

## SUMMARIES

### **Situation of Russia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia in 2020: Characteristics and Trends**

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The outbreak of the COVID-19 is both a prominent problem and a severe challenge Eurasian countries facing in 2020. In the context of the epidemic, these countries continue to implement their established schedules. Russia smoothly completed the constitutional amendment and maintained its political stability; some Central and Eastern European and Central Asian countries held presidential and parliamentary elections; domestic political disputes have been caused by the elections in Belarus and Kyrgyzstan; fierce armed conflicts broken out between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute, and the stability and security situation in these areas is worrying. In order to deal with the epidemic, all these countries have taken different anti-epidemic measures, which have seriously affected economic and social life. Economic growth and restructuring have been less important. Maintaining economic and social stability, creating conditions for post-epidemic recovery have become the primary tasks of economic policies in various countries. Russia continues its traditional great power diplomacy, trying to stabilize and improve its relations with US, Europe, deeply participating in the Middle East affairs, adjusting the disputes within Eurasia, continuing to strengthen cooperation in various fields with China, deepening the Sino-Russian strategic partnership of cooperation. In 2021, Eurasian area will still face the dual impacts of COVID-19 epidemic and recession, and the development prospects of these countries deserve our attention.

**Key Words:** Russia, East Europe, Central Asia, Politics, Economy, Diplomacy

### **Russian Economy: Structural Status and Its Role in Global Value Chain**

**Yu Nanping and Xia Jing**

Global value chain reflects a country's structural ability to integrate into the global and regional economy. With the global value chain as the analysis framework and empirical research tool, this paper analyzes the economic situation and structural characteristics of Russia after the Western countries' sanctions, and makes a comprehensive empirical study on Russia's role and status in the global value

chain. There are some paradoxes in improving Russia's ability in global value chain, such as highlighting the security of economic sovereignty, overemphasizing the localization of products, incomplete domestic industrial chain, long-term distance from the center of global value chain and so on, all of which directly affect Russia's global and regional economic competitiveness. Russia's industrial chain is concentrated in the upstream section of global value chain system, which not only forms an obvious short board for Russia's world power, but also has considerable externality and vulnerability in the connection with the world.

**Key Words:** Russia, Global Value Chain, Economic Structure, Industrial Chain

### **Russian National Emergency Management System and Its Enlightenment Li Siqi**

Emergency management is an important indicator to weigh a country's governance level and ability to effectively control various major crises. Since its independence, Russia has formed an emergency management mode with its own distinctive characteristics. This paper focuses on the specific mode and characteristics of Russia's national emergency management, including decision-making mechanism, early warning mechanism, reserve mechanism, as well as the main force of Russia's emergency management – the Ministry of Emergency. Russia has gradually formed an emergency management system with the Ministry of Emergency as the core platform, the Federal Security Council as the main decision-making organ, and the early warning system, reserve system, legal system and scientific research institutions as a whole. Russia's emergency management system has the following characteristics: with the President at the core; the joint conference as the platform; the Ministry of emergency as the main force; resources are concentrated in the central government; emergency response mainly relies on the vertical management. Russia's emergency management system may have certain enlightenment to the establishment of China's relevant system.

**Key Words:** Russia, Emergency Management, Emergency Decision – Making, Emergency Warning, Emergency Reserve, Ministry of Emergency

### **Public Space Politics in the Nation – Building of Central Asian Countries**

**Zhang Youguo and Yilina Yilihan**

Nation – building is an important process of political socialization in contemporary multi – ethnic countries. In this important process, a major variable that multi – ethnic countries need to weigh is the issue of public space. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the independent central Asian countries have begun to shape their national identity within the framework of nation building in view of the crisis legitimacy and identity they faced. As an important variable in the construction of multi – ethnic

countries, public space has been instrumental designed and formed public space policy by Central Asian countries because it has the function of national cultural symbols and shaping national identity, thus forming public space politics. There are two main characteristics of public space politics in Central Asian countries: first, they can consolidate the new country and influence the people's national identity by renaming the public space; second, can strengthen the subjectivity of the country through Memorial inscriptions and sculptures in the public space and build the nation with the visual effect. Public space politics involves the transfer of tradition, the domination of power and the shaping of identity. It can also hedge the crisis of legitimacy and identity faced by Central Asian countries. Therefore, in the process of nation – building of Central Asian countries, public space politics attempts to seek a balance and compromise mechanism between “ethnic – state” and “citizen – state”.

