

SUMMARIES

From Kosovo War to Ukraine Crisis: NATO's Eastward Expansion and Russia's "Strategic Awakening" Wu Wencheng

In 2022, the Ukrainian crisis finally developed into a large – scale war, announcing the end of the “Post – Cold War” era. It is extremely important to understand the origin of this crisis. Historically, the continuous eastward expansion of NATO and the change of Russia's attitude towards it are important factors, in which Russia's “strategic awakening” has played a key role. NATO eastward expansion consciously adopted a “double – track strategy”. While gradually accepting new member states, NATO also built various partnership systems to “strategically appease” Russia. This has led to Russia's tacit acquiescence in the fait accompli of NATO eastward expansion under the condition that its own security has been continuously damaged. When NATO tried to absorb the former Soviet republics such as Ukraine and Georgia, Russia began to wake up strategically and used military means with local advantages to counterattack. The reversal of Russia's attitude towards NATO eastward expansion indicates that military conflicts will occur from time to time until NATO and Russia build a new stable security structure in Eurasian Continent.

Key Words: NATO Eastward Expansion, Russia, “Strategic Awakening”, “Strategic Appeasement”, Ukraine Crisis, Kosovo War

The March of Folly Resumed: Russia, Ukraine and the West Richard Sakwa

Russia's “special military operation” against Ukraine may become the most important geopolitical event after the Cold War, which will reshape the relationship between Ukraine, Russia and the West. Russia's military operation has its own logic. The internal contradiction between the two modes of peace order in Europe after the Cold War is the deep structural factor of the outbreak of war, which is strengthened by different geopolitical intentions. The internal logic of conflict stems from the failure of Europe to establish an inclusive and indivisible security order post – Cold War. The West's disregard for the three security concerns raised by Russia is the direct cause of

the conflict. A series of behaviors of the West and Ukraine before the war exacerbated Russia's concerns. Russia has misjudged the scale of Ukrainian resistance, the combat capability of the Russian army, the degree of western response, the will of the Russian people and the destructive consequences of the war. The prospect of Russia launching this military action with reasons but recklessness is difficult to predict, but this "march of folly" could have been avoided.

Key Words: Russia – Ukraine Conflict, European Security Order, "Special Military Operation" of Russia, Ukraine, NATO

Strategic Deterrence and Influences of the United States and Russia in the Great Powers Game: From the Perspective of Russian Hypersonic Weapons Development

Jin Ning and Ma Jianguang

Russia's strategic deterrence against the United States is based on nuclear deterrence and non – nuclear deterrence, while Russia's newly developed series of hypersonic weapons realize the penetration of the missile defense system of the U. S. and form an asymmetric advantage in the game against the U. S. Russia's development of hypersonic weapons has three motives; the "sense of insecurity" formed under the accumulation of long – term history, the deployment of the global missile defense system by the United States, and the pursuit of the dominance of the nuclear arms control system by the U. S. This paper draws the following conclusions; the technical characteristics and outstanding strategic deterrence potential of Russian hypersonic weapons enable Russia to obtain asymmetric advantages; the arms race between Russia and the US around hypersonic weapons will be the focus of Russia US strategic stability in the future; Russia regards hypersonic weapons as one of the new ways of strategic game against the U. S. ; Russian hypersonic weapons promote the upgrading and reconstruction of strategic attack and defense system; Russia has effectively played the strategic deterrent role of hypersonic weapons in actual combat.

Key Words: Russia, Hypersonic Weapons, Strategic Deterrence, Russia – U. S. Strategic Game, "Special Military Operation"

"Camp Switching Behavior" and the Origin of the "Gray Zone" in Eurasia Regions

Xiao Bin

"Grey zone" is a new geopolitical phenomenon emerging in Eurasia. "Grey zone"

is a new geopolitical phenomenon emerging in Eurasia. In order to reveal the role of the two camps in Eurasia in the formation of “gray zone”, this study establishes a “camp switching model” through the theoretical paradigm of Neoclassical Realism and the terrain theory in Cooperative Game Theory, and discusses the origin of “gray zone” in Eurasia. This paper draws the following preliminary conclusions: in a relatively peaceful state, Eurasian countries are willing to cooperate with different camps in the region. If there is a sense of frustration in the current camp (unable to meet the needs of national security and development), the Eurasian countries will follow the target camp. If the leading country of the current camp has certain military and economic strength, the current camp and the target camp will have a fierce game around the Eurasian countries with “camp switching behavior” and avoid the direct war between the two camps, which leads to the emergence of the “gray area” in Eurasia. Countries with an important strategic position in the current camp often pay a high price for their “camp switching behavior”.

