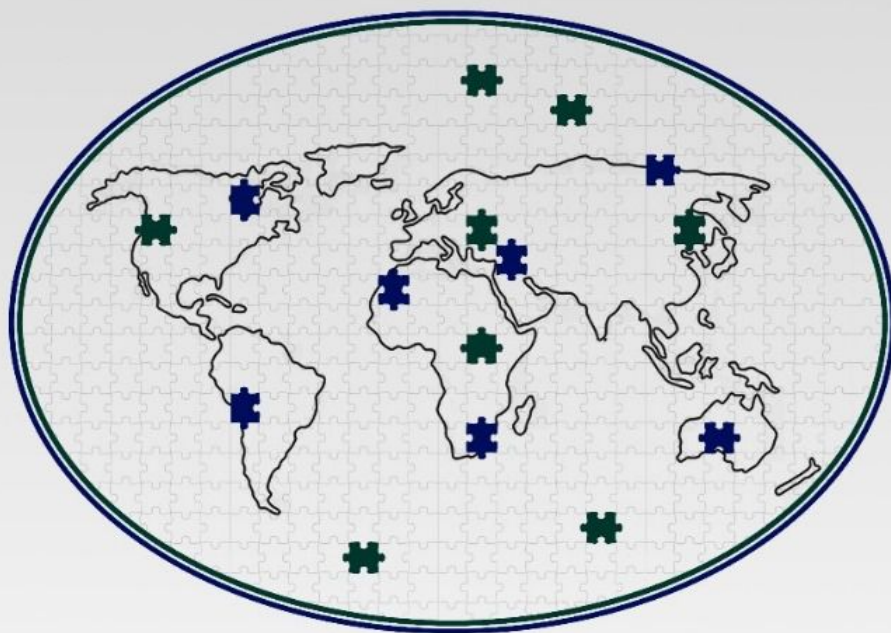


Patroni:

Międzynarodowa Konferencja

„Nowy porządek międzynarodowy: in statu nascendi”



Olsztyn, 11-12.06.2024

Patroni medialni:

2ND International Scientific Conference 2024, Olsztyn, Poland



2ND International Scientific Conference:

„New World Order: in Statu Nascendi”

**CONFERENCE ABSTRACT
BOOKLET**

Prepared by

Dr. Magdalena Kumelska-Koniecko &

Dr. Faisal Javaid

Jointly Organized by

Institute of Political Science

University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland

and

Department of International Relations

Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology in Karachi, Pakistan

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- Igor Urbański

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

2. International Scientific Conference:

New World Order: in statu nascendi

11-12 June 2024, Faculty of Social Science,
Dybowskiego Street 13

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY 1 – 11 JUNE 2024

10.00-13.00 **Registration** (ground floor)

11.00-11.30 **Ceremonial Opening of the Conference** (room B0.07/MS TEAMS)

- **prof. dr. Arkadiusz Żukowski**, Director Institute of Political Science Faculty of Social Sciences University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn
- **prof. dr. Paweł Wielgosz**, Vice-Rector University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn
- **prof. dr. Zabta Khan Shinwari**, Vice-Chancellor Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology
- **dr. Syed Shaahbudin**, Director Department of International Relations Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology
- **prof. dr. Joanna Ostrouch - Kamińska**, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn
- **Mr. Maciej Pisarski**, Ambassador of the Republic of Poland in Islamabad

11.30-12.45 **Plenary Session** (room B0.07/MS TEAMS)

„New World Order Transformation: Challenges and Opportunities”

Chairman: **prof. dr. Arkadiusz Żukowski**

- **prof. dr. Zabta Khan Shinwari**, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, *Emerging Paradigms: Dual-Use Education and Global Biosecurity Obligations in the New World Order*
- **prof. dr. Shaista Tabassum**, University of Karachi, *Security as Prime Concern of State in New World Order.*
- **prof. dr. Fernando Fita-Ortega**, University of Valencia, *The Role of Non-State Actors in Promoting Labour Fundamental Rights*
- **prof. dr. Armen Sahakian**, National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia, *Geopolitical Discourse from Armenia: Sociological Analysis*
- **prof. dr. Arkadiusz Żukowski**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *what for is Diplomacy Now? Difficult Questions and More Difficult Answers*

12.45-13.15 **Coffee break** (3rd floor)

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Thematic Sections

- 13.15-14.45 **Panel 1** (room B0.07/MS TEAMS)
- 13.15-14.45 **Panel 2** (room A2.02)
- 13.15-14.45 **Panel 3** (room A2.03)
- 15.00-16.30 **Panel 4** (room A2.04)
- 15.00-16.30 **Panel 5** (room B0.07/MS TEAMS)
- 15.00-16.30 **Panel 6** (room A2.02/MS TEAMS)
- 17.00 **Dinner** (Hotel Park, Warszawska Street 119)

DAY 2- 12 JUNE 2024

- 11.00-12.30 **Panel 7** (room A2.03/MS TEAMS)
- 11.00-12.30 **Panel 8** (room A2.04/ MS TEAMS)
- 11.00-12.30 **Panel 9** (room A2.02/MS TEAMS)
- 12.30-14.00 **Panel 10** (room A2.04/ ZOOM)
- 12.30-14.00 **Panel 11** (room A2.03 MS TEAMS)
- 12.30-14.00 **Panel 12** (room A2.02/ MS TEAMS)
- 14.00-14.30 **Closing Ceremony** (room B0.06)

DETAILED PROGRAMME

DAY 1: 11 JUNE 2024 (13.15-16.30, Warsaw Time)

Panel 1. Refleksje nad transformacją porządku międzynarodowego (room B0.07/MS TEAMS)

Chairman: **prof. dr. Maciej Hartliński**

- **prof. dr. Maciej Raś**, University of Warsaw, *Zachód i Rosja wobec ładu europejskiego w XXI wieku w świetle zachodniego dyskursu akademickiego*
- **prof. dr. Wojciech T. Modzelewski**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Paradyplomacja w naukach politycznych i stosunkach międzynarodowych – istota i stan badań*
- **prof. dr. Maciej Hartliński**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Rola przywódców politycznych w kształtowaniu nowego porządku międzynarodowego*
- **dr. Wojciech Łysek**, The Polish Academy of Science, *Niemcy i Polska wobec wojny w Ukrainie 2014-2024 w ujęciu teorii adaptacji*
- **dr. Rafał Kwieciński**, Jagiellonian University, *Chiny a kształtujący się nowy ład światowy*
- **MA. Maciej Wojewódka**, Polish Geopolitical Association, *Historia matematyczna i cykliczne aspekty społeczno-gospodarcze, a nadchodzące zmiany w porządku międzynarodowym*

Panel 2. Transformacja porządku międzynarodowego w ujęciach socjologicznych (room A2.02/ MS TEAMS)

Chairman: **prof. dr. Marcin Chelminiak**

- **prof. dr. Marek Sokołowski**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Lokalny wymiar, globalne oddziaływanie. Kultura popularna jako soft power wybranych państw Dalekiego Wschodu. Casus Japonii i Korei Południowej*
- **prof. dr. Katarzyna Maciejewska-Mieszkowska**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Kryzys na granicy polsko-białoruskiej w ocenie społecznej Polaków*
- **prof. dr. Marcin Chelminiak**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Ład międzynarodowy z perspektywy teorii feministycznej*
- **dr. Katarzyna Cieplińska**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Ukraińscy pisarze wobec toczącej się wojny*
- **dr. Stefan M. Marcinkiewicz**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *social media, dezinformacja i panika moralna na przykładzie zamieszek w Elku (1 I 2017)*

Panel 3. Wyzwania stojące przed mocarstwami regionalnymi w obliczu kształtowania się nowego porządku międzynarodowego (room A2.03)

Chairman: **prof. dr. Waldemar Tomaszewski**

- **prof. dr. Aleksander Głogowski**, Jagiellonian University, *Pakistan po wyborach z lutego 2024 w nowej sytuacji międzynarodowej*
- **prof. dr. Waldemar Tomaszewski**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Unia Europejska wobec wojny w Ukrainie*
- **assoc. prof. dr. Wojciech Kotowicz**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Relacje rosyjsko-chińskie w warunkach wojny w Ukrainie*
- **dr. Norbert Slenzok**, University of Zielona Góra, *Czy realizm ofensywny jest właściwy do analizy rywalizacji amerykańsko-chińskiej? Perspektywa ekonomii politycznej.*
- **Mateusz Dąbrowski**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Wycofanie wojsk amerykańskich z Afganistanu – powstanie Islamskiego Emiratu Afganistanu*

Panel 4. Wyzwania i zagrożenia nowego porządku międzynarodowego (room A2.04)

Chairwomen: **assoc. prof. Karolina Tybuchowska-Hartlińska**

- **prof. dr. Krystyna Leszczyńska-Wichmanowska**, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, *Uchodźczynie wojenne z Ukrainy w Polsce. Trauma i adaptacja*
- **assoc. prof. Karolina Tybuchowska-Hartlińska**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Rola samorządu lokalnego w rozwiązywaniu kryzysu uchodźców po inwazji rosyjskiej na Ukrainę - wyzwania i zagrożenia*
- **dr. Michał Dąbrowski**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Wprowadzenie sankcji jako przykład procesu deinstytucjonalizacji porządku międzynarodowego z perspektywy nadgranicza polsko – białoruskiego*
- **dr. Diana Mościcka**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Przedsięwzięcia profilaktyczno-informacyjne polskiej Policji realizowane z uchodźcami z Ukrainy*
- **Igor Rapicki**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Szantaż żywnościowy jako element polityki zglobalizowanego świata, na przykładzie wojny na Ukrainie*

Panel 5. Poland-Pakistan Relations: Historical Perspectives and Contemporary Collaborations (room B0.07/MS TEAMS)

Chairman: **dr. Asghar Ali Dashti**

- **dr. Asghar Ali Dashti**, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, *Beyond Mountains and Skies: Building Bridges of Friendship and Mutual Understanding Between Pakistan and Poland*
- **dr. Faisal Javaid, Sabeen Azam**, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, *The Trajectory of Peace Prosperity and Polity: A Comparative Study of Poland and Pakistan*