**Key Words:** Central Asia, Nation – Building, Politics of Public Space

**“Water – Energy – Food” Security Ties in Central Asia: Dilemma, Governance and China’s Participation**

**Yu Hongyuan and Li Kunhai**

Water, energy and food are not only an important part of the national security strategy, but also the practical needs of the development of human basic human rights. The asymmetric natural endowments of water and energy and the ecological fragility of agricultural land lead to the multiple interactive conflicts of “water – energy”, “energy – food” and “water – food” in Central Asia. Climate change is easily entangled with security issues in politics, economy, terrorism, extremism and other fields, showing an obvious “agglomeration effect”. Central Asian countries pursue independent resource policies, and the governance of security ties is in a closed loop, which requires the mediation and active guidance of foreign powers based on the win – win concept to break the governance deadlock. China’s participation in the security governance in Central Asia is not only the requirement of the “Belt and Road” initiative to safeguard strategic, security and economic interests, but also an inevitable choice driven by external pressure. China should make full use of its own experience, system and political advantages, and collaborate with Central Asian countries on security governance.

**Key Words:** Central Asia, Water – Energy – Food Security, Climate Change, Collaborative Governance

**Arctic Order in a Changing World: Generation Mechanism and Change Logic**

**Xu Guangmiao**

The Arctic order takes the “double – centers” power structure of the US and Russia, the “low politics” rule system based on the Convention on the law of the sea,

and the identity system with the “difference order” structure as the basic forms, showing the order generation mechanism with the power structure as the hub. Science and technology drive and system projection are the most important driving factors of Arctic order change. Affected by the accelerated changes of the world order and the constraints of the form and generation mechanism of the Arctic order itself, the current Arctic order faces many problems and challenges, such as the strengthening of competition among big countries, insufficient supply capacity of rules and institutions within the region, lack of consensus on the concept of participating in regional equal cooperation, and obstruction to the promotion of the “Ice Silk Road” initiative. Under the current situation, how to unite the broadest consensus of all parties and maintain international cooperation in the Arctic region through the concept of “Arctic Community of Destiny” is a strategic issue that China needs to plan urgently.

**Key Words:** Arctic Order, US Arctic Strategy, Arctic Community of Destiny, Ice Silk Road

### **The French Elements in the Origin of Modern Russian Civilization: A Study on Russian Translated French Popular Texts in the 18th Century      Lin Jinghua**

Russia regards itself as a European country, although only part of its territory lies to the west of the Urals. Russia accepted Christianity very early. Soon after Peter I Reform, modern European civilization, especially modern French civilization, was introduced in an attempt to transform the traditional Slavic civilization structure and promote the secularization process. The introduction of French civilization began with translation. All kinds of returnees and those who know foreign languages inside and outside government are keen to translate and introduce the popular modern texts in Europe, especially French texts, which makes Voltaire and Rousseau and other enlightening works enter Russia continuously together with other bestsellers. They even used French to select and introduce popular works from Britain or Germany, thus forming a fashion of worshipping France. Russia has achieved a rapid transformation from a church-led country to a secular country, and entered the stage of modern civilization. However, because of the publication censorship in Russia, translation has not really integrated Russia into Europe, and Russia is still regarded by Europe as the other one who cannot share modern civilization.

**Key Words:** Eighteenth Century, Russian Empire, Translation, European Popular Literature, French Text