



GLOBAL SOUTH R E V I E W

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Ica Cahayani

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Departemen Ilmu Hubungan Internasional, FISIPOL UGM

Gedung Bulaksumur Lt. 5, Jl. Socio-Justica 01 Bulaksumur,

Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

Tel. +62 274 563362 ext. 115

Email: gsr.fisipol@ugm.ac.id

Website: <http://iis.fisipol.ugm.ac.id>

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Editor's Note

Mohtar Mas' oed

The Global South Review (GSR) has been established to further the examination and understanding of the rising powers in the Southern hemisphere. This is a scholarly journal that is peer-reviewed and offers a platform for scholars and professionals to share their ideas, tackle significant problems, and disseminate the most recent advancements pertaining to nations in the Global South. In this volume, the GSR accepted submissions of articles that offer valuable contributions to the existing literature, both in terms of empirical research and theoretical analysis. These articles provide a comprehensive understanding of the interactions between the Global South, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Union (EU), China, and the Mekong River region. The articles explore various aspects of the Global South and its relationship with other regions, particularly with the developed world and other countries in the Global South.

Articles submitted to the Global South Review in this volume provides a comprehensive overview of the dynamics in the Global South countries as they confront multiple crises. The crisis being referred to involves two main aspects: the environmental crisis and the need for sustainability transition, and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. These crises are interconnected and have significant impacts on the countries in the Global South, thus highlighting the need for a comprehensive approach to address these challenges.

The article from Ferdian Ahya Al Putra with the title “ADB’s Role towards Energy Infrastructure Development: Case of Post-COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia” studies the approach of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards energy infrastructure development in Indonesia in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. It uses a descriptive qualitative method and international organization theory for analysis, as well as a literature review for data collection. The results suggest that Indonesia and ADB have cooperated in dealing with the pandemic, but the focus remains on infrastructure development, particularly in the energy sector. Both parties are looking for solutions to support economic recovery while still prioritizing infrastructure projects.

The article from Ikhlas Tawazun and Natasya Dewi Shafira titled “New Developmentalism and the EU’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: Policy Options for the Global South” discuss inter-regional relations. This article addresses the impact of the European Union’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on the Global South countries and how they can adapt to this new environmental trade policy and the larger pressure for sustainable growth and development. It uses qualitative methodology and desk research to examine the topic. The findings suggest that the concept of “new developmentalism” can help the Global South effectively transition towards sustainability by leveraging existing

state capacity. The article also provides potential policy options for the Global South, as the examination of current development policies reveals several challenges.

The article from NI Nyoman Clara Listya Dewi titled “Collective Actions and Challenges Analysis on Management of the Mekong River as Common Pool Resources”. This paper analyses the challenges and collective efforts of countries in the Mekong River region in managing the shared resources of the river, which has seen an increase in environmental degradation due to exploitation by many countries. The 1995 Mekong Agreement and the Mekong River Commission (MRC) were established to promote cooperation in sustainable development, conservation, and management of the river, but China, as an upstream country, opted not to join and instead established its own cooperation mechanism, the Lancang Mekong Cooperation Mechanism (LMCM). China’s mega dam construction project is considered a contributor to environmental degradation. The paper utilizes Garrett Hardin’s views on the tragedy of the commons to analyze the situation and finds that systematic arrangements by the government and local institutions are important to prevent the tragedy of the commons and develop appropriate institutional structures.

The article from Demas Nauvarian and Filasafia Marsya Ma’rifat with the title “From Friction to Acceleration: China’s Ambition for a Post-Pandemic Tianxia World Order”. This paper analyzes the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on China’s peaceful rise. The pandemic served as a turning point for China, as it was in a critical period for its rising era and was able to effectively control the pandemic and provide aid to other countries. The research argues that the pandemic served as an opportunity for China to indirectly disrupt the status-quo liberal international order and further its peaceful rise by asserting self-reliance and establishing cooperation, putting China in the position of a “middle kingdom.” The study concludes that the pandemic has acted as an acceleration factor for China’s peaceful rise.

The article from Anisa Risanti Suhita, Filasafia Marsya Ma’rifat and Trisni Salsa Ramadina titled “China’s National Interest in Vaccine Development Cooperation with Indonesia in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic: Normative and Material”. The paper is about China’s assistance to Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic. The focus of the study is on China’s provision of medical equipment and vaccine cooperation to Indonesia, which is a developing country in the Global South. The study recognizes two types of interests that shape China’s motives in providing this assistance, including normative (solidarity) and material (economic expansion). The results of the analysis show that China’s cooperation with Indonesia has allowed Indonesia to actively participate in dealing with the impact of the pandemic, while also pursuing China’s economic interests.

The article from Ira Cahayani the titled “Indonesia’s Interest In The South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Policy On Fiji During Joko Widodo Government On 2014-

2019". This study explains Indonesia's interests in South-south Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) policy towards Fiji in the Joko Widodo administration from 2014-2019. The study uses a descriptive qualitative research method and the theory of national interest and foreign policy. The results show that Indonesia chose Fiji as a target country for the SSTC policy due to its significance in the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) and potential for economic development and market growth in the south Pacific region. The study argues that Indonesia's strategy to gain economic, political, and security interests through the SSTC policy is of great concern for Fiji.



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