

SUMMARIES

A New Model for Human Progress and Major Country Diplomacy with Chinese Characteristics: Ideological Sources and Practical Paths

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The New Model for Human Progress (NMHP) is the Chinese answer proposed by Chinese leaders to answer the question of where mankind is going. Its main ideological sources include the Marxist international outlook and world view, Chinese Marxism international outlook and world view, and the excellent traditional Chinese culture such as Taoism, Confucianism, and Legalism. Under the concept of NMHP, in the process of promoting major – country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, a community with a shared future for mankind is the goal, a new type of international relations is the practical path, and the “Belt and Road” is a cooperation platform. The various concepts, strategies and policies of a community with a shared future for mankind are also manifestations of building a NMHP. They are reflected at different levels such as macro, meso and micro, including politics, security, economy, culture, ecology and other different fields, and four layers: bilateral, regional, global, and functional issues.

Key Words: New Model for Human Progress (NMHP), Sources of Thoughts, New Era, Chinese Diplomacy

The Regularities of Periodical Transformation of the Global Economic Leaders and Its Impact on the World Structure

Sergey Glazyev

According to the long – term theory of global social and economic development, with the change in world economic mode, the formation and disappearance of the “pole” of the world economy changes periodically. At present, a new type of global economic mode is being formed: an integrated global economic mode. There are three specific types of this new mode: communism, democracy, and oligarchy. The new world order will be formed in the competition between the three – mainly the competition between the first two because the global hybrid war launched by the American ruling elite will be doomed to failure. The new integrated world economic mode will produce a bipolar core: communist China and democratic India. At least since the 17th century, Russia has become an independent pole with world influence, but to get rid of its current marginal position in the world economy, Russia must completely adjust its economic policy and implement an accelerated development strategy based on new technologies. With the end of the global hybrid war, the influence of international organizations (NATO, etc.) used by the United States to maintain its hegemony will rapidly fade. The integrated global economic mode has restored national sovereignty and international law based on sovereignty, which determines the diversity of geopolitical

patterns in the future. At the same time, non-economic integration factors such as civilization similarity, spiritual values, and common historical destiny will also rise significantly. In other words, the multipolarity of the integrated world economy will contain the connotation of civilization.

Key Words: World Economy, World Economic Mode, World Structure, Multipolar Civilization, New International Economic Order

The Governance Mechanism of the China-Europe Freight Trains and Its Demonstration Significance for the Construction of “The Belt and Road”

Ma Bin

The China-Europe freight trains have maintained rapid development since its launch, and has become a model project for cooperation between China and countries along the Belt and Road (B&R). Establishing and improving governance mechanisms is an important part of the construction of China-Europe freight trains and an important guarantee for development. The governance mechanism of China-Europe freight trains includes the management mechanism of the Chinese government, the consultation mechanism at the industry level, and the coordination mechanism at the transnational level. Due to the rapid development of China-Europe freight trains, these mechanisms have exposed certain limitations and need to be further improved. The establishment and improvement of the governance mechanism for China-Europe freight trains will be an important demonstration for the development of the Belt and Road. Focusing on practical problems, relying on existing platforms and promoting multi-party participation are the main ways to establish relevant international cooperation mechanisms, and can also provide important impetus for cooperation between China and countries along the Belt and Road.

Key words: China-Europe Freight Train, International Railway Transport, the Belt and Road, International Coordination Mechanism, Coordination and Management Mechanism, Industry Consultation Mechanism

Exploration of a New Path for High Quality Development of China-Europe Freight Trains: An Analysis Based on Logistics Performance Index and Trade Volume

Liu Huaqin

Under the great changes unseen in a century, the China-Europe freight trains has overcome many difficulties and become one of the major modes of freight transportation on the Eurasian continent. The development of China-Europe freight trains faces new challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the escalation of Ukraine crisis, the slowing global economic growth, the sluggish development of world trade, inefficient logistics management in some important transit countries, and the increasing uncertainty of freight sources. In order to promote the high-quality development of China-Europe freight trains, it is not only necessary to strengthen international coordination in the three directions of China-Mongolia-Russia, China-Russia and China-Central Asia to improve the operation efficiency of China-Europe freight trains, but also to open up new

routes such as the Trans-Caspian transport corridor, the new railway corridor between China and Central Asia, the new cross-border transport corridor between China and Russia, and the China-Russia land grain corridor. At the same time, we need to develop a new mode of cross-border rail and sea transport, implement the consensus reached at the China-Central Asia Summit, expand China-Russia transport channels, and build a new pattern of diversification of China-Europe freight trains transport channels.

Key words: China - Europe Freight Trains, Belt and Road, International Railway Transportation, Logistics Performance, International Economic and Trade Cooperation, High-quality Development

Reconstruction of International Logistics Corridors of Russia under Geopolitical and Economic Crisis

Li Xikui

Since the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the Western countries led by the United States have continuously strengthened the political isolation and economic blockade on Russia. In the severe geopolitical and economic crisis situation, in order to hedge the current predicament, Russia began to plan the reconstruction of international logistics channels, and took relevant measures. The Russian government actively promotes three transport projects: the International North-South Transport Corridor, the Arctic Shipping Route and the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor. In addition, Russia hopes to seize the transit transportation opportunities of the "China-Europe freight trains", upgrade the railway transportation system in the Far East, improve the railway transportation capacity, and create more possibilities for Russia to expand foreign exports. Under the current geopolitical and economic situation, Russia's active reconstruction of international logistics channels has important strategic significance and practical value. However, the construction of relevant logistics channels still faces many uncertainties, including the status quo of infrastructure and social and economic development of countries along the route, the lack of trade volume and many international and domestic problems that Russia still needs to face.

