

## SUMMARIES

### **The Pendulum of History: International Political Changes since the Disintegration of the Soviet Union**

**Zhao Huasheng**

The disintegration of the Soviet Union 30 years ago changed history, caused subversive changes in international politics, and the world took a completely new direction. Some people assert that history is over, but today, 30 years later, the world scene is completely different. A series of major international political changes that have occurred due to the disintegration of the Soviet Union have been turned or even reversed. This article discusses and analyzes five aspects: the resurgence of the Cold War, the reappearance of the bipolar structure, the reconstruction of the new East – West system, the decline of liberalism, and the disillusionment of Greater Europe.

**Key Words:** Disintegration of the Soviet Union, Cold War, Bipolar System, East – West System, Liberalism, Greater Europe

### **Prospects of Russia's Current Sanctions Policy**

**N. B. Pomezova**

This article examines the sanctions imposed by the United States and the European Union on Russia since 2014 and the response that Russia was forced to take. The United States, the European Union, and the United Kingdom claim to be defenders of democracy and human rights, but they are the initiators of economic sanctions. As a result of these sanctions, the people are the first to suffer. Under the current circumstances, it is difficult to lift or ease the sanctions against Russia. In response to the different impacts of the United States and the European Union on Russia's economic and fiscal system, Moscow should pay attention to some subtleties, formulate more precise strategies, and adopt more effective anti-sanctions measures.

**Key Words:** Russia, Economic Sanctions, U. S. , EU, Sanctions Policy

### **Russia's Transformation Process from the Perspective of Political Participation**

**Hao He**

2021 is the 30th anniversary of social transformation in Russia, which is worthy of review and reflection. Political participation is a decisive factor affecting its political stability and social development. In the period of ineffective political participation, social contradictions and development difficulties erupt at the same time. Solving the problem with effective political participation will bring political stability and economic

development. From the turmoil of Yeltsin period, to the revival of Putin's 1.0 era, and then to the decline of Putin's 2.0 era, the issue of political participation has always been the key to the effectiveness of regime control and national governance. From the course and experience of Russia's transformation, effective political participation can not only achieve the purpose of establishing the legitimacy of the regime, but also the core means for the regime to improve its governance ability.

**Key Words:** Russia, Political Participation, Social Transformation, National Governance

**State Form and Political Transition: An Analysis of Thirty Years of Ukrainian Political Transition** **Zhang Hong**

State Form is a new perspective to examine the performance of national governance, reflect the state of political transition, and evaluate the quality of political transition. This article studies the development and change of the State Form of Ukraine in the 30 years of independence, and draws the following conclusions: the concept of transition affects the choice of transition mode, and the neoliberal "Washington Consensus" is a necessary external condition for Ukraine to form oligarchic capitalism; capitalism mode is an objective factor that affects the State Form and oligarchic capitalism has grown and captured state power, forming Ukraine's Oligarchy. Oligarchy is the key factor leading to the development of Ukraine's State Form from "collusion type" to "capture type", and finally into the edge of "failed state". Political elites are the subjective factor affecting the change of State Form, and the level of the elites affects the shaping of State Form.

**Key Words:** Washington Consensus, Oligarchic Capitalism, State Form, Political Transformation, Ukraine

**An Analysis of Russia's "European Choice"** **Ly Ping**

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Russia made a "European choice" and took "integration into Europe" as the country's direction. Although Russia is eager to "return to Europe" and has made efforts, on the whole, the "European choice" has failed. On major issues related to Russia's interests, the EU has not adopted the same policy as Russia, and Russia has failed to achieve the goal of "integration into Europe". The outbreak of the Ukraine Crisis ended Russia's dream of "returning to Europe". Hopes, disappointments, disputes and confrontations have always accompanied the development of Russia - Europe relations. Russia believes that the EU should bear the main responsibility for the failure of Russia Europe relations. The EU ignores Russia's interests in the process of eastward expansion, places Russia in an unequal position in bilateral relations, artificially creates a dividing line between Russia

and Europe, excludes and isolates Russia, and incites political unrest in the CIS region. These are important factors leading to poor Russia–Europe relations. At present, Russia–Europe relations are at the lowest level since the Cold War, and the normalization of bilateral relations is still far away.

