

## SUMMARIES

### **Build a Closer Community of Shared Future: Eurasian Practice of the Belt and Road Initiative**

**Wang Chenxing**

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, major – country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in the new era has shown strong international influence and shaping ability in responding to the greatest changes in a century. President Xi has given “China’s Answer” to a series of questions of the times, such as “Where is the world going? Peace or war? Development or recession? Opening or closing? Cooperation or confrontation?” Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy have clearly defined the basic framework of China’s diplomacy in the new era: to build a global community of shared future as the general goal, and to promote the construction of “the Belt and Road” as an important platform for cooperation. The Eurasian region is the birthplace of many concepts of China’s diplomacy in the new era, and is a pilot and demonstration area for the construction of a global community of shared future and “the Belt and Road”. This paper explores the practical achievements, characteristics, opportunities and challenges of “the Belt and Road” construction in Eurasia, as well as the path choice for high – quality development in the future.

**Key Words:** Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, Global Community of Shared Future, “The Belt and Road”, China – Russia Relations

### **The Power Great of Great Powers in Global Crisis Governance: Taking China and Russia’s Participation in Solving the Syria Crisis as an Example**

**Liu Ying**

This paper focuses on the power model of major powers in the global crises governance, and uses the four power model analysis methods in the concept of “social construction of power politics” of realistic constructivism to compare the structural

power, mandatory power, institutional power and productive power that China and Russia have respectively imposed in the process of participating in the resolution of the Syria crisis, and analyze the reasons behind them. The major powers represented by China and Russia should coordinate their positions and cooperate closely in resolving regional and global crises, although they have different power models and influences. In the future, China and Russia should further play the role of a responsible major power in participating in the post-war reconstruction of Syria and other global crises governance, and promote the reform of global governance in the post-epidemic era.

**Key Words:** Global Governance, Power Model, China, Russia, Syria Crisis

### **NATO Eastward Expansion and the Ukraine Crisis**

**Han Kedi**

After the end of the cold war, NATO has achieved five rounds of eastward expansion. Russia's attitude towards NATO eastward expansion has changed from vigilance to hope to join NATO, and then to a strong opposition. The Russian government insists that the U. S. had promised that NATO would not expand eastward, but there was no clear commitment or agreement between the U. S. and Russia to stop NATO expansion when Germany was reunified in 1990. After 2021, Putin's government became more and more tough on NATO eastward expansion, especially on Ukraine's accession to NATO, and demanded that NATO make a legal commitment to stop its expansion. Ukraine's attitude towards NATO has changed from vacillation to nonalignment, and then to its insistence on joining NATO. The Cold War mindset of the U. S. and the traditional concept of Russia are two important factors for the outbreak and escalation of the Ukraine Crisis. The conflict between the U. S. and Russia over NATO eastward expansion reflects the respective understanding of the principles of inviolability of sovereignty and indivisibility of security.

**Key Words:** NATO Eastward Expansion, U. S. , Russia, Ukraine, Ukraine Crisis

### **The Influence of Ukraine Crisis Escalation on Japan – Russia Relations and Its Future Trend**

**Pan Wanli, Bai Ruchun**

After the escalation of the Ukraine crisis, Japan followed Europe and the United

States to take a series of sanctions against Russia, reflecting a clear position of “supporting Ukraine and opposing Russia”. Japan’s action caused a strong reaction from Russia, leading to the freezing point of bilateral relations. The strong stance taken by the Kishida’s government towards Russia is the result of the comprehensive effect of various factors at home and abroad. On the one hand, in the context of Abe’s diplomatic frustration with Russia, Fumio Kishida urgently needs to take this opportunity to reshape Japan’s foreign policy towards Russia and lay the foundation for long – term governance; On the other hand, this move also has the purpose of sharing the responsibility of the alliance and taking the opportunity to unite with Western countries to put pressure on China. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has had a serious impact on Japan – Russia relations. Japan no longer regards Russia as a partner, but as a “subject to be dealt with”. As Japan’s impetus for developing Japan – Russia relations has been seriously weakened, and domestic public opinion towards Russia has become tough, as well as the influence of external factors such as the Japan – US alliance, unless Russia makes major substantive concessions on issues involving Japan’s national interests, Japan – Russia relations may be difficult to improve in the future.

**Key Words:** Russia – Ukraine Conflict, Japan – Russia Relations, Territorial Issues, Peace Treaty

### **Spillover and Breakthrough: The Impact of the Escalation of Ukraine Crisis on the Middle East**

**Tang Zhichao**

The Middle East is one of the regions most affected by the spillover of the Russia – Ukraine conflict. This conflict has had a series of important impacts on the region in many aspects, such as food security, energy cooperation, economic and social stability, geopolitics, and regional security. Under the multiple impacts of great power competition, Russia – Ukraine conflict, COVID – 19 epidemic and political upheaval, the Middle East region is particularly vulnerable and sensitive. On the whole, the relations between Russia and countries in the Middle East have not been seriously adversely affected. The Middle East countries have basically taken a neutral attitude towards the conflict and are unwilling to join the Western sanctions against Russia. This

shows that the countries in the region are unwilling to be involved in the competition between Russia and the western powers, and also highlights the remarkable achievements of Russia's active return to the Middle East in recent years. With the fundamental changes of Russia's strategic security environment and foreign relations, the Middle East may become an important direction for Russia's southward strategic breakthrough in the new era under the background of the obstruction of the westward direction.