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- **dr. Zahid ul Hassan**, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, *Pakistan-Poland Strategic Relations Through the History*
- **Muhammad Ismail**, Karakorum International University, *Dynamics of Poland-Pakistan Relations: Historical Perspective and Contemporary Challenges in the 21st Century*
- **Shafiqat Rasool**, International Islamic University Islamabad, *Cultural Convergence: Uniting Poland and Pakistan Through People-to-People Engagement*

Panel 6. Zagrożenia militarne i pozamilitarne w obliczu kształtowania się nowego porządku międzynarodowego (room A2.02/MS TEAMS)

Chairman: **dr. Piotr Lotarski**

- **dr. Justyna Olędzka**, University in Białystok, *Miejsce Białorusi w systemie bezpieczeństwa regionalnego w latach 2020-2024*
- **dr. Piotr Lotarski**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Zaangażowanie sił pokojowych ONZ w rozwiązywanie konfliktu arabsko-izraelskiego. Przeszłość, terażniejszość, perspektywy*
- **dr. Tomasz Gajowniczek**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Zagrożenia cybernetyczne w kształtującym się nowym porządku światowym*
- **MA. Karolina Pirianowicz**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Represje polityczne na Białorusi jako wyzwanie dla bezpieczeństwa regionalnego*

DAY 2: 12 JUNE 2024 (11.00-14.00, Warsaw Time)

Panel 7. Military and Non-Military Threats in the Face of the Establishment of the New International Order (room A2.03/MS TEAMS)

Chairman: **dr. Muhammad Arif Khan**

- **dr. Muhammad Arif Khan, Khushboo Farid**, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, *Nanotechnologies and AI Weapons: Evaluating Military and Non-Military Threats in the New International Order and Global Power Relations*
- **dr. Amina Khan**, Institute of Strategic Studies in Islamabad, *The Rise of Transnational Terrorist Groups and their Impact on the Global Order*
- **dr. Syed Sibtain Hussain Shah**, National University of Modern Languages in Islamabad, *The Resurrection of Militant Groups in Afghanistan: Evaluating the Role of Non-State Actors in the New International Order (2021-2024)*
- **Muhammad Faisal Sadiq**, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, *Non-Traditional Maritime Security in Global South and Challenges for 'Blue Order': Connecting the Dots*
- **Zurab Bezhanishvili**, International Community for Georgia Development and the Progress, *Navigating the Post-Global Landscape: Challenges, Threats, and Strategies for the New International Order*

Panel 8. Challenges Facing Regional Powers in the Face of the Formation of a New International Order (room A2.04/MS TEAMS)

Chairwomen: **dr. Magdalena Kumelska-Koniecko**

- **assoc. prof. Murat Aslan**, Hasan Kalyoncu University, *Mending the Negative Patterns in Alliance Dynamics: The Turkish-American Re-Normalization*
- **dr. Tunç Demirtaş**, Mersin University of Mersin, *Israel's Post-Arab Spring Security Architecture: Realigning Strategies in East Africa*
- **dr. Kaan Devecioglu**, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, *The Global Competition and Cooperation at the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait and Türkiye's Strategy (2011 – 2021)*
- **dr. Hazar Vural Jane, dr. Murat Jane**, İstanbul Aydın University, *Türkiye's Role in the Resolution Process of International Problems and Crises: The Case of Antalya Diplomacy Forum*
- **dr. Magdalena Kumelska-Koniecko**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *The War in Gaza: Gamechanger of the New Order in the Middle East?*

Panel 9. The Impact of the US-China-Russia Rivalry on the Architecture of International Security at the Global and Regional Levels (room A2.02/MS TEAMS)

Chairman: **prof. dr. Krzysztof Żęgota**

- **prof. dr Zeynab Farhadi**, Hong Kong Chu Hai College, *The Belt and Road Initiative: A Strategic Tool Reshaping China's Role in the International Order*
- **prof. dr. Manzoor Khan Afridi**, International Islamic University in Islamabad, *Belt and Road Initiative: Navigating between Interdependence and China's Global Strategy*
- **prof. dr. Krzysztof Żęgota**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *Pakistan and Southern Asia in Foreign and Security Policy of the Russian Federation*
- **assoc. prof. Degefe Gemechu**, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, *US, China, and Russia Rivalry in Selected African States in the Context of the New World Order: Implication of Peace and Stability*
- **dr. Robert Czulda**, University of Lodz, *China's Growing Military Presence in the South Pacific - Implications for Indo-Pacific and Global World Order*

Panel 10. The New International Order as a Chance for the Development of the Global South Countries (room A2.04/ ZOOM)

Chairman: **dr. Khalid Rahman**

- **dr. Safdar Sohail**, *Human Civilizations: From Ethnocentrism to Inclusive Socio-Political Structures*
- **dr. Syed Tahir Hijazi**, MY University, *Toward an Equitable Financial Governance: Global South as the Engine of International Economic Growth*
- **dr. Fang Du**, Sichuan University, *Multilateral Mechanisms and Alliances for Inclusive Development*
- **Brig. Said Nazir** (rtd.), Security Analyst, *Alternate Security Frameworks for a Peaceful World*

Panel 11. The New International Order as a Chance for the Development of the Global South Countries (room A2.03/MS TEAMS)

Chairman: **dr. Mamnoon Ahmed Khan**

- **dr. Amir Ahmed Farooqui**, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, *Systematic Deprivation and New Economic Order: Pouring Skilled Workers and Educated Youngsters from Periphery to Core*
- **dr. Noor Fatima**, International Islamic University in Islamabad, *Global South and Neoliberal Development Strategies: Political Economy Perspective of Policies and crises*
- **dr. Syed Shuja Uddin**, Federal Urdu University Arts, Sciences and Technology, *BRICS PLUS Reshaping a New World Order: A Case Study to Global South*

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- **Furqan Ahmed**, South Asia Research Institute for Minorities, *Regional Powers in Transition: Navigating the Challenges and Opportunities of the Evolving International Order*
- **Nuzhat Tariq, Maryam Anwar**, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, *The New International Order as a Chance for the Development of the Global South Countries*

Panel 12. The Impact of the US-China-Russia Rivalry on the Architecture of International Security at the Global and Regional Levels (room A2.02/MS TEAMS)

Chairman: **dr. Faisal Javaid**

- **prof. dr. Zeynab Farhadi**, Hong Kong Chu Hai College, *The Belt and Road Initiative: A Strategic Tool Reshaping China's Role in the International Order*
- **dr. Maliha Zeba Khan**, National University of Modern Languages in Islamabad, *Emerging Regional Security Construct of Indian Ocean Region: A Geopolitical Chessboard of the US, China and Russia*
- **dr. Aswini Kumar**, National Chengchi University, *Post-Westphalian Technopolar World Trajectory: Can Governments Navigate Through Challenges, Prospects and Ethics of Neo-Geopolitical Actors?*
- **Yasir Ali**, University of Karachi, *The Strategic Implications of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) for US Interests in South Asia*
- **Syed Sabir Muhammad**, Air University in Islamabad, *Normative Equilibrium in the Emerging Global Order: Sino-US Perceptions on Multilateralism (2013-2023)*

**ADDRESSES OF NETWORK PLACES OF PARTICULAR PARTS OF THE
CONFERENCE**

CONFERENCE PART	ONLINE ADDRESS	TECHNICAL SUPPORT
Conference Opening	https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_YTk5ZDRhZmItNjIhYi00YWMxLTkzODAtYTMzMjBiOTJlNTk4%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22258bd77a-7bbb-44db-855d-0833ab813c1b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%2259bc1c2b-b1d3-4896-b687-67eca123bf5b%22%7d	Tomasz Gajowniczek +48 661 972 096
Plenary Session: <i>„New World Order Transformation: Challenges and Opportunities”</i>	https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_YTk5ZDRhZmItNjIhYi00YWMxLTkzODAtYTMzMjBiOTJlNTk4%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22258bd77a-7bbb-44db-855d-0833ab813c1b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%2259bc1c2b-b1d3-4896-b687-67eca123bf5b%22%7d	Tomasz Gajowniczek +48 661 972 096
Panel 1: <i>„Refleksje nad transformacją porządku międzynarodowego”</i>	https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_YTNmZjExMmUtOGUyOS00YWY0LWJiMjQYTBiYmViZWZhYTFi%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22258bd77a-7bbb-44db-855d-0833ab813c1b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22293b907f9-577b-4032-ae3a-d8249914723d%22%7d	Maciej Hartliński + 48 502 710 307

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<p>Panel 5: „Poland-Pakistan Relations: Historical Perspectives and Contemporary Collaborations”</p>	<p>https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_ODlhYjE3MzItM2Q5Yi00MDBkLWJmNzktYzM4Zjg0NTA2MDhh%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22258bd77a-7bbb-44db-855d-0833ab813c1b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223078f4be-7031-4c23-bece-6f02309fe787%22%7d</p>	<p>Magdalena Kumelska- Koniecko +48 608 702 267</p>
<p>Panel 6: „Zagrożenia militarne i pozamilitarne w obliczu kształtowania się nowego porządku międzynarodowego”</p>	<p>https://teams.microsoft.com/l/channel/19%3A0IYvJGr3tKF9AWuwzISONwbW4oj1bWmLRAGtWkg2S_k1%40thread.tacv2/?groupId=27ac90be-f5fb-4584-b612-6fd3db17fd9d&tenantId=258bd77a-7bbb-44db-855d-0833ab813c1b</p>	<p>Piotr Lotarski +48 603 407 771</p>
<p>Panel 7: „Military and Non-military Threats in the Face of the Establishment of the New International Order”</p>	<p>https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_MTQ1NmJhNTktMGU4NC00YzcxLTg4YWItZGJjYzQ1NzZiYmQy%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2275df096c-8b72-48e4-9b91-cbf79d87ee3a%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%2217767d57-4dda-4af3-877d-12db07704336%22%7d</p>	<p>Muhammad Arif Khan +92 333 3252005</p>
<p>Panel 8: „Challenges Facing Regional Powers in the Face of the Formation of a New International order”</p>	<p>https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_ZGVINzZiZGQtMzhmNC00MWZiLWJmNGQtY2FmMDY1ZmNhZDRm%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22258bd77a-7bbb-44db-855d-0833ab813c1b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a</p>	<p>Magdalena Kumelska- Koniecko +48 608 702 267</p>

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Panel 9: „The Impact of the US-China-Russia Rivalry on the Architecture of International Security at the Global and Regional Levels”	https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_MTJhMzYxMDQtOTQ4NC00OTY1LTk2MDctOWZlZmIxZDRINGNI%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22258bd77a-7bbb-44db-855d-0833ab813c1b%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%221a7e2d4e-8756-44be-b72d-9338f1451d7b%22%7d	Krzysztof Żęgota +48 505 456 523
Panel 10 „The New International Order as a Chance for the Development of the Global South Countries”	https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81821782263?pwd=1KUa3Cftb3bDYDwaMSDBCUVVvFE8nN.1 Meeting ID: 818 2178 2263 Passcode: 787102	Faisal Javaid +92 321 2805379 Shafaq Sarfaraz
Panel 11: „The New International Order as a Chance for the Development of the Global South Countries”	https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_NjE1ZGE3NjUtOWM4Yy00Y2E0LThjMDktNjdiOGZjMGEwMzVj%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2275df096c-8b72-48e4-9b91-cbf79d87ee3a%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22a2740152-34d9-473b-b876-4b45bff65f13%22%7d	Muhammad Arif Khan +92 333 3252005
Panel 12: „The Impact of the US-China-Russia Rivalry on the Architecture of International Security at the Global and Regional Levels”	https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_YjNjYmVkNmItYmNjNi00ZTRkLTk5NTAtZGQyNjBjMWIwOWYw%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2275df096c-8b72-48e4-9b91-cbf79d87ee3a%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a	Faisal Javaid +92 321 2805379

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CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

China's Growing Military Presence in the South Pacific - Implications for Indo-Pacific and Global World Order

Robert Czulda, Dr, Uniwersytet Łódzki, Poland. rczulda@uni.lodz.pl.

