

ABSTRACTS

Jin Zhonghua in the World Peace Movement

YANG Jian

ABSTRACT: Mr. Jin Zhonghua was a renowned diplomat, scholar, public intellectual, and founding father of the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies where this journal is published. This article reviews His Excellency late Jin Zhonghua's work at the World Peace Council and contributions to the world peace movement in the 1950s. It traces Mr. Jin's activities at that time as a diplomat and international relations expert devoted to helping the People's Republic of China to earn its rightful place on the world stage by advocating independence movements, promoting international security, and working toward the end of the Korean War. As a close foreign-affairs aide to Premier Zhou Enlai and Madame Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Jin drafted a number of important foreign policy speeches for China's top policymakers outlining Beijing's positions and proposals on national independence and peace movements across the world. Mr. Jin also made significant contributions to China's pursuit of an independent foreign policy in the early days of the republic by engaging himself in people's diplomacy at home and abroad.

KEYWORDS: Jin Zhonghua, World Peace Movement, people's diplomacy, World Peace Council

Oil Price Shocks and Global Responses: A Geopolitical Perspective

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ABSTRACT: The current volatility in crude oil prices is an important international political and economic variable amid the Covid-19 pandemic. Oil price shocks in

2020 stem from multiple factors: the coronavirus pandemic, global economic downturn, supply and demand imbalances, geoeconomic competition, and political upheaval. With a clear upward trend in geopolitical considerations of oil resources, the United States, Saudi Arabia, Russia, and other countries are actively using oil and gas as a geopolitical tool. “OPEC +” countries, the United States, the European Union, and China are engaged in energy cooperation and competition in order to enhance their own influence in establishing rules and regulations. The future concentration of global oil demand will continue to shift toward Asia, which has become the center of gravity of the global energy landscape. Great power competitions and the uncertainty of world geopolitics will impact the existing oil supply chain and supply system of the entire international community. The price exchange mechanism, previously dominated by producing countries, is gradually giving way to international financial markets and national commodity markets. Low oil prices can reduce energy costs in manufacturing nations such as China and provide the necessary energy support for their post-pandemic economic recovery, but low oil prices could impact the oil industry, affect the political, economic, and social stability of the Middle East, and bring other risks and crises such as linkage effects. The price shocks in the oil market bring both opportunities and new challenges to China, which should seize the opportunity of structural change in international energy and provide strategic support for its participation in global crude oil market governance by strengthening global energy governance.

KEYWORDS: geopolitics, oil price fluctuation, energy governance, energy security

Gas Development in the Eastern Mediterranean: Regional Cooperation or Competition

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ABSTRACT: After Egypt, Israel, and Cyprus discovered gas resources in the

Eastern Mediterranean, the situation in the region has been heating up. Under the leadership of Egypt, Israel, and other countries, the regional cooperation alliance marked by the Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum (EMGF) was established and started to operate. Meanwhile, Turkey also signed a memorandum of understanding on the “maritime jurisdiction” of the Mediterranean with Libya, and used the “Northern Cyprus” issue to step up exploration and other methods to compete for greater voice, causing growing tensions in the region. In EMGF, Egypt is planning to strength its status as a regional power through the construction of a regional energy hub. Israel will promote cooperation with the Arab world through the “Gas revolution,” Greece, Cyprus, Palestine, and other countries hope to join the process of gas development in the Eastern Mediterranean. The alliance also has a good space for international cooperation. However, Egypt and Turkey have profound disagreements over the Libyan issue. Turkey supports Palestine in strengthening its military presence in the Eastern Mediterranean, causing tensions with Israel. The tensions among Greece, Cyprus and Turkey have a long history and will persist. From the perspective of major power competition, Washington’s Middle East policy has cleared the way for Egypt and Israel to dominate EMGF. EU countries will support the regional cooperation mechanism to a limited extent. Russia needs to maintain its influence in this region. The issue of the cooperative development of gas in the Eastern Mediterranean requires continued attention.

KEYWORDS: Eastern Mediterranean, natural gas, Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum, geopolitics

Global Governance of Transborder Data Flow: Progress, Trends, and China’s Path

LIU Hongsong and CHENG Haiye

ABSTRACT: A global regulatory system has not been established in the field of transborder data flow governance. The Organization for Economic Cooperation

and Development, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Group of 20, and the World Trade Organization are playing an active role in carrying out multilateral regulatory actions. However, they have not achieved the expected results due to the lack of legitimacy, the tensions between data protection and free flow, and the inability to maintain independence. Currently, transborder data flow governance is mainly implemented in two separate jurisdictions: the United States and the European Union. But the United States and the European Union have irreconcilable divergence on the issues of privacy protection, overseas jurisdiction, and digital service tax because of their structural differences in value and mode of regulation and competition for the competitiveness of digital enterprises. In this context, two trends will emerge in the global governance of data flow: a fragmented multipolarity with “club standards”; and growing transatlantic competition for rule-making powers. China is an important actor in the global data governance. It can participate in the global governance of data flow by joining the CBPRs in APEC, conducting regulatory coordination with the EU on GDPR, and developing its own transborder data flow regulation system with “the Belt and Road” countries.

