

## SUMMARIES

### **The Trend of Political and Security Restructuring in Central Asia under Changing Situation in Eurasia**

**Xu Tao**

In 2022, Central Asia experienced a series of turbulence: the January Incident in Kazakhstan, the Gorno – Badakhshan violent attack in Tajikistan in May, the Karakalpakstan riots in Uzbekistan in July, and the armed conflict between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan from September to October. But on the other hand, in the context of the Russia – Ukraine conflict, the societies of Central Asian countries have accelerated into a transitional period. Attempting to change the long – term relatively centralized presidential power structure, establishing a new national state system of government and restructuring the regional security pattern are becoming more urgent new goals for Central Asian countries. However, the problems left over by history and various realistic conditions will still have an impact on this process, and also add significant uncertainty to the prospect of this trend.

**Key Words:** Central Asia, Central Asian Security, Central Asian Regional Integration, Tokayev Reform, Mirziyoev Reform

### **Economic and Financial Sanctions: Academic Progress and Disputes**

**Zhong Chunping and Gong Xiaofeng**

This article summarizes and combs the relevant theories and practical effects of economic and financial sanctions between countries, especially analyzes the economic mathematical modeling and prediction that are easy to be ignored in economic sanctions, and points out the shortcomings of previous research mainly based on game theory, especially the problems that exist when facing the “black – box of sanctions”. The article summarizes the main methods of sanctions research, especially statistical and econometric research methods, mathematical models, data simulation based on

dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model (DSGE) and prediction based on computable general equilibrium model (CGE). The article also summarizes the latest public choice model, explains the effective mechanism of sanctions, and discusses the future research direction and possible breakthrough points, including the use of models to predict the gains and losses brought to the country by a series of economic and financial sanctions such as trade wars, or more objectively calculate them by means of figure networking and programming.

**Key Words:** Economic Sanctions, Financial Sanctions, Economic Modeling, DSGE, CGE, Public Choice Model

### **Russia – Ukraine Conflict and the Adjustment of Russia’s International Institutional Competition Strategy**

**Gu Wei**

As a great power, Russia is a member of many international institutions, and has dominance or leadership in some international institutions and exerts important influence. When participating in the institutional competition, Russia formed its own thinking and methods, attached importance to the inter – institutional competition, maintained the international institutions in the field of exclusive leadership and advantages of its own country, and did not support institutional reforms that might increase the influence of other countries. Affected by the Ukraine crisis in 2022, the international institutional competition situation has changed, and Russia has also adjusted its strategy of participating in institutional competition accordingly. Russia prioritized intra – institutional competition, voluntarily withdrew from some international institutions. After the war became protracted, Russia attached importance to international institutions led by itself, and reserved the foundation for subsequent institutional competition/cooperation and promotion of the international system reform. That will not only affect Russia’s ability to participate in institutional competition, but also affect the situation of institutional competition and the development of international institutions. Meanwhile that will have an important impact on great power relations and the entire international order.

**Key Words:** Russian Diplomacy, International Institutions, Institutional Competition, Russia – Ukraine Conflict

**Adjustment and Basic Trend of Russia’s Foreign Strategy in the Context of Russia – Ukraine Conflict** **Li Yonghui**

The Russia – Ukraine conflict is not only the general outbreak of the crisis of relations between Russia and the West, but also the general outbreak of the geopolitical conflicts of interests between Russia and the United States in the post – Soviet space and Europe. This conflict is a hybrid war involving positional warfare, cyber warfare, diplomatic warfare, economic warfare, public opinion warfare and information warfare. After Ukraine received continuous support from the U. S. , the conflict fell into a war of attrition and became protracted. In the post Russia – Ukraine conflict period, the main content and central task of Russia’s foreign strategy is to give up the detente with the West, unite non – Western countries, break isolation and containment, and reshape the new international order in the future. The adjustment of Russia’s diplomatic strategy shows the following distinctive characteristics: geopolitical confrontation with the United States and western countries, construction of multi – polarization, and opposition to globalization.

**Key Words:** Russia’s Foreign Strategy, Russia – Ukraine Conflict, Russia – U. S. Relations, Russia’s Diplomacy, Multi – polarization

**“Two Hemispheres” and “Two Energy Circles”: Reshaping of the Global Energy Structure in the Context of Russia – Ukraine Conflict**

**Liu Guizhou, Huang Haokai and Hu Hongmin**

The shale revolution initiated by the United States not only enabled the United States to achieve energy independence, but also to export large quantities of liquefied natural gas. The U. S. has greatly squeezed Russia’s natural gas market share in the EU energy market, and NATO eastward expansion has also compressed Russia’s security and strategic space. The combination of the two factors eventually led to the outbreak of

fierce conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Significant changes have taken place in the global energy pattern. Europe tried to speed up its efforts to get rid of its energy dependence on Russia, leading to an energy crisis. Many countries have no choice but to restore coal power, making it difficult to implement the carbon neutral plan. In order to take the initiative, the major political forces further weaponized energy, resulting in strong interference in the free flow of energy, and the global energy pattern is evolving towards “two hemispheres” and “two energy circles”. The U. S. leads Europe in building the “Atlantic Rim Energy Circle”, and Russia works with Asian countries such as China and India to build the “Asian Energy Circle”. Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East, China and India play their respective roles in the “two energy circles”.