**Key Words:** Russia – Ukraine Conflict, the Middle East, Great Power Competition, Food Security, Regional Stability, Energy Security

### **Russia – EU Natural Gas Game from the Perspective of Russia – Ukraine Conflict**

**Wang Shuchun, Chen Ziyuan and Lin Shangyuan**

The natural gas game between Russia and the EU focuses on three areas: trading mechanism, gas pipeline and enterprise operation management. The differences between the two sides in the above areas often lead to disputes and crises. The outbreak of the Russia – Ukraine conflict in 2022 further aggravated the EU's natural gas crisis. The complex interdependence between Russia and Europe in the natural gas relationship also changed to a certain extent. Russia's dominance has changed, and its dominant position has declined. In the short term, Russia and Europe still have a high degree of interdependence in the field of natural gas. The impact of interrupting natural gas trade is too great, and the two sides lack short – term feasible low – cost alternative measures, so that the two sides will not completely interrupt trade relations for the time being. In the long run, with the gradual implementation of the “decoupling” policy, the interdependence between the two sides will continue to decline. But neither crisis nor war can fundamentally change the mutual benefit of Russia – EU natural gas cooperation. Just because the two sides have different understandings of the connotation of energy security, and the U. S. continues to interfere with the cooperation between the two sides, the Russia – EU natural gas transaction will show more competitiveness and uncertainty.

**Key Words:** Russia – EU Relations, Natural Gas Game, Natural Gas Crisis, Energy Diplomacy, Russia – Ukraine Conflict

### **Sino – Russian Economic and Trade Relations under the Influence of US – EU Economic Sanctions against Russia**

**Li Shuangshuang**

Since February 2022, the U. S. and the EU have launched several rounds of economic sanctions against Russia for Russia's special military operation against Ukraine, including financial restrictions, trade embargoes, assets freeze and technology decoupling. Economic Sanctions against Russia and the competitive adjustment of China – US relations have accelerated the adjustment of China – Russia economic and trade relations in the direction of strengthening cooperation, and new breakthroughs have emerged in bilateral cooperation in energy, finance, trade, science and technology, infrastructure and other fields. China – Russia economic and trade cooperation is expected to be further strengthened in the future, but due to the increasingly complex international economic and political changes and the interference of various factors, the cooperation may inevitably encounter some setbacks.

**Key Words:** Russia, Economic Sanction, China – Russia Economic and Trade Relations, Ukraine Crisis

### **Measurement and Evaluation of Economic Integration Effect of Eurasian Economic Union**

**Gong Yanhua**

The Eurasian Economic Union is currently the most active integration organization in Eurasia. It is an economic cooperation organization dominated by Russia, but it is generally believed to have a strong political color. The Eurasian Economic Union has made some achievements since its establishment. Through economic measurement of its achievements, it is found that there is a real need for member countries to choose to join the Union in terms of trade and investment. At the same time, the rules of the Union are also fully conducive to Russia's strategic intention to seek the status of a powerful country. In the future, the Eurasian Economic Union will exist for a long time, but it may always maintain inefficient operation, that is, the economic integration has strong limitations in depth development, limited space expansion, and the development progress and pace will be significantly lower than expected. The economic impact of the Russia – Ukraine conflict on the member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union will

enable them to constantly measure their own benefits and risks, and Russia will need the support of the Union more than ever. Under the comprehensive western sanctions, the risk of a complete separation between Russia and the EU from energy trade to financial investment has risen sharply. The Eurasian Economic Union may move towards a closed system in the future, and its prospect is not optimistic.

**Key Words:** Eurasian Economic Union, Economic Integration, Trade Intensity, Regional Economic Cooperation, Russia – Ukraine Conflict

### **Economic Resilience of Central and Eastern European Countries under the Impact of the COVID-19: Performance, Causes and Enlightenment      Wang Xiaoyun**

The paths for shaping economic resilience are diversified, but none of them can be separated from structural factors. For the economic resilience of central and Eastern European countries under the impact of the COVID – 19, there are four strengthening paths, of which not relying too much on tourism is the common antecedent condition of all paths. In addition, higher competitiveness of the digital economy, diversified economic structure, higher technology level, and not excessive integration into the global industrial chain are all key factors in shaping economic resilience. A higher fiscal buffer will also help reduce the impact of the epidemic on the economy and improve the resilience of the economy. This paper uses the core variable method to measure the economic resilience of 16 countries in Central and Eastern Europe facing the impact of the COVID – 19 from the two dimensions of resistance and resilience. On this basis, in combination with the existing research results on issues related to economic resilience and the mechanisms and channels of the COVID – 19 epidemic impacting the economies of Central and Eastern European countries, six possible antecedent conditional variables of economic resilience are selected, and the fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis method (fsQCA) is used to analyze the conditional configuration of shaping the economic resilience of central and Eastern European countries.

**Key Words:** Economic Resilience, Central and Eastern European Countries, COVID – 19 Epidemic, Fuzzy Set Qualitative Comparative Analysis