Abstract

The agreement signed in April 2022 on security cooperation between China (People's Republic of China) and the Solomon Islands serves as a further evidence of Beijing's growing political and military involvement in the South Pacific. China's activity focuses also on Kiribati, Vanuatu, and Papua New Guinea. Since around 2015, media have reported on officially private Chinese companies interested in investing in ports and airports in the region. In the Indo-Pacific region, Beijing is carrying out a series of economic, political, and military actions both in the South Pacific and to the west, through the Indian Ocean to Africa and the Middle East. This leads to growing concerns from countries that consider these waters as an exclusive zone of their influence, such as Australia and, above all, the United States. Chinese warships are already patrolling waters near Australia. Former Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison even went so far as to say that Australia is in its most challenging geopolitical position since the outbreak of World War II. The paper presents Chinese diplomatic, economic, and military activities in the South Pacific, their impact on the existing security architecture, as well as counter-moves primarily from the United States and Australia. It is argued that a growing military-related rivalry between China and the United States in the Indo-Pacific region will also not bypass the South Pacific, which is undoubtedly less significant than, for example, Southeast Asia, but still has its importance, which Beijing will seek to exploit.

Navigating the Post-Global Landscape: Challenges, Threats, and Strategies for the New International Order

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Abstract

In the evolving landscape of the post-global world, challenges and threats to the new international order loom ominously. A pervasive sense of impending crisis permeates global affairs, as traditional structures and entities face unprecedented strains. International organizations, once seen as pillars of cooperation, find themselves grappling with inefficiencies and waning effectiveness. Civil societies, reflective of a dynamic and interconnected world, are undergoing transformative modifications, questioning established norms. Governments, traditionally relied upon for stability and governance, confront the erosion of their functions amid the complexities of the emerging order. The fragility of these established systems raises profound concerns about their ability to navigate the challenges ahead. Amidst this turmoil, the specter of a global crisis appears imminent, threatening the very fabric of international relations. However, amid the prevailing uncertainties, my research endeavors to chart a course towards averting catastrophe. Delving into strategies that can serve as beacons in this turbulent era, my paper aims to explore innovative approaches to safeguarding international order. It addresses the critical question of how humanity can collectively rise above impending challenges, proposing solutions that extend beyond the limitations of failing institutions. By examining the potential transformations of civil societies and redefining the roles of governments, my research contributes to a discourse focused not only on identifying threats but on proactively constructing a resilient global framework. Through a careful examination of viable strategies, my paper strives to offer a roadmap for mitigating risks and steering the world away from the brink of a catastrophic unraveling. In the midst of impending crisis, my work stands as a beacon of hope, emphasizing the agency of collective human action in shaping a more secure and sustainable future.

Dynamics of Poland-Pakistan Relations: Historical Perspective and Contemporary Challenges in the 21st century

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Abstract

A complicated historical trajectory characterized by diplomatic interactions and shifting geopolitical environments has been followed by the bilateral relations between Poland and Pakistan. The aim of this study is to present a thorough examination of the dynamics that define the relationship between Poland and Pakistan, covering everything from historical viewpoints to current issues in the twenty-first century. Since both countries were a part of different geopolitical blocs during the Cold War, these interactions have a historical component. There were attempts in the post-Cold War era to fortify relations through political and economic collaboration, despite ideological disagreements, and diplomatic lines were kept open Poland and Pakistan each face distinct problems in the twenty-first century that affect their bilateral relations. Their engagement is changing due to a variety of circumstances, including global shifts in power relations, economic factors, and worries about regional security. The impact of these modern issues on diplomatic discussions, trade, and cross-cultural interactions between the two countries is examined in this research. The research is based on the Interests and potential areas of collaboration, such as counterterrorism operations, trade collaborations, and cultural exchanges. By reviewing both countries' role in regional and international forums critically, it highlights both areas of convergence and disparity. The study summarizes the historical and current facets of relations between Poland and Pakistan, providing the understanding of the obstacles and possibilities that characterize their diplomatic interaction in the twenty-first century.

Pakistan-Poland Strategic Relations through the History

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Abstract

Peculiar geopolitical circumstances of post WW-II compelled the gallant and talented Polish air warriors to endure double jeopardy as they not only became homeless but also suffered betrayal. Earning professional contracts with resource scarce nascent state of Pakistan for establishing its Air Force was like a dream come true. The Polish contingent of 30 airmen under the leadership of Sqn Ldr Wladyslaw Turowicz, a test pilot himself, landed at Karachi in 1948 to lay foundations of RPAF. His remarkable wife Ms Zofia also taught para-gliding to RPAF cadets. Polish airmen were not only extensively trained, possessed latest knowledge about airmanship and very skillful but also brought with them rich war experiences of WW-II. In view of subsequent course of events it can be hypothesized that they not only established operational, training, maintenance and air transport facilities for RPAF but also played significant role in establishing space program, missile technology and national airline of Pakistan. Review of the available literature reveals that so far very few writers have ventured into the subject; however, the detailed extent of their contributions has not been explored. Therefore, major objectives of this historical descriptive research are firstly, to explore true extent of their contributions in respective fields of service secondly; to probe that is present edifice of excellence of PAF built on the prowess of Polish aviators? Thirdly, to navigate their services in other fields as well, and lastly, to produce a qualitative and quantitative manuscript while utilizing primary and secondary sources.

Key Words: Homeless, Betrayed, Polish Aviators, RPAF, Skillful, Missile technology, Space program.

Geopolitical discourse from Armenia: Sociological analysis

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the current socio-political situation of the Republic of Armenia, which examines historical aspects, today's challenges and the future of Armenia, which depends on the development of external and internal factors. To determine this situation, it is necessary to take into account the historical and cultural base of Armenia, as well as the geographical position in the region and, most importantly, the human potential of the country. Armenia was and remains a monostate, where mainly Armenians live, in small numbers Yezidis, Molokans, Russians and others. Considering this fact, we consider it necessary to note that human potential plays an important factor in the development of life in Armenia as a whole in the age of globalization. Summing up, we consider it necessary to note that there must be a just world in the region, where all peoples, including the Armenian, must live in peace and security. Only in peace can a people prosper, develop and strive for progress.

Systematic Deprivation and New Economic order: Pouring skilled workers and educated youngsters from periphery to core

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Abstract

The relocation of highly skilled labor and educated graduates towards core countries has long been a recognized global migration trend. This global movement, especially from the south, is driven by the allure of promising employment prospects that is growing and generating global disparity between economic centers and peripheral economies. This system crafting a new economic order that may have potential to lead to a ‘systematic deprivation’ of the world economic system. This study aims to examining how economies for peripheral countries like Pakistan largely affected by mass migration of human capital and how local economies are suffering from it. At the same time, the core countries are experiencing more development due to persistent migration. By shedding light on this issue, the research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of how local economies are adversely affected by global policies established by international institutions. Key words: Migration, new economic order, human capital, systematic deprivation.

Beyond Mountains and Skies: Building Bridges of Friendship and Mutual Understanding Between Pakistan and Poland

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Abstract

Beyond Mountains and Skies: Building Bridges of Friendship and Mutual Understanding Between Pakistan and Poland Pakistan and Poland have faced challenges due to their geographical locations but have also benefited from strategic positioning, accessing vital trade routes and fostering cultural exchanges. Despite being caught in conflicts not of their making, Pakistan and Poland have shown resilience and avenues for collaboration. Since 1962, Pakistan and Poland have maintained cordial relations, yet the true potential of this relationship remains largely untapped. The current bilateral trade volume more than \$370 million, favoring Pakistani exporters, hints at vast opportunities for growth, especially in renewable energy, IT, and textiles. This paper examines the dynamic landscape of their relationship, exploring the various pathways that have fostered friendship and mutual understanding. Firstly, the paper examines the historical threads that bind the two nations. Secondly, it illuminates the vibrant tapestry of artistic expressions that bridge the cultural divide. Moving beyond history and art, the paper analyzes the crucial role of education and civil society in strengthening people-to-people links. Finally, it will envision a future where Pakistan and Poland continue to build upon their existing friendship. It will propose concrete steps for further collaboration in areas such as cultural exchanges, academic partnerships, and joint initiatives.