**Key Words:** Russia, Russia – Europe Relations, European Choice, Ukraine Crisis, Greater Europe, Greater Eurasia

### **Post–Soviet Space: Russia’s Strategic Dependent Region and the Gaming Area of Great Powers**

**Liu Dan**

Post–Soviet Space is a separate geopolitical region after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, in which Russia is the dominant country. Under the leadership of Russia, these countries have established close ties in the political, economic, military and cultural fields. The region constitutes Russia’s strategic security and strategic development space, which is of great geopolitical significance to Russia. The increasing involvement and influence of the United States and Europe in the Post–Soviet Space has greatly deteriorated Russia’s geostrategic environment and affected Russia’s policy implementation in this region. Russia actively develops cooperation within the framework of the Russian led CIS, the Russia–Belarus Union, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Eurasian Economic Union, and promotes regional integration. Post–Soviet Space will always be the priority direction of Russia’s foreign strategy and an important dependent region for Russia’s dream of great power.

**Key Words:** Russia, Post–Soviet Space, Strategic Dependence, Game among Great Powers, the CIS

### **The Reform and Development Process of Russian Small and Medium – sized Enterprises and Government Support Policies**

**Guo Liancheng**

Small and medium–sized enterprises play an important role in Russia’s economic development and social stability. Since the economic transition, the reform and development of Russian small and medium–sized enterprises have been moving forward, gradually getting rid of the shadow of the economic crisis and starting to develop steadily, and then to the stage of sustained and rapid development for many years. The contribution of small and medium–sized enterprises to Russia’s economic and social development is increasing. The government has taken many measures and given policy dividends, which has promoted the development of small and medium–sized enterprises. Among them, strengthening the construction of laws and regulations and creating a good legal environment for the development of small and medium–sized enterprises have always been Russia’s goal.

**Key Words:** Small and Medium–sized Enterprises, Reform and Development,

Support Policies, Russia

**A New Model of Sino – Russian Local Cooperation Based on “Fulcrum City” :  
Theory and Practice**

**Yu Shuyi and Li Jun**

Local cooperation is the cornerstone for comprehensively deepening the development of the strategic partnership between China and Russia in the new era, and the “fulcrum city” is the hub of local cooperation between the two countries. Cultivating a new model of Sino – Russian local cooperation based on “fulcrum city” is of far – reaching significance for promoting cooperation in underdeveloped regions and promoting the balanced development of the regional economies of the two countries. Russia’s “Looking East” is highly related to China’s national strategy of comprehensively revitalizing the northeast old industrial bases. Vladivostok, as an important “fulcrum city” of the Russian “Looking East”, can serve as a “wind vane” for Sino – Russian local cooperation in the new era.

**Key Words:** Sino – Russian Local Cooperation, Fulcrum City, Vladivostok

**An Analysis of Language Security in Central Asian Countries**

**Yang Bo and Wang Tianju**

2021 marks the 30th anniversary of the independence of the five Central Asian countries. Since independence, Central Asian countries have always insisted on building and strengthening national identity with the main nation as the core. The unified language is regarded by the political elite as the embodiment of national cohesion. Governments of various countries vigorously adjust language plan, give the status of national language to the main national language, expand the scope of use of the main national language, and reshape the status pattern of national language. The value of language in maintaining national security has been highlighted, and the issue of language and national security has attracted more attention from researchers. Language practice in Central Asia shows that language vitality represents the national culture and is related to national cultural safety; language use marks identity characteristics; language application guarantees the flow of information; language capacity building maintains strategic security interests.

**Key Words:** Central Asia, Language Security, Language Planning