

Global Digital Diplomacy & E-Commerce: Cross-Border Relations & Online Governance

Digital Diplomacy · Answer Key · 10 Questions

1. Which of the following is a key initiative the EU has undertaken to strengthen global digital trade and promote its values in the digital sphere?

- A) The Global Digital Compact
- B) Digital Partnership Agreements (DPAs)**
- C) The Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace
- D) The World Trade Organization's E-commerce negotiations

2. What is a primary concern highlighted by the increasing cross-border data flows in the context of e-commerce and international relations?

- A) Ensuring fair competition among e-commerce platforms
- B) Facilitating faster delivery of goods
- C) Balancing data protection with the facilitation of global trade**
- D) Reducing the cost of international shipping

3. The UN Secretary-General convened platform for inclusive, multistakeholder dialogue on Internet governance and related digital technologies is known as:

- A) The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)
- B) The Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG)
- C) The Internet Governance Forum (IGF)**
- D) The Global Commission on Internet Governance

4. Which emerging technology is being recognized for its potential to revolutionize diplomacy by providing new forums for international communication and cooperation, while also highlighting digital divides?

- A) Virtual Reality (VR)
- B) Augmented Reality (AR)
- C) The Metaverse**
- D) Blockchain technology

5. What is a significant trend in digital diplomacy aimed at countering authoritarian repression of free speech online and advancing digital freedom globally?

- A) The EU's Artificial Intelligence Act
- B) The US Copenhagen Pledge on Tech for Democracy**
- C) The UN's Cybercrime Treaty
- D) The Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA)

6. According to recent reports, which country has been identified as an emerging global actor in the field of information manipulation, particularly in the context of conflicts like the Israel-Hamas war?

- A) Russia
- B) China
- C) Iran**
- D) North Korea

7. What is a primary objective of the EU's International Digital Strategy?

- A) To exclusively promote European technology companies
- B) To expand digital partnerships, promote security, and shape global digital governance**
- C) To centralize all global internet traffic control within the EU
- D) To establish a universal social media censorship policy

8. The 2024 UN Convention against Cybercrime aims to achieve which of the following?

- A) Establish a global internet firewall
- B) Harmonize national laws and strengthen international cooperation to combat cybercrime**
- C) Mandate a single global internet service provider
- D) Censor all online content deemed inappropriate by member states

9. What is a key challenge for online businesses in complying with international sanctions regimes?

- A) The ease of identifying customers due to online transparency
- B) The limited global reach of the internet
- C) The risk of inadvertent country-based sanctions violations and difficulty identifying customers**
- D) The lack of third-party payment-processing businesses

10. Which of the following best describes the concept of 'Digital Trade Diplomacy'?

- A) Focusing solely on the export of physical goods online
- B) Merging economic strategy, technological cooperation, and shared governance to foster prosperity in the digital age**
- C) Using digital platforms only for marketing and advertising purposes
- D) Regulating internet access to control information flow