Key words: Russia, Geopolitical and Economic Crisis, International Logistics Corridors, International North-South Transportation Corridor, China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor

Status Signals and International Conflicts: A Study Based on the Russia-Ukraine Conflict

Zheng Lili and Wang Jinguo

There is no consensus in the academic community on why Russia has taken special military operation against Ukraine. Based on the status signal theory, this article explores the reasons for Russia's "struggle" strategy towards Ukraine, and tries to reveal the mechanism and deep reasons of Russia's demand for international and regional status. Russia's special military operation against Ukraine faces multiple audiences, and international and domestic audiences have prompted it to shift towards a "struggle" strategy in pursuit of great power status. At the international level, the Hobbesian relationship model between hegemonic and rising powers is a structural

prerequisite for the outbreak of conflicts. When a dependent country moves towards its own hostile camp, leading to a challenge to its international status, it adopts a “struggle” strategy, releasing a high – profile status signal. At the domestic level, facing the domestic audience group that has suffered losses due to war, they will use the image of “victims” to carry out “biased narratives”, releasing low – profile status signals to the audience group, stimulating domestic hawks, and ultimately promoting the adoption of “struggle” strategies externally. This research framework and related conclusions have certain implications for understanding the conflicts in the Post – Soviet region.

Key Words: Status Signals, Russia – Ukraine Conflict, Russia, Post – Soviet Region

Interest Balance and Role Transformation: Japan’s Diplomacy towards Russia from the Perspective of the Japan – US Alliance

Chen Mengli

In response to the Crimea crisis in 2014 and the Russia – Ukraine conflict in 2022, Japan adopted a different policy. Based on the theory of balance of interests, this paper constructs a theoretical framework to explain Japan’s different policies towards Russia during the two crises. In 2014, the interests of Japan and the United States diverged in their policy towards Russia. For its own interests, Japan, in the role of “balancer”, cooperated with the US to impose sanctions on Russia to a limited extent and improved Japan – Russia relations. In 2022, there was an overlap of interests between Japan and the United States in their policies towards Russia. Japan not only followed the United States in imposing sanctions on Russia, but also took advantage of this opportunity to seek self – relaxation and a surge in military spending, serving as a vanguard of “NATO in Asia Pacific” and moving towards a normalized country and a military power. In the future, the biggest variable in Japan – Russia relations is the US. Under the background of the conservative and rightward trend of political and social thought, Japan’s diplomacy with Russia has returned to the traditional conservative line, and it is difficult to improve the relations between the two countries in the short term.

Key words: Balance of Interests, Role Transition, Japan – Russia Relations, Japan – US Alliance, Russia – Ukraine Conflict, Ukraine Crisis

Ukraine Crisis and Strategic Confrontation between Russia and NATO in the Black Sea

Jiao Yiqiang and Zhu Yan

The Black Sea is located at the crossroads of the Eurasian continent and has always been an important stage for the convergence of interests and competition among major powers. Crimea Crisis in 2014 was not only a watershed in Russia’s relations with the West, but also an important turning point in the escalation of Russia’s confrontation with NATO. Russia’s relations with the West deteriorated sharply and fell into a comprehensive confrontation, with the Black Sea confrontation being a microcosm of the overall strategic confrontation between the two sides. This paper analyzes the latest confrontation between Russia and NATO in the Black Sea after the Crimea Crisis, such as increasing their military presence, holding frequent military exercises and increasing their military strength in the Black Sea. It also discusses the reasons for the escalation of

the confrontation between Russia and NATO in the Black Sea from the dimensions of “security dilemma”, geopolitics and geo-economic interests, and analyzes the impact and influence of the confrontation in the Black Sea on regional geopolitics and security stability, regional economic cooperation among coastal countries, European security order, relations between major powers and international order. With the overall escalation of the Ukrainian crisis, the confrontation between Russia and NATO in the Black Sea is further escalating and intensifying, which makes the future direction and development prospects of the situation in the Black Sea region full of great uncertainty.

Key Words: Black Sea, Ukraine Crisis, Russia – Ukraine Conflict, Crimea Crisis, Geopolitics, Strategic Confrontation

The Central Asian Perspective of 18th Century Russia: Peter I Period’s Geographical Survey of Central Asia and Its Significance **Jing Ruge**

Central Asia has always been a necessary component of the Russian concept of the “Eurasian World”. The Russian perspective on Central Asia emerged during the era of Peter I, during which the first large-scale geographical survey of Central Asia in Russian history began. The geographical survey during the reign of Peter I focused on exploring four major regions: Kazakh Khanate, Caspian Sea, Khiva Khanate, and Bukhara Khanate, achieving two important results: Firstly, it filled the gap in Russians’ understanding of the geography of Central Asia, drew a series of important maps, and enabled Russians to further develop connections with China eastward using Central Asia as a springboard; Secondly, it made Russia aware of the strategic significance of the Central Asian region, which became the established direction for successive Tsars to expand Russian sphere of influence. The geographical survey of Central Asia during Peter I’s era has profound significance, not only opening up a geopolitical game path for Russia to Central Asia, but also laying the foundation for the development of Russian Orientalism. This article focuses on the geographical survey of Central Asia during Peter I’s era, and summarizes the route, personnel composition, and achievements of the geographical survey, in order to provide useful materials for a comprehensive understanding of the history of communication between Russia and Central Asia in the 18th century.

Key Words: Peter I, Geographical Survey of Central Asia, Research on Central Asia in Russia, Mapping