

Asia's Digital Diplomacy Surge: AI Governance, Influencer Campaigns, and Cr

Digital Diplomacy · Practice Test · 15 Questions

1. Which initiative aims to enhance cybersecurity information sharing and response among ASEAN countries through a legally binding agreement?

- A) The ASEAN Cybersecurity Strategy 2025
- B) The Cybersecurity Emergency Response Team Framework
- C) The Digital Economy Framework Agreement
- D) The ASEAN Digital Masterplan 2025

2. In 2024, which country proposed pushing for AI legislation within the year, signaling a move towards 'hard regulation' for AI?

- A) South Korea
- B) Indonesia
- C) Japan
- D) China

3. China has increasingly utilized which group to shape its international image and promote its narratives, as seen in tours for content creators?

- A) Traditional journalists
- B) Academics
- C) Influencers
- D) Government diplomats

4. Which major Asian initiative, launched as part of a broader economic strategy, focuses on developing digital connectivity infrastructure and supporting technology companies?

- A) ASEAN Digital Masterplan
- B) Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)
- C) Digital Silk Road (DSR)
- D) Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)

5. In 2023, the UK joined which large-scale trade agreement that includes provisions for digital trade, with China also expressing interest in following?

- A) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)
- B) Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
- C) ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)
- D) US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)

6. Which two countries are collaborating on AI governance through the EU-India Trade and Technology Council (TTC), with a focus on trade, digital governance, and security?

- A) Japan and South Korea
- B) China and Singapore
- C) India and the European Union
- D) Vietnam and Malaysia

7. As of October 2024, the ASEAN Cybersecurity Emergency Response Team (CERT) Framework commenced operations at which location?

- A) Bangkok, Thailand
- B) Singapore
- C) Jakarta, Indonesia
- D) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

8. China's Digital Silk Road (DSR) investments in Southeast Asia between 2017 and 2023 have been concentrated in which five areas?

- A) Tourism, agriculture, education, healthcare, and energy
- B) Telecoms, 5G, Data Centres, Fintech, and E-commerce
- C) Manufacturing, transportation, finance, tourism, and mining
- D) AI, blockchain, cloud computing, quantum computing, and cybersecurity

9. Which Asian nation is actively using digital diplomacy, including platforms like X (formerly Twitter) and initiatives like Digital India, to enhance its global presence and foreign policy goals?

- A) Japan
- B) South Korea
- C) India
- D) Singapore

10. The 'Hiroshima AI Process' was launched in May 2023 under Japan's presidency to consider international governance of what type of AI?

- A) Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI)
- B) Generative AI
- C) Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)
- D) Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

11. In Southeast Asia, Chinese companies like Huawei and Alibaba have significantly invested in digital infrastructure, including 5G networks and data centers, as part of which initiative?

- A) The Greater Bay Area Initiative
- B) The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)
- C) The RCEP E-commerce Chapter
- D) The ASEAN Digital Economy Framework Agreement

12. Which agreement, joined by South Korea in 2024, is a pioneering Digital Economy Agreement (DEA) that expands beyond traditional DTA provisions to incorporate aspirations for digital inclusion and interoperability?

- A) Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
- B) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)
- C) Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA)
- D) ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)

13. China's approach to Digital Silk Road (DSR) aims to reduce its reliance on which country's digital technology?

- A) Germany
- B) The United States
- C) South Korea
- D) Japan

14. In April 2024, Chinese merchants and manufacturers used social media platforms like RedNote to rally domestic consumers against new U.S. tariffs, promoting hashtags like #Resist and #Chinacanmakeit. This exemplifies which emerging form of diplomatic communication?

- A) Traditional public relations campaigns
- B) Economic diplomacy through state-controlled media
- C) Digital diplomacy and influencer-led economic response
- D) Bilateral trade negotiations via traditional channels

15. Which Asian country has been described as the most targeted by China on social media in Central Europe, with two known state-paid bloggers active on platforms like Instagram?

- A) Poland
- B) Hungary
- C) Czechia
- D) Slovakia