games between Russia, the US and EU have pushed Russia to seek more export possibilities in the Far East, which provides China with opportunities not only to initiate its energy diplomacy toward Russia, but also promote its energy cooperation with Japan and South Korea as well as the US. As the leading energy consumer in the world, China has a more active role to play in global energy governance to achieve its own goals of energy security.

【Key Words】 Ukraine crisis, energy security, implication for China

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53 The Global Commons and NATO's New Security Concept

HAN Xueqing

【Abstract】 The "global commons" refers to the resources, areas or domains that fall outside national jurisdictions and are yet accessible for all nations. Among its important moves that comply with the changes of international security, NATO's strategy in global commons serves as one strategic step towards its further development and transformation. NATO reformed its post-Cold War security concept of "offensive defense", "global defense" and "preventive defense" and replaced it with a new notion characterized by three central ideas, namely, that of "cooperative security", "relative security" and "comprehensive security" and, in a bid to maximize the interests and dominance of its allies in the new context, selectively deployed its limited military and civilian resources in high seas, airspace, outer space and cyberspace and other areas "that are in the control of no nations and yet indispensable to every nation". The strategic influence of this most powerful and best-organized transnational political and security organization and its new security concept should by no means be underestimated. With much similarity and commensurability to NATO, and, of course, also some differences and conflicts, China should take a more responsive stance to NATO's strategy of "engagement and containment" in global commons, so as to safeguard its own national interests and, at the same time, strengthen China-NATO coordination in the governance of global commons.

【Key Words】 NATO, global commons strategy, cooperative security, relative security, comprehensive security

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80 The NATO's Maritime Strategy and its Impact on China's Maritime Security

HE Qisong

【Abstract】 The vast ocean, the oldest global commons, carries with it the mission of world security and prosperity. Safe and secured free navigation, trade routes, critical infrastructure, and energy logistics on the sea has been in accordance with NATO's security interest. Based on its new strategic concept and its Post-Cold War navy operations, it passed its Alliance Maritime Strategy (AMS) in the name of protecting global commons in January, 2011, to meet its maritime security challenges. The AMS encompasses four primary targets, namely, collective defense and deterrence, crisis management, security through co-operation, and maritime security. It was put to test in the Libya War, the anti-piracy operation along the Somali coast, and the Syrian crisis, and revealed some of its weaknesses, e.g. insufficient political determination of navy investment. The AMS, focused on maritime military operation and maritime security by military means, may have its negative impacts on China's "maritime power" strategy, which merit much attention on the part of China: it may 1) prevent Chinese navy from breaking through the first and second island chains; 2) intervene in China's maritime territorial disputes with its neighboring countries; and 3) challenge Chinese navy's efforts in protecting its energy security.

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104 NATO's Cyber Security Strategy and its Implications for China

MAO Yu

【Abstract】 Since the end of the Cold War, the NATO has come up with several versions of "new strategic concept" to achieve its goal of geographical expansion and functional transformation. Cyberspace security through cooperation has topped the NATO agenda since the 2002 Prague Summit Declaration. Faced with the destructiveness of cyber-attacks and the openness of cyberspace, NATO has set up a comprehensive policy network on the basis of its cyber security strategy. However, with the differences between its member states, its cyber strategy is far from being finalized. The recognition of the relationship between the public and privacy, the

defense and offense, the virtual and physical world, and long-term and short-term goals, is central to the full awareness of the very nature of the strategy. As a key member, the United States has been playing a crucial role in the formulation of this strategy. Cyber security, a common concern for both the US and Europe, affords a new perspective for researchers to follow the trends of US-Europe relations. Understanding NATO's cyber strategy and its dynamics is essential to both China's perception of the NATO and the trans-Atlantic ties, and the forging of its own cyber strategy.

【Key Words】 NATO, US-Europe relations, cyber strategy, cyber security

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122 The U.S. Military Institutional Reforms in the Anti-terrorism Era: From Donald Rumsfeld to Robert Gates

ZUO Xiying

【Abstract】 911 and the ensuing turbulences in the international environment witnessed the inaugural of an era of military institutional reforms in the George W. Bush administration. Donald Rumsfeld and Robert Gates were both committed to reforming the U.S. military institutions over the past decade to meet the challenge of anti-terrorism war. With Rumsfeld serving his terms as the Secretary of Defense, the doctrine, structure, institutional forms of the US army and the Department of Defense were vigorously transformed, the civil-military relations readjusted and the civilian control of the military forces strengthened. Network Centric Operations were also promoted with help of new information technology. Building on Rumsfeld's legacy, Robert Gates rebalanced the strength of the US military forces, reformed the bureaucracy of army, promoted the innovation of the army culture, and brought forward the Air-Sea Battle doctrine to fight China and Iran's anti-access and area-denial strategy. The ten-year reform, after quite some difficulties and obstacles, achieved remarkable results: the U.S. military institution was profoundly reshaped, projecting a long-lasting impact on US military reforms in the future.

【Key Words】 military institution reform, civil-military relations, network centric operations, Air-Sea Battle

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142 Economic Globalization, Human Security, and Governance

LI Bin, CHEN Guang

【Abstract】 Human security, an important condition for human development, is made up of seven aspects: economic security, food security, environment security, health security, community security, political security, personal security. In the era of economic globalization, human insecurity was intensified by global production, mixed living of population, new pattern of production, resource competition between traditional territorial security and human security, and conflict between interdependence and territorial principle. Furthermore, it's increasingly more difficult for a country to independently achieve human security, which demands both structural national governance and structural global governance based on the principle of human development. The global structure governing human security should be an institution built on the cooperation among states, instead of a supranational agency that intervenes the internal affairs of developing countries. It should take a comprehensive perspective towards political, economic and societal issues instead of focusing merely on traditional security. Finally, it should be human-oriented, that is, to serve the security need of people. However, the democratic deficit in the existing global structure of governance has left human security governance ineffective in today's world. Therefore, the primary task of improving human security governance is to reduce the democratic deficit at the global level.

【Key Words】 economic globalization, human security, national governance, global governance

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