

## SUMMARIES

### **Expansion of Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Construction of Community with a Shared Future**

**Li Ziguo**

From the “Shanghai Five” to the establishment of the SCO, this process itself is an expansion and qualitative change. The accession of India and Pakistan is the second expansion and qualitative change of SCO. With the rapid changes in the international situation, the SCO is once again facing a strategic shift, from focusing on internal cooperation to internal and external affairs, increasing its voice in global governance, and curbing the ever expanding unilateralism and power politics. At present, the SCO is still in the digestion and absorption period after India and Pakistan’s accession, but it should adjust in time according to the situation and form its short-term, medium-term and long-term expansion direction and goal. In this way, we can not only make greater contributions to regional stability and development, but also provide more practical exploration for the construction of a community with shared future for mankind.

**Key Words:** Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Expansion of SCO, Geopolitics, Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

### **The Game between Russia and the U. S. in Syria and Its New Development**

**Hou Yuxiang and Li Shenghui**

Since the outbreak of the Syrian crisis 10 years ago, it has become one of the focuses of the game among big powers. Russia and the United States competed in four aspects: Bashar al – Assad government, chemical weapons, anti – terrorism and Syrian political reconstruction. Putin’s support for Syrian government forces enables Russia to take the initiative in the game, ensures the continuation of Bashar al – Assad government, and makes Syria an important fulcrum of Russia’s Middle East strategy. On the one hand, because Syria is less valuable than Iraq in the Middle East strategic layout of the United States, the United States does not want to invest too much capital. On the other hand, because the United States lacks a complete set of policies towards Syria, it shows cautious restraint in dealing with specific issues, and its intention of “regime change” in Syria is defeated, so the United States is at a disadvantage in the situation in Syria. After Biden administration came to power, it tried

to bring the US Middle East diplomacy back to the track of Obama era, return to the chess game of Syria, and participate in the resolution of the Syrian issue to the minimum. In the future, the situation that Russia is strong and the United States is weak on the Syrian issue will be maintained for a long time. The Kurdish issue, extremism and refugee issues will all bring big challenges to the reconstruction of Syria. The game between Russia and the United States will make the Syrian society fragmented, and the fundamental solution to the crisis can not be found in the short term.

**Key Words:** Syria Issue, Russia–US Game, Biden Administration, Political Reconstruction

### **Import Substitution Strategy of Russian Defense Industry under the Background of U. S. and Western Sanctions**

**Li Shuyin and Dong Yuanqi**

Since the Crimea crisis in 2014, the United States and Western countries have imposed sanctions on Russia's defense industry, energy and other key areas. Sanctions from the United States and the West and the cut-off of military supplies from Ukraine have dealt a serious blow to Russia's defense industry. Based on the traditional defense industry system, Russia has established and improved the leadership and management system, provided financial support, reformed incentive mechanism, and vigorously promoted the import substitution strategy of defense industry. As an important part of the national import substitution strategy, the import substitution strategy of defense industry is an important part of Russia's security strategy. It is the organic unity of the top-down long-term plan to improve the economic structure and the short-term strategy to hedge the sanctions crisis. It has laid a solid foundation for Russia to overcome the dependence on military imports, realize the complete autonomy of defense industry and ensure national security. Starting from the background of Russia's import substitution strategy for defense industry, this paper discusses Russia's experience in implementing the strategy, analyzes the effect of the strategy in the past seven years, and summarizes the main characteristics of the strategy.

**Key Words:** Russia, Sanction, Defense Industry, Import Substitution Strategy

### **Digital Party Building of the “United Russia” Party: Challenges and Transformation**

**Shi Xiaohu**

As a party supporting Putin, the most important goal of the “United Russia” party is to keep close contact with the public, especially the voters, in order to win elections at all levels. Since its establishment, the “United Russia” party has been faced with the

complex situation of domestic social politics and fierce party game. In view of the impact of the diversification of social interests, the development of information society and the defects of its own operation mode, the “United Russia” is the first party in Russia to put forward the construction of a digital party, seeking to better contact the people and bring the people into the party’s policy formulation and implementation process, so as to improve the work effect. In combination with relevant projects and activities, the “United Russia” has deepened communication and cooperation with the public, expanded the recruitment and use of young elites with the help of personnel system reform, shaped a good image of the party, and enhanced the political competitiveness of the party. However, the distinct pragmatic color and the continuous interference of internal and external factors also affect the relevant efforts of the “United Russia” to a certain extent. How to properly deal with these problems will directly affect the effectiveness of its digital party construction. In the future, the promotion of the construction of the digital party will undoubtedly be influenced by Putin’s idea of governance and the subsequent election results.