Key Words: “Camp Switching”, Eurasian Region, “Gray Zone”, “Terrain Theory”

Russia’s Low – Carbon Development Strategy in the Global Climate Agenda: Ways, Characteristics and Logics

Xu Poling

In October 2021, Russia launched and decided to implement its own low – carbon development strategy “the social and economic development strategy for low greenhouse gas emissions of the Russian Federation before 2050”, which stipulates the objectives, paths and supervision methods of low – carbon development in Russia. Russia formulated and launched its own low – carbon development strategy in the field of climate issues and low – carbon development from passive to active after Europe accelerated the implementation of carbon border regulation tax and the climate agenda became a common topic of major countries in the world. On the one hand, Russia chooses to start with the carbon credit model and gradually introduce a mandatory “emission quota” trading system to ensure that it can obtain non discriminatory conditions in terms of cross – border “carbon tax”. On the other hand, as one of the most important oil and gas producing countries in the world, global low – carbon development has brought great challenges to it in the long run. There is an internal contradiction between the expansion of its manufacturing sector and low – carbon development. Therefore, Russia firmly opposes radicalism and unilateralism in the field of energy transformation, adheres to the sustainability of

energy transformation, and all countries follow the common and different emission reduction principles in accordance with international law.

Key Words: Russia, Low – Carbon Development Strategy, Global Climate Agenda, Carbon Credit Trading System, Carbon Absorption

**Cooperation and Competition between China, Russia and the United States:
From the Perspective of Global Climate Governance and Low – Carbon Green
Development** **Xu Hongfeng and Yi Lei**

With the deepening of industrialization, the trend of global warming is significant. The rise of global temperature is mainly caused by the increase of greenhouse gases produced by human activities. The physical risks and transition risks caused by climate change will be transmitted to the financial system through the real economy. In order to cope with climate change and its risks, the world should make joint efforts to continuously carry out climate governance. As major global carbon emitters, China, Russia and the United States should assume “common but differentiated” responsibilities in global climate governance. The three countries have launched their own policies and actions to deal with climate change. Coping with climate change is not only a simple climate and environmental problem, but also a long – term overall competition related to the profound transformation of the international economic and political pattern. In the future, the three major countries can seek common ground while reserving differences in global climate governance, low – carbon transformation of energy and investment and financing support of green finance, and give full play to the leading role and responsibility of major countries.

Key Words: China – Russia – U. S. , Global Climate Governance, Energy Transformation, Low – Carbon Green Development, Green Finance

A Study on the Historical Ownership of “Novorossiya” **Shen Lihua**

“Novorossiya” is a geographical term that appears in Russian administrative divisions in history. Most scholars agree that “Novorossiya” refers to the territory on the North Bank of the Black Sea incorporated into the territory of the Russian Empire in the second half of the 18th century. In the ancient and Middle Ages, nomadic groups such as Scythians, Sarmatians, Bulgars, Khazars, Pechenegs, Kipchaks and Tatars lived on the vast grassland on the North Bank of the Black Sea. From the 16th century to the

early 18th century, the whole north coast of the Black Sea and Crimean peninsula were under the influence of Crimean khanate, Zaporozhian Cossacks, Poland, Ottoman Turkey and Russia. The grassland on the North Bank of the Black Sea is the main activity area of the Crimean Khanate and Zaporozhian Cossacks. In the second half of the 18th century, Novorossiia was incorporated into Russia and developed on a large scale. After more than 100 years of development, before the First World War, Novorossiia became an important coal and metallurgical industrial base of Russia, with significant changes in economic and social development, culture and education. Ukraine, Russia and many other ethnic groups that have contributed to the development of Novorossiia in history are the owners of this land.

Key Words: “Novorossiia”, Geographical Boundary, Historical Origin, Development History, Ownership

Imperial Narrative of Russia’s “Great Northern Expedition” Xing Yuanyuan

“Great Northern Expedition” is the largest, longest and most ambitious expedition in the history of the Russian Empire. The expedition crossed Europe, Asia and America and achieved three main achievements: strengthening the understanding and development of Siberia and completing the transition from conquest to rule; the discovery of Japan prepared the premise for expanding the strategy of the Far East and establishing the Pacific base; the discovery of Alaska laid the foundation for colonizing America. Trade and conquest, map drawing, production of scientific knowledge and migration are the four main ways of the Great Northern expedition, which will help Russia get rid of geopolitical and economic difficulties to a certain extent. Through expedition, Russia consolidated the integration of Eurasia and initially realized the integration with the Pacific world. On this basis, it strengthened the characteristics of the composite empire of land and sea power. The Great Northern Expedition is the product of higher and newer requirements for the geopolitical strategy of the Empire. The rich heritage created by the expedition helped Russia establish a strong imperial network.

Key Words: Russian Empire, Great Northern Expedition, Siberia, Japan, Americas