Nanotechnologies and AI Weapons: Evaluating Military and Non-Military Threats in the New International Order and Global Power Relations

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Abstract

As the international community grapples with the establishment of a new world order, the intersection of nanotechnologies and military advancements emerges as an essential theme. Nanotechnology presents a paradigm shift with significant advantages and concerns, anticipating transformative changes across various industries, with the military domain standing out as a frontier for its revolutionary potential. This research explores the transformative impact of nanotechnologies on the global military landscape, focusing on AI weapons and their role in shaping the behaviors of world powers. Military research and development in nanotechnologies are advancing swiftly, presenting both significant advantages and concerns. AI, micro robots, and advanced biological weapons, born of Nano technological innovation, pose challenges to stability and arms control, transcending traditional paradigms. The significance of this research lies in its exploration of the multifaceted implications of military nanotechnologies on international relations and global security. By analyzing the potential advantages and risks associated with these advancements, the paper contributes to understanding the role of nanotechnologies, examining how these technologies may reshape geopolitical landscapes, potentially surpassing nuclear weapons in lethality and expanding their use in diverse conflict zones. This paper addresses critical questions surrounding the strategic imperative for states to excel in acquiring nanotechnologies. The study evaluates whether the integration of nanotechnologies in military capabilities can effectively maintain the balance of power between states or, conversely, contribute to an arms race and amplify non-traditional security threats, particularly in the realm of artificial intelligence. Furthermore, why does the intersection of nanotechnologies and AI introduce non-traditional security concerns, posing a potential serious threat to national security? This study highlights the need for strategic planning to leverage nanotechnologies and emphasizes the crucial role of international cooperation in mitigating potential threats. It underscores the necessity for responsibly and

securely integrating these technologies into the evolving dynamics of the new international order.

The Strategic Implications of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) for US Interests in South Asia

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Abstract

China's Belt and Road Initiative has gained the attention of regional players in the international arena of politics. Many scholars and experts interpret the BRI initiative in multiple ways in terms of pursuing China's interests. Initiated in 2013, the BRI aims at China's global connectivity. It ranges from the geographic mass coverage to the cultural ties. It undertakes a large swath of the globe with initiatives that enhance connectivity throughout Eurasia and beyond to strengthen China's security and economic interests through development projects. Thus, the BRI is an umbrella project that undertakes multiple projects designed to promote the flow of goods, investments, and people. The new connections fostered by the BRI could trigger the balance of power in the region. It could challenge the traditional allied forces in the various parts of the project, such as South Asia. Historically, the United States has been the key influencer in South Asia. China's plan to connect the Central Asian states through China-Pakistan Economic Corridor may have strategic implications for America. This study primarily analyses the strategic impact of China's BRI on US interests in South Asia. The study focuses on the geostrategic aspect of the BRI initiative. The economic and political characteristics of the BRI initiatives highlight the underlying geostrategic importance in the completion of projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Therefore, the study also analyses the Indo-Pacific counterstrategy of the United States. The study's findings will explore the balance of power in the region with China's exceeding presence and the USA's response. Keywords: BRI, Geostrategic, Indo-Pacific, South Asia, Sino-US.

Regional Powers in Transition: Navigating the Challenges and Opportunities of the Evolving International Order

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Abstract

The distribution and organization of power within the international system have altered since the conclusion of the Cold War. Owing to the evolution of regional powers and the shift of the international system from Bipolarity to Multipolarity, regional powers are envisioned to act with a significant contribution in shaping the new global order and alter global management practices to protect both their own interests and those of their region. The coexistence of two distinct and slightly opposing forces characterizes global politics. However, there are still a number of powerful nations that continue to have a significant impact on our world, like the US, the EU, and Japan. These nations still have the capacity to influence events, and the election of new, dynamic leadership in Washington, DC, may give them even more power. However, we are likewise foreseeing the emergence of self-proclaimed "emerging powers." Demands from nations like Russia, China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Mexico, Venezuela, and others to be placed at the table where choices that impact the entire world are made are becoming more forceful. Their increasing political and economic importance at the regional, continental, and international levels supports these demands. Not only do burgeoning regional powers want a bigger say in international affairs, but entire regions believe their demands are not given enough weight on the worldwide agenda. They're calling for a change in regional power dynamics within the institutions of global governance, which is partially reflective of a change in power within the material foundations of the international order. A region such as Asia would, on the one hand, wish to see its increasing influence in the global economic system taken into account when making decisions worldwide. This discourse will explore the transition of regional powers and navigate the challenges and opportunities of the evolving international order. The aims and objectives of this research are to inform policymakers, think tanks, and foreign policy experts regarding the importance of the evolution and pathways that these emerging powers have applied to be able to consider themselves as an alternative option for the world to formulate future courses of action.

The Role of Non-State Actors in Promoting Labour Fundamental Rights

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Abstract

The increasing internationalization of the economy has rendered it difficult to improve working and employment conditions around the world, as the imbalance between social and economic powers has widened in favour of the latter. Thus, employment relations have been governed by economic rather than social criteria, with the support of the political power, dominated by neoliberal ideologies in recent times. ILO attempted to address this situation in 1998, proclaiming the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (amended in 2022) The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) also strived to make the governance of the globalization effective with its Declaration and Decisions on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises, adopted in 1976 and subsequently amended on several occasions. National parliaments and European legislation have taken steps in this direction too, passing rules on due diligence. However, much more is needed to reduce social and labour inequalities in the global market. To achieve this goal, trade unions have a great opportunity to intervene, as they have already done with the signing of International Framework Agreements or Global Framework Agreements. However, these are focused on large multinational companies, but the internationalization of economy has gone beyond the boundaries of large corporations, as countries have promoted the presence of small and medium-sized enterprises in the international market. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to analyse the role of trade unions in promoting decent work in a globalised economy.

Turkmenistan's Permanent Neutrality as an Emerging International Custom

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Abstract

The paper will discuss the unique concept of permanent neutrality of Turkmen provenance, which is the basis of the foreign policy of this Central Asian republic. The idea, implemented, shortly after Turkmenistan gained independence in 1991, has taken on different shades over the years. Skillfully conducted diplomatic efforts led to strengthening of Turkmenistan's position in the region. Efforts of the Motherland of Akhal-Teke horses in connection with an innovative institutional solution have been recognized internationally. The fact of acceptance on December 12, 1995, resolution A/50/80 by the UN General Assembly, unanimously recognizing and supporting Turkmenistan's permanent neutrality, made it a distinctive actor. The speech will examine the position of Turkmenistan's permanent neutrality in statu nascendi in the light of international law, it will also present the historical context of this phenomenon, supplemented with domestic legislation and literary-cultural conditions. In addition, it will determine the importance of concept both globally and in relation to two specific countries: Poland and Pakistan.

Global South and Neoliberal Development Strategies: Political Economy Perspective of Policies and crises

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Abstract

Global north mostly consists of the industrial developed countries, whereas Global South countries are struggling for economic development and since 19th century the catching up with the Global north has become the real issue of this divide. This paper would focus on such paradigms and empirical issues due to colonial legacies of South and North relationship in the contemporary International Political Economy. Generally, Neoliberalism refers to the system of capitalism on the idea of profitability, which are promoted by the right-wing intellectuals where is center of the generation of the capitalism as well as ideas comes from Global North. Certain issues become important from the global north when it comes to the role of Neoliberalism, such expansion of trade and commodities, agriculture, industry, investment, formalization and transformation of the economy. These issues of the global south come as a world majority problems and keeper of the global consensus and what is at stake is peace and prosperity. Neoliberalism creates a condition where Global South has to deregulate markets and growth first approach to the development, and it has a critical impact on the burgeoning the investment and business. This is needing a free economic market which becomes a major challenge for the South countries like Pakistan. Similarly, the world international order is undergoing through a transformation due to emergence of new alliances, blocks and technology. The rise of the BRICS, South-South Cooperation etc., and process carries a lot of opportunities for the Global South, to live with dignity and prosperity if this shift is carefully taken, otherwise it can worsen the situation as it can squeeze the weaker South more. They are already facing hyper inflationary pressure due to neoliberal market agenda. The climate change and Climate Justice which is badly impacting country like Pakistan has added to the contemporary issues related to Global South such and Climate Justice. This paper would address such issues to understand the importance of the political economy of development in relation to the politics of the global south in global context.

BRICS Plus Reshaping a New World Order: A Case Study to Global South

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Abstract

BRICS is shaping a new era of international relations, trade and cooperation among states. In the dynamic landscape of the 21st century, nations have increasingly recognized the need to strengthen their economies. While navigating global conflicts and changing the dynamic of present world order, BRICS is reshaping the world order, building new economic alliances and challenging traditional geopolitical dynamics in Multiplicity. The recent significance expansion of BRICS, including new six members such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia and the UAE known as BRICS PLUS now. This alliance emerged as a response to the dominance of Western capitalism and as emerging global south powers. The overarching influence of the American dollar in the world economy, BRICS grouping also accounts for more than 40% of the world's population and about 26% of the global economy. This bloc marks an essential development in the alliance's journey towards strengthening economic cooperation and fostering a multiplex world order. The research question of this research study, why is the expansion of BRICS, including new members Such as Saudi Arabia and Iran significant for present global economic system and has political dynamics among states seeking domination, and how do internal dynamics of international politics and relationships among BRICS nations influence their collective ability to challenge Western hegemony? The research objective of this study explores an analysis of BRICS expansion, with Saudi Arabia and five additional nations became part of the bloc in Jan 2024. Additionally, this study will focus on analyzing the geopolitical dynamics involved in the emergence of a currency backed by gold, black gold and rare earths, exploring its implications for the dominance of the US Dollar. This study will use qualitative approach for research including, existing literature, case studies to Pakistan and contemporary observations. Policy documents and geopolitical developments to build a comprehensive understanding of the capabilities and intentions of the BRICS states. In the context of this analysis, neo-realism will be used to provide a lens to assess. The conflict in world order creates new challenges and provides opportunities to the BRICS currency and its potential to reshape the global financial landscape.

Israel's Post-Arab Spring Security Architecture: Realigning Strategies in East Africa

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Abstract

Since the Arab Spring, the Middle East has undergone significant transformations, profoundly affecting the foreign policy and security paradigms of regional states. This upheaval has compelled Israel to reassess its security and foreign policy strategies, adopting a more comprehensive approach. Notably, Israel has been actively shaping its policy towards East Africa through security-focused relationships. The region's complex dynamics, marked by the intersecting influences and conflicting interests of Iran and Israel, are pivotal in this context. This study aims to explore the evolution of Israel's security architecture post-Arab Spring, focusing on its collaboration in security matters with East African nations. It endeavors to analyze how Israel has established a security network with these countries and the subsequent development of these relationships. A key aspect of this analysis is understanding Israel's perception of security threats in East Africa following the Arab Spring and its response strategies. Additionally, the study examines Israel's cooperative efforts with East African countries in safeguarding security interests and shaping security policies. Methodologically, the study will synthesize data from diverse sources to offer a comprehensive analysis of the post-Arab Spring security architecture and relationships in East Africa, with a specific focus on Israel's role and strategies.