**Key Words:** Global Energy Structure, Russia – Ukraine Conflict, “Energy Circle”, Shale Revolution, Economic Sanctions, Russia

### **Cooperation of China – Mongolia – Russia Natural Gas Pipeline in the context of Russia – Ukraine Conflict: Interests Consideration and Prospects Analysis**

**Qi Zhiye and Fan Lijun**

After Russia – Ukraine conflict breakout in February 2022, the EU decided to decouple from Russian Natural Gas, which has seriously impacted Russia’s gas export to European markets. At this point, the “Power of Siberia – 2” gas pipeline proves its strategic importance for Russia. It is a successor project of the “Power of Siberia” pipeline, which is designated to transmit natural gas to China and pass through Mongolia. These two pipelines well indicate Russia’s Gas “Pivot to East” strategy. Mongolia has been actively striving for the pipeline to pass through its territory, which can not only solve the energy shortage and air pollution problems in the country, but also bring in a transit fee of 1 billion dollars annually and create jobs. Russia’s strategic consideration is to diversify its gas exports, promote regional economic development along the pipeline routes and further bind its economic interests with Mongolia. As a downstream gas consumer, the China – Mongolia – Russia Natural Gas Pipeline will be an ideal alternative to LNG from Australia and the U. S. , and China also wishes to

diversify its gas import channels and to avoid the energy supply route blocked by those hostile western countries. Although there are potential risks in the transit of the natural gas pipeline to a third country, the project is expected to start construction in 2024, which will become a demonstration project of the China – Mongolia – Russia Economic Corridor, and will also have a positive impact on energy cooperation in the Northeast Asia.

**Key Words:** China – Mongolia – Russia Natural Gas Pipeline, “Power of Siberia – 2”, China – Mongolia – Russia Economic Corridor, Russian Gas

### **Practices of Russia’s Compatriot Policy in the Baltic States**

**Yang Yousun and Valeria Davidova**

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, a large number of ethnic Russians continued to live in the Baltic States. Russia tries to exert influence on the Russian population here by strengthening the compatriot policy to offset the influence of NATO and the EU. For a long time, overseas Russian have often become the source of conflicts between neighboring countries and Russia rather than the bridge of cooperation. Russia – Georgia war in 2008 and Crimea Crisis in 2014 are all related to Russia’s so – called protection of compatriots. There are many Russian populations in three Baltic countries, and there are linguistic and cultural differences between them and the main ethnic groups, which makes Russian compatriot policy available. With the political stability, economic and social development of the Baltic States, as well as the gradual settlement of the citizenship, rights protection and social integration of the ethnic Russians and Russian – speaking communities, the foundation of Russia’s compatriot policy has been fundamentally shaken. Russia needs to adjust the goal and direction of its compatriot policy appropriately according to the situation, so as to make its compatriots become the bridge of cooperation between countries.

**Key Words:** Baltic States, Compatriot Policy, Ethnic Russians, Russian – speaking Communities, Orthodox Church

## **Government Stability in the Context of Epidemic: A Case Study of Central and Eastern European Countries**

**Ju Hao and Miao Tingting**

Government stability is an important issue in political practice and political science research, while previous research mainly focused on the governance of governments in the conventional state. The emergence of the COVID – 19 means that the political and economic development of countries around the world has entered an unconventional state, which is also a new test of government stability. Taking the Central and Eastern European countries as cases, this article analyzes the stability and replacement of government from three key factors: epidemic situation, the type of coalition government and populist political parties. The main conclusion of this article is that low government stability and frequent government turnover are the main political characteristics of the Central and Eastern European countries in 2021. The COVID – 19 epidemic has directly weakened the ruling foundation of governments around the world; Faced with the impact of the epidemic, the coalition government prevailing in the parliamentary democracy model has become extremely vulnerable; A new batch of populist parties have not yet adapted to the rules and operation mode of party politics, and they pose more challenges than contributions to the government stability. In the context of the epidemic, governments and ruling parties in Central and Eastern Europe will undergo more tests.

**Key Words:** Political Stability, Government Stability, Central and Eastern Europe, Political Parties, Populism