KEYWORDS: transborder data flow, data protection, digital economy, global governance, China’s path

Data Localization and Data Defensivism: Rationale and Trends

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ABSTRACT: Major countries are now engaged in a data competition for resources and security. Global digital trade rules are taking shape, and the regulation of cross-border data flow has become the focus of negotiations among all parties, in which data localization holds the key. The tug-of-war over global cross-border data flow regulation is entering the third round. Different from the logic behind the design of rights protection tools over data in Western countries, Eastern countries emphasize data localization out of national sovereignty concerns. This paper constructs a theoretical explanation model—Data Defensivism based on

bounded rationality, which is supported by empirical evidence of policies and positions of 60 major countries in the world. Given the global imbalance of technological power and lopsided landscape of data flows, a country resorts to self-help strategies to strengthen data control for national security reasons. But the limited rationality of decision-makers makes a country pursue the goal of “satisfaction” rather than “optimal” choices. Under the logic of data defensivism with limited rationality, a country in a relatively competitive disadvantage is more likely to adopt a strong position of network sovereignty and resort to the discourse tool of data sovereignty. China’s data localization is an exercise in data defensivism. Moving forward, Beijing needs to gradually move away from passive defensiveness in its data governance policy and work toward an efficiency-based data flow management regime that is more fair and just.

KEYWORDS: cross-border data flow, localization, defensivism, sovereignty, Internet governance

President Macron’s Russia Policy: Adjustments and Consequences

ZHANG Hong

ABSTRACT: Since taking office, Macron has adhered to the principles of Gaullo-Mitterrandism and actively adjusted his Russia policy. In terms of global affairs, in response to crises involving Russia, France has been endeavoring to bring all parties back to the multilateral mechanism while maintaining its consistent position within the Western camp. Regionally, France is selectively engaged with Russia and tries to avoid direct conflicts. In terms of bilateral relations, France has strengthened economic and trade ties with Russia while rebuilding mutual political trust and promoting their cultural exchanges. Motivations for the Macron government to adjust its Russia policy mainly include the profound transition of the global order, the increasingly estranged relations between Europe and the United States, subtle changes in regional configuration, and to changes in France’s perceptions of Russia. Nevertheless, Russia-Ukraine relations, a divided EU, the U.S. factor, and Russia’s responses

will restrict prospects of France-Russia relations. The France-Russia rapprochement is conducive to the establishment of a multipolar global order. Meanwhile, against the backdrop of coordination among China's "Belt and Road" Initiative, the EU's Euro-Asian connectivity strategy and Russia's Eurasian Economic Union, China could develop tripartite cooperation, practising multilateralism in such fields as climate change and global public health.

KEYWORDS: Macron administration, Russia policy, adjustment, EU-Russia relationship, tripartite cooperation

On the U.S.-Japan Cybersecurity Cooperation Mechanism

JIANG Tianjiao

ABSTRACT: Given the lack of clear codes of conduct and widely accepted norms and the characteristics of cyber technology, hacking, cyber espionage, large-scale cyberattacks, and other cyber incidents occur frequently. In this context, the United States and Japan have conducted long-term in-depth cybersecurity cooperation and achieved real results. The extension of the U.S.-Japan alliance into cyberspace is emblematic of the expansion of the traditional alliance system, which will exert a more complex impact on global cyber strategic stability. Japan is a junior partner in this alliance, incorporating U.S. concepts and doctrines into its own cyber strategy. Washington and Tokyo have launched a multi-level dialogue and cooperation mechanism on cybersecurity, focusing on the three major areas: civil cybersecurity, military cybersecurity, and international rule cooperation. At present, it is difficult for the international community to reach a general consensus on the definition of cyberattacks, and the U.S. and Japan respond to major cybersecurity incidents by adopting subjective judgment criteria and mechanically mobilizing traditional security systems, which may easily lead to misunderstandings or even escalation of conflicts.

KEYWORDS: U.S.-Japan alliance, cybersecurity, common defense, gray zone, international rules