Belt and Road Initiative: Navigating between Interdependence and China's Global Strategy

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Abstract

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), one of the most ambitious and far-reaching international development projects in recent history is true representative of China's vision for global connectivity and economic cooperation. It is serving China's cause to enhance its geopolitical influence, secure access to key resources and markets, shape international norms, institutions, realize the concept of the Asian Century, and launch its Tianxia world order. The success of BRI is guarantee to China's goals, but its implementation will depend on its ability to foster genuine cooperation, address the needs and concerns of participating countries, sustainability, and mutual benefit. By handling these challenges effectively, the BRI has the potential to reshape global economic and geopolitical landscapes and contribute to a more interconnected and prosperous world. This paper delves into the complexities of the BRI, examining its multifaceted implications for both interdependence among nations in the phase of de-linking and China's broader global strategy because navigating of both requires a nuanced approach that balances the benefits of enhanced connectivity and the risks of countermeasures from anti-BRI powers. The paper examines key factors shaping the implementation and impact of the BRI, including governance structures, financing mechanisms, and geopolitical dynamics, and its role in China's global strategy.

**The Global Competition and Cooperation at the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait
and Türkiye’s Strategy (2011 – 2021)**

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Abstract

This paper's primary objective is to examine the geopolitical competition among global actors in the Red Sea, one of the main choke points in international politics (from the Suez Canal to the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait), and to scrutinize Türkiye’s strategy in this regard. The focus of the study is on Türkiye's policy-making in the Red Sea and its stance amidst the developments in the region. The main reason for selecting Türkiye as an actor in the Red Sea sub-regional system is its historical political, economic, security, and socio-cultural relations with the countries of the region, dating back to the Ottoman Empire. The study analyzes Türkiye's policies in the Red Sea basin through empirical arguments. The delimitation of the subject to the years 2011 – 2021 is based on various factors concerning both Türkiye and other actors. From Türkiye's perspective, these reasons include its regional approach following the public protests in Arab countries in 2011, the establishment of a military training base in Somalia in 2017, significant economic and socio-cultural agreements with Sudan amidst internal political turmoil in the country, enhancing relations with Djibouti in various fields, and its engagement in the Yemeni civil war. Regarding other actors, the reasons include Saudi Arabia and UAE's launching of “Operation Decisive Storm” in Yemen in 2015, Houthi rebels and indirect Iranian support, the relocation of the US AFRICOM base to Djibouti in 2015, China's opening of a military facility in Djibouti in 2017, and Russia's increasing security footprint in the region. Therefore, this subject, examined through a descriptive method, critically assesses Türkiye's strategy in the competition and cooperation within the Red Sea sub-regional system.

The Resurrection of Militant Groups in Afghanistan: Evaluating the Role of Non-State Actors in the New International Order (2021-2024)

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Abstract

The Resurrection of Militant Groups in Afghanistan: Evaluating the Role of Non-State Actors in the New International Order (2021-2024) By Dr. Syed Sibtain Hussain Shah The resurgence of militant groups in Afghanistan amid the evolving international order underscores the complex and multifaceted role of non-state actors in influencing contemporary international dynamics. This paper aims to examine the factors linking to resurgence of militancy in Afghanistan and role of militant groups as non-state actors in shaping new international order. The study covers the timeframe of 2021-2024 by tracing the role of militant groups such as the Afghan Taliban, ISIS-Khorasan and TTP in resurgence of militancy in Afghanistan and their influence beyond the borders of the country. The role of militancy in shaping the new international order in the aforementioned period has been significant and comprehensive influencing global security dynamics, regional stability, and geopolitical alignments. The key aspects of role of militant groups in Afghanistan are violent resurgence of these group in spread of brutal militancy, violent extremism and terrorism, human rights abuses and unfriendly impact on the country relations with international community and regional players. Author will adopt a qualitative method to provide a comprehensive understanding of the revival of militant groups in Afghanistan. Integrating multiple approaches allows for triangulation of data, validation of findings, and a more holistic analysis of the research topic. This paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the role of non-state actors in shaping the resurgence of extremism in Afghanistan within the context of a new international order. By examining the interplay of local dynamics and global forces, it offers insights into the challenges and opportunities for promoting peace, security, and stability in one of the world's most volatile regions.

Cultural Convergence: Uniting Poland and Pakistan through People-to-People Engagement

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Abstract

Bridging Cultures: Enhancing People-to-People Relations Between Poland and Pakistan
Abstract: This paper explores the multifaceted dynamics of cultural exchange and collaboration between Poland and Pakistan, aiming to foster stronger people-to-people relations. While geographically distant, these two nations share a rich tapestry of history, tradition, and values that serve as a foundation for mutual understanding and cooperation. By delving into various aspects such as historical ties, cultural similarities, and contemporary challenges, this study seeks to identify opportunities and strategies for enhancing the bonds between the peoples of Poland and Pakistan. Beginning with an examination of historical connections, we uncover significant moments of interaction between the Polish and Pakistani societies, ranging from diplomatic relations to cultural exchanges. These historical touchpoints serve as catalysts for exploring the commonalities that bind these nations despite their geographical separation. Moreover, cultural similarities, including shared values, traditions, and familial structures, emerge as vital pillars upon which to build a stronger foundation for bilateral relations. In the contemporary context, the paper addresses the challenges and opportunities facing Poland and Pakistan in deepening their people-to-people ties. Economic cooperation, educational exchanges, and technological collaborations are identified as potential avenues for fostering greater interaction and understanding between the citizens of both nations. Additionally, the role of cultural diplomacy and grassroots initiatives in bridging cultural divides and promoting mutual appreciation is explored. Through an interdisciplinary approach drawing upon insights from history, sociology, and international relations, this paper offers actionable recommendations for policymakers, civil society actors, and individuals interested in strengthening the bonds between Poland and Pakistan. By fostering greater cultural exchange, mutual respect, and empathy, we can pave the way for a more interconnected and harmonious world where the people of Poland and Pakistan can thrive together in partnership and friendship.

Normative Equilibrium in the Emerging Global Order: Sino-US Perceptions on Multilateralism (2013-2023)

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Abstract

In the ever-evolving landscape of global politics, the equilibrium of norms and values that govern international relations is undergoing a profound transformation. The years spanning from 2013 to 2023 have witnessed a pivotal juncture in the history of the global order, characterized by shifting power dynamics, the rise of emerging powers, and a reevaluation of the principles that underpin multilateralism. At the forefront of this transformative period stand two paramount actors on the world stage: the Peoples Republic of China and the United States of America (US). Their perceptions, actions, and interactions with multilateralism have played a central role in shaping the emerging global order. Multilateralism, as a principle of international cooperation through the engagement of multiple states, has long been regarded as a cornerstone of diplomacy and conflict resolution. Yet, as the global balance of power undergoes metamorphosis, so too, do the dynamics of multilateral engagement. China's assertive rise and the US evolving international posture have raised questions about the future of multilateral institutions and the normative frameworks that underlie them. This paper delves into the dynamic evolution of multilateralism perceptions within the United States and China spanning the years 2013 to 2023. By examining these shifts, it aims to elucidate their profound implications on the normative equilibrium within the emerging global order. Key Words: Multilateralism, Normative equilibrium, perception.

Emerging Regional Security Construct of Indian Ocean Region: A Geopolitical Chessboard of the US, China and Russia

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Abstract

The Indian Ocean Region (IOR) mustered massive attention in the 21st century and became a geopolitical pivot for complex interplay of regional and extra-regional actors' interests. There is an enhanced interest-based presence of great powers, i.e. the US, China and Russia in the IOR which compels regional actors to revisit their foreign policy choices. There have been dominant endeavors such as countering terrorism; economic connectivity through developing maritime corridors; amplified militarization; naval cooperation and collaboration and increased presence of extra regional navies; enhanced non-traditional maritime security (NTMS); and modernization of maritime-related technologies; and expanse of complex strategies under effective foreign policy decision making since beginning of the new millennium. These activities have reshaped the regional security architecture for good, causing geopolitical implications in the IOR. This research aims at investigating the great power politics in the IOR through identifying different factors and is employing Barry Buzan and Ole Waever's theory of Regional Security Complex (RSCT), essentially giving it a deductive outlook. Since this is qualitative research, the data has been collected by using secondary sources. The IOR being an epicenter provides sufficient reason to study geopolitical shift in the region, making it contemporary research and provokes questions for further research.

**Non-Traditional Maritime Security in Global South and Challenges for
‘Blue Order’: Connecting the Dots**

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Abstract

The Global South has emerged as a dynamic region with significant geographies, jeopardized economies, volatile politics, vulnerable human security, and assiduous maritime activities. The nature of maritime activities, e.g. fishing, seaborne trade, communication networks, natural resources like oil and gas, and other minerals, marine environment, etc. in the Global South is largely socioeconomic; therefore, dealing with maritime security threats has become omphalos due to its impacts on economies of states. The post-Cold War era has already witnessed a paradigm shift, from traditional security to non-traditional security even in the maritime realm. There is a significant number of non-traditional maritime security (NTMS) threats desirous to be addressed effectively. NTMS ranges from natural disasters, marine environmental degradation, and accidents to vessels, poaching, Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF), smuggling or trafficking, piracy, and transnational organized crimes to cyber threats, the vector of maritime security is quite complex. There are intensifying challenges for the ‘Blue Order’ or ‘Order at Sea’ that is an important part of the World Order. The ‘Blue Order’ has to be maintained normatively by states’ law enforcement agencies, and in few cases, naval forces, following national and international laws, conventions, rules, and regulations because of its outreaching impacts. The proposed research is an endeavor to study the relationship between NTMS threats and their impact on the ‘Blue Order’. The outcome will be potential scenarios with dominant role of state and non-state actors. The data to be used is secondary for this study, and a descriptive-analytical research method will be used. The proposed research is relevant to the current challenges to human security and socioeconomic growth and development of the Global South which will provoke further research areas in NTMS domain.

