



# Shanghai Forum 2018 Perspective Highlights

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## Security Challenge and Response along the Belt & Road/ New Situation of Terrorism in the Eurasia

### Public Security, Sub-Forum 01 Session One

08:30-10:00, May 27

**Chair:**

**Zhang Jiadong:** Dean, BRI Institute of Strategy and International Relations, Fudan University

**Moderator:**

**Zhang Jiadong:** Dean, BRI Institute of Strategy and International Relations, Fudan University

**Ali Abdullah**

**Wibisono**

**Lecturer & Deputy**

**Head of Graduate**

**Programme of**

**Department of**

**International**

**Relations, Universitas**

**Indonesia**

#### **The New Situation of Anti-terrorism in Indonesia: Ideology and Geopolitics**

1. The definition of terrorism needs to be expanded to non-violent use of attacks such as cyber attacks as compared to the original.
2. There are two main sources of terrorism in Indonesia: ideological and geopolitical. The ideological sources of terrorism are mainly due to the incomplete construction of the Indonesian nation.
3. Terrorism from geopolitical sources comes mainly from the input of neighboring countries with high incidence of terrorism.

**Darko Trifunovic**

**Faculty of Security**

**Studies, University of**

**Belgrade**

#### **Rethinking terrorism**

1. Any terrorist operation must have two elements: the operational ability and the motivation. Anti-terrorism must be started from these two elements.
2. On the operational level, the major issue facing terrorism is how to distinguish between Islamic Jihadists and ordinary Muslims.
3. Many terrorist organizations are actually secretly supported by the state to achieve specific geopolitical goals. Then the problem is to make sure whether the target of anti-terrorism is a country or a social organization.

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**Catherine Owen**  
**University of Exeter,**  
**UK**

## **Central Asian Values and Crisis Management: A Case Study of Kyrgyzstan**

1. In the Western sense, crisis management is how to bring both sides of the conflict to the negotiating table. While in the Central Asian sense, there are some differences.
2. Central Asia is surrounded by superpowers such as China and Russia. The sense of value of Central Asia can be reflected on how it sees these superpowers.
3. According to the textual analysis, in Kyrgyz media, China is generally more positive than Russia. There are more mentions about China's economy while more mentions about Russian politics.

## **DISCUSSION**

1. Terrorism is not an Islamic phenomenon. Terrorism is religion-free. Its essence is the weapon of the weak.
2. Taking part out of the Qur'an for interpretation will result in the loss of meaning. The Qur'an is a whole and its spirit is peaceful.

(Editor: Qiuhan Lu, Jingyi Liu)



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## Security Challenge and Response along the Belt & Road/ New Situation of Terrorism in the Eurasia

### Public Security, Sub-Forum 01 Session Two

10:15-11:45, May 27

**Chair:**

**Zhang Jiadong:** Dean, BRI Institute of Strategy and International Relations, Fudan University

**Moderator:**

**Yuan Shengyu:** Dean/Professor of School of international affairs and public administration, Shanghai University of Political Science and Law

**Fu Xiaoqiang**

**Research Fellow of  
China Institutes of  
Contemporary  
International  
Relation**

**The Belt and Road and China's Peripheral Security**

1. Along the Belt and Road, there are several Muslim countries with more than 100 million people, and they are vulnerable to the spread of extreme ideas. The potential security risks are high.
2. Security risks are not generated by the Belt and Road. Security risks are already there.
3. The traditional and non-traditional security risks intertwined along the Belt and Road. Both traditional great power competition and emerging terrorism exist.

**Liliana Popescu**

**The National  
University of  
Political and  
Administrative  
Studies (SNSPA)**

**Sino-Romanian Relations - Retrospect and Prospect**

1. In recent years, Romania's high-level political instability has caused frequent changes in the cabinet.
2. The total trade volume between China and the EU increased by 4 times in 02-12, but the trade deficit has also increased significantly, reaching about 50 billion Euros.
3. China-Romania relations are constrained by China-Europe, Sino-Russian relations and are also constrained by Romania-Russia relations.

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**Jaeho Hwang**  
**Director, Global**  
**Security**  
**Cooperation**  
**Center & Dean**  
**and Professor,**  
**Division of**  
**International**  
**Studies, Hankuk**  
**University of**  
**Foreign Studies**  
**(HUFS)**

## **DISCUSSION**

### **The Three Challenges Faced by the Belt and Road Initiative and South Korea's Response**

1. The One Belt One Road is facing three major challenges: the challenge of the issue itself, the challenge of cooperation with other countries, and terrorism.
  2. The second challenge is mainly reflected in the fact that the One Belt One Road Initiative needs to face the different levels of vigilance of many powerful countries, such as India's hostile attitude toward the Belt and Road; Japan's clear opposition to the One Belt One Road initiative; Russia's wary attitude.
  3. South Korea welcomes and has joined the Belt and Road Initiative, but at the same time retains the possibility of participating in the "Indo-Pacific Strategy".
1. For Romania, the relationship with the EU is still dominant, and China is a complementary factor to investment and trade for now.
  2. Counter-terrorism requires international cooperation. Many terrorists trained in the Middle East have made a multinational travel before returning to the motherland for terrorist attacks.

(Editor: Qiuhan Lu, Jingyi Liu)