**Key Words:** Russian Politics, the “United Russia” Party, Digital Party, Party Transformation

### **The Accession of Central and Eastern European Countries and the Eastward Expansion of the European Union: Are They the Same Process? Gao Ge**

The process of central and Eastern European countries’ accession to the EU is similar to that of EU eastward expansion, but it is not the same process. The time when central and Eastern European countries want to join EC is different from that when EC decides to expand eastward. Central and Eastern European countries are more concerned about the economic benefits of joining the EU, while the EU pays more attention to the security significance of eastward expansion. The paths of central and Eastern European countries’ accession to the EU and EU eastward expansion are also not completely symmetrical. The reason for this is not only because of the different roles of accession and acceptance, but also because of the heterogeneity and different interests of central and Eastern European countries and old EU members. This heterogeneity and different interests will not only affect the process of central and Eastern European countries’ accession to the EU and the eastward expansion of the EU, but also exist after the central and Eastern European countries’ accession to the EU and the eastward expansion of the EU, affecting the relationship between central and Eastern European Member States and the EU, and even the development of the EU and European integration.

**Key Words:** the Central and Eastern European Countries, Eastward Expansion of the European Union, European Integration, Return to Europe

### **Cooperation between China and Russia in Ensuring Food Security**

**Jiang Zhenjun and Zhao Tongyu**

Food security has always been a major strategic issue concerning the steady development of national economy and long – term social stability. Due to the frequent occurrence of natural disasters such as extreme weather and the impact of major public health events such as the epidemic of COVID – 19, the world food security risk index is rising, and the food security of all countries is facing a great test. Since 2008, the food security situation in China and Russia has been in a good state, the comprehensive grain production capacity has been steadily improved, the food supply is increasingly rich, and the supply and demand are basically balanced. If there is no extreme force majeure, China and Russia’s food security can be basically guaranteed. However, the food security of the two countries is still faced with many internal and external adverse factors. By giving full play to the complementary advantages of land resources, labor force, capital and technology, continuously strengthening cooperation in agricultural trade and agricultural industrialization, and taking a series of promotion measures, the two countries will jointly guarantee their food security.

**Key Words:** Food Security, Security Cooperation, China – Russia Cooperation

### **Russia’s Far East Policy from the Perspective of Central – Local Relationship**

**Xiao Huizhong**

Although the development of the Russian Far East in the past decade is related to the rapid development of the Asia Pacific region, it is actually a regional development project in Russia. The current round of Far East development is led by the central government of the Russian Federation. The establishment of new systems, the promotion of large – scale projects in the Far East, and even the finance of local governments and the fate of governors are in the hands of the central government of Russian Federation. This arrangement has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is that the central government has formulated a steady and continuous policy, concentrated the national strength to develop the vast but backward Far East region, and already has the some early achievements. The disadvantage is that the authority left to the local government in the Far East is not enough, the development resources are insufficient, and it becomes a supporting role. The third important role of Far East development is the

large federal enterprises with national background. Along with the large –scale projects, they have entered the Far East, enjoying all kinds of preferential policies, but they are almost not controlled by the local government, which can be regarded as a tool for the federal central control of local governments. The arrival of large enterprises is helpful to the development of resources in the Far East, but it does not play a significant role in the increase of local budget revenue and the improvement of people’s livelihood. The federal government and large –scale federal enterprises with national background are the protagonists in the development of the Far East, while the local government and local enterprises can not effectively play their functions, and many people in the Far East still choose to move out.

**Key Words:** Russia, Far East Policy, Far East Development, Governors of the Far East, Large Enterprise

### **A Study on the Balkan Federation Plan (1944 –1948): Bulgarian –Yugoslav Federation Xu Gang**

In the 1940s, the Communists of the Balkans put forward the idea of establishing the Balkan Federation before and after taking power. The idea was jointly proposed by Tito, leader of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, and Dimitrov, leader of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. The first step is to establish the Federation of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, and then discuss the possibility of establishing the Balkan Federation. After getting Stalin’s affirmation and instruction, the federal plan of Bulgaria –Yugoslavia was officially launched. The progress of the plan is roughly divided into two stages. In the first stage, from the Sofia talks at the end of 1944 to the Bled talks in July 1947, the Bulgaria –Yugoslavia Federation plan was struggling in the debate. The second stage began in January 1948 when Stalin denounced Dimitrov’s speech on the establishment of the Federation of Eastern Europe. After the Moscow meeting in February 1948, Stalin criticized Tito continuously and then the relationship between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia was broken, and the Federation plan was terminated. There are many reasons for the failure of the plan, mainly due to the differences between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, as well as the conflict between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union Under the background of bipolar structure. It is not only a practice in the history of Balkan Union, but also the last attempt in the thought of Balkan Union.

**Key Words:** Balkan Federation, Bulgarian –Yugoslav Federation, Josip Tito, Georgi Dimitrov, Soviet –Yugoslav Relations