The Belt and Road Initiative: A strategic tool reshaping China's role in the international order

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Abstract

The international order has witnessed transformations in recent decades, with the ascent of rising powers such as China heralding a new era in world politics. The implications of China's rise and its potential to effect change in the international order have been subjects of considerable scholarly inquiry. This paper aims to examine the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) as a strategy employed by China to enhance its position within the international order. The central hypothesis posits that the BRI represents an evolutionary rather than revolutionary approach, whereby China operates within the existing international order rather than seeking to establish a new framework. Through the BRI, China seeks to implement a modified version of great power strategies, concurrently upholding the current rule of law while addressing limitations and obstacles inherent in the prevailing international order. This paper addresses the following questions: What are the principal features of the BRI? How does the BRI contribute to China's elevation of status in the international order?

The Trajectory of Peace Prosperity and Polity: A Comparative Study of Poland and Pakistan

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Abstract

The distinct histories, geopolitical contexts, and socio-economic dynamics have followed significantly different paths in Poland and Pakistan. This paper focuses on the P3 dimensional paradigm shift in the basic trajectories of both States. The Geo Strategic locality of Poland in Central Europe has experienced many periods of upheaval, transformation and occupation, including communist rule after World War II. In the contemporary era Poland transitioned into a democracy and shift towards regionalism by joining EU in 2004. While gaining Independence in 1947 and owing Geopolitical importance Pakistan, is situated in South Asia, so far has faced military rules, political instability, and internal conflicts. The prime objective of this study is to focus on available data for a comprehensive comparison for which qualitative approach is been applied. Despite the challenges, Pakistan still has made socio-economic strides and is continuously taken steps towards democratization. Since World War II, Poland has been largely peaceful while Pakistan has gone through domestic conflicts and wars with India. Economically, Poland has seen growth and is taking benefits from EU membership, while Pakistan still struggles with infrastructure development and poverty. Both countries are positively making efforts towards democratization, with Poland considered relatively stable; on the other hand, Pakistan is making progress for overall systematic stability. Despite differing trajectories, both countries face ongoing challenges and opportunities in their paths towards development and stability.

Keywords: Peace, Prosperity, Polity, Pakistan, Poland.

The New International Order as a chance for the Development of the Global South Countries

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Abstract

The most colloquial term “Global South “appeared to demonstrate the brutal economic and political division among countries amidst the geopolitical rivalry in bipolar world. The intensified pressure of polarization asserted them to be the pawn of great powers. Global South countries have always been marred in the tangled dilemmas of their own domestic faults and convoluted geopolitical terms. The contestation of hegemony in international order further implicates and exacerbates the alteration of the imperative principles of national interests of the global south. The trajectory of their own sovereign consistency rather indicates the dangling integrity within the ultimate rotations of geopolitical order. However, all those arguments can be disregarded and must be proved as primitive because of huge tectonic transformation in international order. In contemporary epoch, the “for granted “posture of the global south is being in an extermination phase. The recent era has witnessed the “Global South Optimism” in emerging international order. This term has efficaciously gone through a linguistic amendment. The new international order carries the new hope of dignity, progression, and development for the global south. This research paper is going to indicate the probability of global south’s development on certain parameters. This research paper will discuss how the Russia- Ukraine crisis have raised the symbolic but eminent neutrality in global south which prognosticate their “no more just pawn” status in geopolitical landscape. Along with the Modernization theory, this paper will further evaluate the arrival of BRI as the gigantic hope for the global south (especially for Asia, Africa, and Latin America) to be able to get a prominent stake in a new international order.

Keywords: Global South, New International Order, BRI, Russia-Ukraine Crisis, Modernization Theory.

Pakistan and Southern Asia in foreign and security policy of the Russian Federation

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Abstract

The aim of the paper is to present the key conditions of the foreign and security policy of the Russian Federation towards Pakistan and the countries of Southern Asia. The legal and formal basis of the relationship will be presented, as well as the practice of Russian activities in the international arena with regard to Pakistan and Southern Asia.

Offensive Realism a Proper Tool of Analyzing the US-China Rivalry? A Perspective of Political Economy

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Abstract

The presentation calls into question one of the most prominent International Relations theories out there: John J. Mearsheimer's offensive realism. The main focus is the application of this approach to the ongoing US-China rivalry. In a number of publications, Mearsheimer consistently argues that some kind of confrontation between the two great powers is inevitable in virtue of the mechanics of the international system as conceived of by offensive realism. My presentation, on the other hand, demonstrates Mearsheimer's underlying theory to be not only logically fallacious but also substantively unsound. More specifically, three of the notorious five "bedrock assumptions" of offensive realism - uncertainty regarding other actors' intentions, the primacy of survival, and the rationality of statesmen - will be critiqued as either misconstrued or insufficient to support the conclusions Mearsheimer purports to have established. This will be done largely with the aid of the theoretical apparatus furnished by modern political economy, i.e., the economic study of political institutions. In summary, the presentation contends that offensive realism is a faulty approach that cannot pass muster as a useful tool of international politics analysis. Worse still, in the context of US-China relations, it advises adventurous policies disguised as a natural course of events. Thus, if followed by policymakers, offensive realism will push the US and China down a highly dangerous path they are by no means forced to choose. Should that happen, it will wind up as a dismal self-fulfilling prophecy.

Türkiye's Role in the Resolution Process of International Problems and Crises: The Case of Antalya Diplomacy Forum

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Abstract

After the end of the Cold War, actors in the international system faced various risks and opportunities. While geopolitical position connecting Asia to Europe was Türkiye's advantage in "In Statu Nascendi", its disadvantage was that Türkiye was surrounded by the Russian Federation (RF)-Ukraine War, the Yugoslavian Civil War, the Syrian Civil War, the competition in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, the power struggle in the Black Sea region, the conflicts in the South Caucasus and other regional crises during Post Cold War Era. In other words, Türkiye has been at the center of regional crises having impacts on global security. As a regional and medium power, it is in Türkiye's interest that regions around Türkiye are stable. In parallel with this situation, Türkiye has used diplomacy as an effective tool in regional crises. One of the concrete examples of this mediation is efforts in the RF-Ukraine War and its prioritization of diplomacy. In addition to the RF-Ukraine War, Türkiye has also used diplomacy in Iran's nuclear energy production process, Israel-Syria negotiations and in the process of ensuring Iraq's internal stability. Recently, Türkiye has held the Antalya Diplomacy Forum to promote diplomatic solutions for international and regional problems. Since 2021, the forum has been held to discuss a wide range of issues from global governance to transforming terrorism, from the unique problems of regions to the position of women in politics, from the fight against discrimination to the global problems of youth, with high-level representation. In this study, the contributions of the Antalya Diplomacy Forum to diplomacy and Türkiye's role in the international system will be analyzed in light of the issues and debates addressed at the forum.

Keywords: Diplomacy, Global Problems, Regional Problems, Antalya Diplomacy Forum, Turkish Foreign Policy

Post-Westphalian Technopolar World Trajectory: Can Governments Navigate Through Challenges, Prospects and Ethics of Neo-Geopolitical Actors?

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Abstract

Technology is the fundamental building block of modern state power. The post-WW-II international order was built on possession of nuclear technology, among allies and adversaries. However, the omnipresence of data and its harvest to advance developmental activities, both economic and military, seems to be putting tech titans with the new oil called computing power and AI, on the driver's seat to shape the 21st century global order, shaping a new geopolitical dimension. Digital domain is under their profound influence, thus shaping people's perceptions, ultimately pose new competition for states. Significantly, challenge the core of Westphalia state system, the primary geopolitical actor, the nation-state, once reserved sovereignty. AI evolution renders development and opportunity for the few but many would face redundancy. Moore's once predicted the computing power of chips with an axis of time, but the AI progression traveling in the rocket speed. Taking this trend beyond cognization. This quintillion speed of evolution poses more hurdles near impossible for governments to formulate framework for effective governance. In this era of techno polar world order where the balance of power would be driven by the big technology companies, how efficiently the governments could be able to govern their domestic technology companies, let alone the global governance is the biggest challenge of our time. Unlike climate change, or nuclear non-proliferation, the AI risks are seen right away it dispersed. Governments and policy makers are much aware of its speed of permeation. So, this study will scrutinize the governance challenges, prospects and ethics posed by technology firms and the government efforts to mitigate the risk posed by AI. The research methodology adopted is qualitative approach, exploratory, descriptive and secondary data collection.

Zachód i Rosja wobec ładu europejskiego w XXI wieku w świetle zachodniego dyskursu akademickiego

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Abstract

Liczni badacze starali się zrozumieć i wyjaśnić dynamikę ładu europejskiego po zakończeniu "zimnej wojny". W XXI wieku uwagę zwracano przede wszystkim na przyczyny i narastanie rywalizacji, a następnie ewolucję konfliktu Zachód-Rosja. W pracach naukowych odzwierciedlano zazwyczaj aktualny stan i klimat stosunków Zachód-Rosja, a nierzadko także przebieg samej debaty publicznej w przedmiotowym zakresie. Relatywnie nieliczni autorzy starali się aplikować właściwe politologii i stosunkom międzynarodowym podejścia badawcze. Analiza oparta została na przedstawieniu dyskursu akademickiego odnoszącego się do identyfikacji i wyjaśniania źródeł konfliktu w stosunkach Zachodu z Rosją w nauce zachodniej. Stanowi to jednocześnie główny cel badawczy.

Miejsce Białorusi w systemie bezpieczeństwa regionalnego w latach 2020-2024.

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Abstract

Kolejna faza rosyjskiej agresji na Ukrainę udowodniła, że nie dysponująca dużym potencjałem militarnym, terytorialnym, ludnościowym czy surowcowym Białoruś, może okazać się kluczowym państwem w projekcie budowy nowej architektury bezpieczeństwa regionalnego tworzonoego po 24 lutego 2020 roku. W procesie repozycjonowania Białorusi istotne są trzy główne czynniki wpływające na kształt nowych relacji międzynarodowych w przestrzeni regionalnej. Pierwszym z nich jest pogłębienie wielopłaszczyznowej integracji Państwa Związkowego Rosji i Białorusi, drugim - dotychczasowe doświadczenia realizacji europejskiego wektora polityki zagranicznej Białorusi a trzecim wielowymiarowa zmiana relacji białorusko- ukraińskich w konsekwencji wojny.

