

EDITORIAL

Is Nancy Pelosi's Taiwan Visit "Preserving Democracy"?

The Taiwan Strait is one of the most troubled waters on the globe. Since 1949, the US has acted out its China policy along the Strait, using Taiwan as a forefront in its efforts to contain China. Likewise, China has been uncompromising to the US's position because Taiwan under its sovereign scope has been labeled a core national interest of China. There were several clashes between the two sides over the Taiwan question prior to 1972, a notable example being China's military intervention into the Korean War in 1950. When the US Navy's 7th fleet tried to blockade the Taiwan Strait, Chinese leadership immediately dispatched its troops to the Korean battlefield, indicating the paramount importance of Taiwan for China. In 1972, the US and China began their reconciliation process, culminating in their opening embassies in each other's capital city in 1979. At that time, the US recognized that "Taiwan is a part of China." However, the "One China" principle began to be challenged after Trump administration's aggressive trade policy against China. Ms. Pelosi's recent Taiwan visit may be in line with a new standoff between the US and China. As a symbolic anti-China lawmaker in Congress and Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi claimed to come to Taiwan for "preserving democracy." Her trip, however, brought deep concerns to many American allies in this region because Taiwan is a linchpin of regional peace and stability, both necessary prerequisites for democracy.

Volume 8, Number 2 of CHINA AND WTO REVIEW addresses critical legal and policy issues in the current new Cold War environment. The <Articles> section covers five topics: Online Arbitration of E-commerce Disputes in the People's Republic of China: Due Process Concerns (Xueer Chen & Chao Wang); Genesis of Data Security Mechanism in China: The Next Step to Data Nationalism (Ella Gorian); Progressive Development of the ASEAN Community under the UN 2030 Agenda (Eric Lee); Juvenile Offenders in Community Corrections: A Systemic Look at Risk Evaluation Methods to Implement UN Resolutions under the Chinese Legal System (Yu Lin & Tao Jin); and China's Development Plan for the Utilization of Foreign Capital during the 14th Five-Year Period: Prospects and Analysis (Min Zhao). The <Current Developments> section delivers three topics: Ban of

Cryptocurrencies in China and Judicial Practice of Chinese Courts (Aleksandr Alekseenko); Outward FDI: Determinants and Flows in Emerging Economies: Evidence from China (Mohamad Zreik et al.); and China's Socialist Free Trade Strategy: A Marxist Analysis (Sadiya Silvee). In <Correspondence> section, Kashif Imran Zadi et al. addresses Liquidated Damages Clause in Commercial Contracts: A Pakistan's Perspective. In <WTO Forum> section, Hannah Klöber & Daniel Sprick introduces the Department of Chinese Legal Culture at the University of Cologne, Germany. We extend our deepest appreciations to the authors and contributions.

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General Editor