Lokalny wymiar, globalne oddziaływanie. Kultura popularna jako soft power wybranych państw Dalekiego Wschodu. Casus Japonii i Korei Południowej

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Abstract

Na przestrzeni ostatnich lat produkty zarówno japońskiej, jak i koreańskiej kultury popularnej były masowo eksportowane i konsumowane nie tylko w całej Azji Wschodniej i Południowo Wschodniej, ale również w Europie, USA, Kanadzie. Kultura popularna, w tym komiksy, gry komputerowe, filmy, muzyka, budują międzynarodową pozycję Japonii i Korei Południowej jako nowego typu mocarstwa cywilne (bez silnej armii). W nowej polityce wymienionych państw dyplomacja kulturalna wykorzystywana jest w charakterze miękkiej siły - soft power.

Pakistan po wyborach z lutego 2024 w nowej sytuacji międzynarodowej

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Abstract

Celem referatu będzie przedstawienie zarysu polityki nowych władz Pakistanu, które powstaną po wyborach z lutego 2024, a w szczególności reakcji na nowe wyzwania polityki światowej i regionalnej, takie jak wojna na Ukrainie i konflikt chińsko - amerykański. W czasie wypełniania zgłoszenia nie można jeszcze przewidzieć, która partia stanie na czele rządu w Islamabadzie, ani jaka będzie reakcja władz wojskowych na zaistniałą po wyborach sytuację polityczną. Dlatego nie jest możliwe postawienie w tej chwili wystarczająco uprawdopodobnionych tez. Wysokie poparcie dla formalnie "niezależnych", a faktycznie związanych z PTI deputowanych wskazuje co prawda jednocześnie na poparcie dla orientacji prorosyjskiej, jednak uwarunkowania konstytucyjne formalnie uniemożliwiają utworzenie przez nich rządu. Ewentualna koalicja PML - PPP, albo powstanie rządu opartego o PML gwarantuje utrzymanie dotychczasowego kursu, opartego na tradycyjnym balansowaniu pomiędzy USA a Chinami. Podobnie trudno się spodziewać, żeby ewentualne rządy wojskowe znacząco zmieniły wektory polityki zagranicznej. Z pewnością natomiast do czerwca 2024 będzie więcej źródeł umożliwiających bardziej uprawdopodobnioną analizę.

Mathematics of History, Cyclical Socio-Economic Aspects and Upcoming Changes in the International Order / Historia matematyczna i cykliczne aspekty społeczno - gospodarcze, a nadchodzące zmiany w porządku międzynarodowym

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Abstract

Upcoming culminating changes at the the international order evolution what arise from financial, economic and civilization cycles signals and from mathematics of history signals, which carry threats for the international order - at the military and non-military areas / Sygnały nadchodzących kulminacyjnych zmian w ewoluowaniu porządku międzynarodowego, w kontekście sygnałów wpływających z cykli finansowych, gospodarczych i cywilizacyjnych oraz historii matematycznej, niosących zagrożenia dla porządku międzynarodowego - w obszarze militarnym i pozamilitarnym.

Paradyplomacja w naukach politycznych i stosunkach międzynarodowych – istota i stan badań

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Abstract

Obecne stosunki międzynarodowe charakteryzuje mnogości ich uczestników (aktorów), w tym uczestników pozapaństwowych, a wśród nich uczestników supaństwowych. Dostrzega się „nowe oblicza” dyplomacji, wielowymiarowość i wielopoziomowość funkcjonowania państwa w środowisku międzynarodowym oraz różne poziomy analizy stosunków międzynarodowych. Mimo, że aktywność zagraniczna samorządów jest elementem polityki zagranicznej państwa, nie jest jednak klasyczną dyplomacją. Coraz częściej na tego typu aktywność używa się określenia paradyplomacja. Stanowi ona nowy wymiar badań politologicznych ale także nowe spojrzenie na stosunki międzynarodowe i ich uczestników.

Sojusz Północnoatlantycki dla Skandynawii: Ewolucja doktryny obronnej po włączeniu Szwecji i Finlandii

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Abstract

Celem artykułu jest omówienie zmian w doktrynie obronnej państw Skandynawii po dołączeniu do struktur Sojuszu Północnoatlantyckiego. Wydarzenia omawiane przez autora są geopolitycznym skutkiem rosyjskiej agresji na Ukrainę trwającej od 24 lutego 2022 r. Artykuł ma na celu omówienie struktury (i wyposażenie) wojsk Finlandii oraz Szwecji od lat 80. XX w. aż do dołączenia do NATO. Skupia się on na zmianie koncepcji obrony północnej flanki a także wyjaśnieniu znaczenia Gotlandii dla bezpieczeństwa basenu Morza Bałtyckiego, porusza również kwestie związane z artykułami (głównie artykułem 4 i 5) Traktatu Północnoatlantyckiego w kontekście bezpieczeństwa państw członkowskich Sojuszu. Ostatnia część wystąpienia omawia potencjalne utworzenie wielonarodowej grupy bojowej NATO w Skandynawii, analogicznie do grupy bojowej utworzonej na terenie państw bałtyckich.

Stary a nowy porządek międzynarodowy w perspektywie konfliktów zbrojnych drugiej dekady XXI wieku i ich wpływ na sytuację geopolityczną państw Europy Środkowo - Wschodniej

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Abstract

Celem niniejszego artykułu jest przedstawienie problematyki starego a nowego porządku międzynarodowego i ich wpływu na politykę bezpieczeństwa państw Europy Środkowo Wschodniej w tym Polski w odniesieniu do zagrożeń powstałych od drugiej dekady XXI wieku. Dla potrzeb przybliżenia podjętych rozważań przyjęto następujący główny problem: Jak tworzenie się nowego ładu międzynarodowego wpływa na bezpieczeństwo państw Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej z uwzględnieniem Polski i sytuacji na Ukrainie?. Poszukiwanie naukowych rozstrzygnięć, w odniesieniu do głównego problemu badawczego, wymagało przyjęcia i wyjaśnienia szczegółowych problemów badawczych: Jakie były przyczyny upadku starego porządku międzynarodowego i powstania nowego w odniesieniu do obecnej sytuacji geopolitycznej państw Europy Środkowo Wschodniej w tym Polski? Jakie są bezpośrednie zagrożenia dla państw sąsiadujących z Federacją Rosyjską prowadzącą działania wojenne na Ukrainie?. Na potrzeby weryfikacji przyjętych założeń badawczych posłużono się analizą i krytyką dostępnej literatury przedmiotu oraz z najnowszych informacji prasowych.

Rozprzestrzenianie się broni masowego rażenia i wyzwania z tym związane dla nowego porządku międzynarodowego

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Abstract

W dzisiejszym świecie obserwujemy dynamiczne zmiany w globalnym porządku międzynarodowym, które niosą ze sobą szereg wyzwań i zagrożeń. Celem referatu jest zrozumienie współczesnych wyzwań związanych z rozprzestrzenianiem się broni masowego rażenia oraz identyfikacja konsekwencji tego procesu dla kształtowania nowego porządku międzynarodowego. Poprzez analizę różnych aspektów tego zagadnienia, praca ma na celu wyjaśnienie, dlaczego rozprzestrzenianie się broni masowego rażenia stanowi istotne zagrożenie dla stabilności i bezpieczeństwa globalnego porządku międzynarodowego. Głównym problemem badawczym jest zrozumienie dynamiki rozprzestrzeniania się broni masowego rażenia w kontekście współczesnego świata oraz identyfikacja sposobów, w jaki sposób te procesy wpływają na kształtowanie się nowego porządku międzynarodowego. Referat skupia się na identyfikacji głównych czynników determinujących rozprzestrzenianie się broni masowego rażenia, takich jak postępy technologiczne, proliferacja, terroryzm oraz nierozprzestrzenianie się, oraz analizuje, jak te czynniki wpływają na stosunki międzynarodowe oraz porządek globalny. W referacie zostaną omówione różne aspekty rozprzestrzeniania się broni masowego rażenia, w tym proliferacja jądrowa, biologiczna i chemiczna, oraz analizowane będą narzędzia i mechanizmy międzynarodowe mające na celu kontrolę i zapobieganie rozprzestrzenianiu się tych broni. Ponadto, omówione zostaną strategie i działania podejmowane przez państwa oraz międzynarodowe instytucje w celu przeciwdziałania temu zjawisku. Poprzez identyfikację istotnych zagrożeń i wyzwań związanych z rozprzestrzenianiem się broni masowego rażenia, referat ma na celu zapewnienie bardziej kompleksowego zrozumienia tego problemu oraz wskazanie potencjalnych kierunków działań dla nowego porządku międzynarodowego, aby skutecznie przeciwdziałać temu zagrożeniu i zapewnić globalne bezpieczeństwo.

Szantaż żywnościowy jako element polityki zglobalizowanego świata, na przykładzie wojny na Ukrainie.

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Abstract

Celem wystąpienia jest przedstawienie na przykładzie wydarzeń mających miejsce podczas toczącej się obecnie wojny na Ukrainie zjawiska wykorzystywania międzynarodowych łańcuchów dostaw żywności jako elementu rywalizacji politycznej między państwami. XXI wiek jest erą postępującej globalizacji, a więc pogłębiania się relacji pomiędzy różnymi strefami świata, także w obszarze zaspokajania najbardziej codziennych potrzeb, takich jak wyżywienie. Przykład zakłócenia dostaw z pogrążonej w wojnie Ukrainy, która jest dla wielu krajów Trzeciego Świata dostarczycielem wielu podstawowych produktów spożywczych, takich jak ziarno czy olej pokazuje, że we współczesnych czasach coraz większe się stają możliwości różnych rządów do pośredniego oddziaływania w skali globalnej na strefy życia, które w wiekach poprzednich ze względu na mniejszy poziom zglobalizowania łańcuchów dostaw znajdowały się poza ich zasięgiem. Rywalizacja rządów przy użyciu narzędzi miękkiego i twardego oddziaływania w tak kluczowym dla życia zwykłego człowieka obszarze jak polityka handlu żywnością może budzić słuszne oburzenie. Mimo że mieszkańcy najwyżej rozwiniętych państw przywykli do codzienności pozbawionej głodu, to nadal setki milionów ludzi na całym świecie balansuje na granicy niedożywienia, a walka o bezpieczeństwo żywnościowe ze względu na zglobalizowanie tego problemu wymaga współpracy państw w skali globalnej. Ochrona postępu w obszarze eliminacji światowego głodu powinna mieć w opinii przedstawiającego priorytet ponad chwilowymi interesami pojedynczych państw, ponieważ przyczynia się do realnego postępu całej ludzkości. Materiał merytoryczny pracy oparty jest na pracach ekonomistów, politologów oraz innych specjalistów zajmujących się problematyką powiązań ekonomicznych globalnej gospodarki i polityki.

Cyberaktywizm, radykalizacja, destabilizacja: nowe oblicze ruchów społecznych w erze cyfrowej

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Abstract

Autor ukazuje, że współczesny świat stoi w obliczu szeregu wyzwań, które prowadzą do destabilizacji istniejącego porządku międzynarodowego. Wśród nich coraz większą rolę odgrywają ruchy społeczne, które często dążą do radykalnych zmian politycznych i społecznych. W tym referacie autor analizuje wpływ ruchów społecznych na kształtowanie nowego porządku międzynarodowego, uwzględniając takie aspekty jak: destabilizacja państw i wpływ grup społecznych na inne państwa, rola cyberprzestępców, rola ekstremizmu i radykalizmu. Za przykłady bierze takie organizacje jak Proud Boys, Ku Klux Klan – i jego odnogi oraz Anonymus. Autor zauważa, że sprzeciw wobec władzy może przybierać różne formy, od pokojowych protestów i akcji obywatelskich, aż po skrajne przypadki przemocy i aktów terroru. Silna kontestacja może zdestabilizować system nie tylko państwa rdzennego dla ruchów społecznych, ale także innych państw lub całego świata. Władza narażona jest na kontestację ze strony różnych grup społecznych. Różne formy tej kontestacji, od pokojowych protestów po akty przemocy, stanowią wyzwanie dla stabilności każdego systemu rządów. Jeżeli się one rozprzestrzeniają mają realny wpływ na aspekty bezpieczeństwa kolejnych państw, co zagraża stabilności ładu międzynarodowego, zwłaszcza, jeżeli dotyczą one hegemonów na arenie międzynarodowej np. Stanów Zjedoczonych.

Niemcy i Polska wobec wojny w Ukrainie 2014-2024 w ujęciu teorii adaptacji / Germany and Poland towards the war in Ukraine 2014-2024 in terms of adaptation theory

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Abstract

Wydarzenia ostatnich 10 lat wypełniają znamiona „zmiany hegemonicznej” tj. sytuacji, gdy relatywny upadek potęgi dotychczasowego hegemonu (USA) powoduje dążenie do maksymalizacji potęgi innych mocarstw. W rezultacie system międzynarodowy przechodzi w fazę nierównowagi. W Europie za objawy takiej sytuacji uznać należy trwającą wojnę w Ukrainie. W tym kontekście warto przyjrzeć się z perspektywy dekady polityce Niemiec i Polski – dwóch państw, które wyróżniają w swych działaniach ‘politykę wschodnią’. Stąd też warto postawić pytania: jakie są podstawowe założenia względem obszaru postradzieckiego Niemiec i Polski; jaki stosunek cechuje władze państwowe i społeczeństwa tych dwóch państw względem konfliktu w Ukrainie w 2014, 2022 i w 2024 oraz czy uprawnione jest mówienie o ‘Zeitenwende’/punkcie zwrotnym w ich postawie po 24 lutego 2022 roku. W celu odpowiedzi na postawione pytania przyjęta zostanie teoria adaptacji. Wystąpienie zaś zostanie przygotowane w oparciu o oficjalne dokumenty, wypowiedzi i działania polityków, materiały prasowe oraz analizy. Rezultatem będzie, w oparciu o podstawę teoretyczną, określenie przyjętej przez Niemcy i Polskę roli (państwo małe, średnie czy mocarstwo) oraz postawienie prognozy co do możliwych scenariuszy prowadzonej polityki dla badanych państw w kontekście trwającej wojny w Ukrainie i w obliczu kształtowania się nowego porządku międzynarodowego.

Zaangażowanie sił pokojowych ONZ w rozwiązywanie konfliktu arabsko-izraelskiego. Przeszłość, teraźniejszość, perspektywy

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Abstract

Organizacja Narodów Zjednoczonych (ONZ) od początku swego istnienia była zaangażowana w rozwiązanie narastającego po zakończeniu II wojny światowej konfliktu arabsko-izraelskiego(żydowskiego) w Palestynie. Celem rozwiązania konfliktu powołano w latach 1947/1948 komisję UNPC (United Nations Palestine Commissiory), siły UNTSO (United Nations Truce Supervision Organization), agencję UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East). DO Palestyny kierowano Wysokich Przedstawicieli Sekretarza Generalnego ONZ. Wraz z rozwojem konfliktu wprowadzono w 1956 roku do Egiptu siły UNEF (1956-1967), w 1973 roku siły UNEF II (do 1979/80), w 1974 roku siły UNDOF w Syrii, w 1978 roku siły UNIFIL w Libanie. Siły UNTSO, UNRWA, UNDOF i UNIFIL działają do dzisiaj, a konflikt arabsko-izraelski przerodzony w palestyńsko-izraelski dalej trwa. W siłach pokojowych ONZ w Egipcie, Syrii i Libanie od 1973 roku udział wzięło kilkadziesiąt tysięcy polskich żołnierzy, co uczyniło z Polski doświadczonego kontrybutora sił pokojowych ONZ. Prowadzone przez ONZ, USA, Kwartet Bliskowschodni negocjacje pokojowe nie przyniosły zadowalających rezultatów. Nadal nie utworzono państwa palestyńskich Arabów i nie podpisano porozumień pokojowych z Libanem i Syrią.

Wycofanie wojsk amerykańskich z Afganistanu – powstanie Islamskiego Emiratu Afganistanu

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Abstract

Wycofanie wojsk amerykańskich z Afganistanu po niemal dwudziestoletniej obecności spowodowało powstanie Islamskiego Emiratu Afganistanu, nowej władzy w kraju, którego skutki odczuwalne są w różnych aspektach społeczeństwa, gospodarki oraz stosunków międzynarodowych. Niniejsze wystąpienie przeanalizuje wpływ tego wydarzenia na Afganistan i jego relacje z otaczającym światem. Wprowadzenie nowej władzy doprowadziło do zmian w strukturze społecznej i politycznej Afganistanu, prowokując również reakcje na arenie międzynarodowej. Kraj zmierza obecnie w kierunku nowej rzeczywistości politycznej, gdzie władza Emiratu wpływa na życie codzienne obywateli, wprowadzając nowe regulacje i ograniczenia. Ponadto, obecność ruchów rebelianckich i ekstremistycznych stanowiło i stanowi istotne wyzwanie dla stabilności kraju, a także dla regionalnego bezpieczeństwa. W wystąpieniu zostanie ukazany wzrost wpływów Islamskiego Emiratu Afganistanu na gospodarkę kraju, jego problemy ekonomiczne i infrastrukturalne, co wpływa na życie codzienne mieszkańców. Ograniczenia w handlu, rolnictwie i dostępie do zasobów mają konsekwencje dla społeczeństwa, powodując niepewność ekonomiczną i pogłębiając istniejące nierówności społeczne. W kontekście międzynarodowym zostanie przedstawione powstanie Islamskiego Emiratu Afganistanu, jego istotne konsekwencje dla stosunków międzynarodowych. Reakcje innych państw i organizacji na nową sytuację w Afganistanie wyznaczyły dalszy kierunek dyplomacji i współpracy międzynarodowej. Ponadto, obawy dotyczące bezpieczeństwa regionalnego oraz zagrożenia ekstremizmem islamskim przyciągnęły i przyciągają uwagę społeczności międzynarodowej, zmuszając do poszukiwania skutecznych strategii stabilizacji regionu. Na koniec prelegent podsumuje swoje wystąpienie, iż wycofanie wojsk amerykańskich z Afganistanu i powstanie Islamskiego Emiratu Afganistanu stanowią punkt zwrotny dla kraju i regionu, z licznymi skutkami dla społeczeństwa, gospodarki i stosunków międzynarodowych.

Chiny a kształtujący się nowy ład światowy

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Abstract

Studium przypadku zakłada zastosowanie teorii realizmu neoklasycznego, a jako zmienną interweniującą przyjęto współczesną kulturę strategiczną Chin. Za Charlesem Kupchanem kulturę strategiczną rozumiemy jako głęboko zakorzenione definicje na temat bezpieczeństwa narodowego, które są czymś innym niż logiczne wnioski i przybierają postać wyobrażeń lub symboli. Współczesna chińska kultura strategiczna czerpie z osiągnięć klasyków myśli strategicznej. Alistair Iain Johnston przypomina, że Sun Zi wyróżnił cztery metody osiągania celów strategicznych: atak na strategię przeciwnika, jego sojusze, armię i terytorium, przyznając pierwszeństwo środkom niemilitarnym. Współczesny system międzynarodowy zmierza do modelu dwóch supermocarstw, których interakcje będą jednak inne niż te znane z doświadczeń zimnej wojny. Dodatkowo należy uznać, że utrzyma się, a w niektórych przypadkach wzrośnie, znaczenie innych mocarstw. Trawestując ideę Samuela Huntingtona z 1999 r. zmierzamy w kierunku świata bi- multipolarnego. ChRL od 2016 r. zaczęły propagować własną wizję ładu światowego na zasadzie „wspólnoty dzielącej wspólną przyszłość”, gdzie pozycje mocarstw wyznaczają stopień zaangażowania w rozwiązywaniu problemów globalnych i proporcjonalnie do statusu wykonywane obowiązki wobec społeczności międzynarodowej. We współczesnej kulturze strategicznej Chin możemy doszukać się inspiracji myślą mistrza Suna. ChRL niejednokrotnie stosuje „atak na sojusze” jako metodę polityki zagranicznej osłabiając alianse polityczne i wojskowe oraz wpływ obcych mocarstw na rzecz budowy własnych. Przykładem są chińskie działania wobec ASEAN, Korei Południowej, Afryki, czy Bliskiego Wschodu. W niektórych przypadkach jest to równocześnie „atak na strategię” USA, które prowadzą politykę równoważenia Chin przy współudziale sojuszników. Jednak największym i najważniejszym jej przejawem jest zyskanie wpływów w organizacjach systemu Narodów Zjednoczonych i w samym ONZ. Tym samym na fundamencie nowej dystrybucji zdolności w systemie międzynarodowym kształtuje się nowy ład międzynarodowy, gdzie dzięki „chińskim instytucjom międzynarodowym” (określenie Geralda Chana) Chiny budują swój „świat równoległy” z własnymi normami, zasadami oraz instytucjami.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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