

## SUMMARIES

### **The Belt and Road Initiative and Shanghai Cooperation Organization: Concept and Practice**

**Jiang Siyu and Yuan Zhengqing**

Since the Belt and Road Initiative was put forward ten years ago, it has received recognition and support from Shanghai Cooperation Organization countries. The Initiative has also promoted the transformation of the SCO from a focus on security cooperation to a comprehensive development of security, economy, and culture. The “Silk Road Spirit” is highly compatible with the “Shanghai Spirit”. The SCO provides security, institutional and popular support for the joint construction of the “Belt and Road”, and the BRI strongly supports SCO’s cooperation in infrastructure, economy and trade, financing and other fields. China has always been a key force in promoting the development and cooperation of SCO, and the joint construction of the “Belt and Road Initiative” has provided key support and practical solutions for SCO to achieve the goals of the new “Five Concepts” and “Four Communities” and actively participate in regional and global governance.

**Key Words:** SCO, BRI, Regional Cooperation, A Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

### **Trade Facilitation between China and Central and Eastern European Countries**

**Diao Li, Ding Yuzhu and Fan Junru**

It is of great significance to actively develop the economic and trade cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European countries against the backdrop of the Russia–Ukraine war and the energy crisis in Europe. Trade facilitation is an important part of deepening trade cooperation, and it will also help China continue to promote the development of the Belt and Road Initiative in Central and Eastern Europe with high quality. This paper uses the GTAP model and the dynamic recursive method to extrapolate the data in the GTAP10.0 database to 2021, simulate the improvement of the bilateral trade facilitation level between China and Central and Eastern European countries (CEEC) in 2014–2021, and predict its impact on the macroeconomic, bilateral trade and other countries in the world. At the same time, we set bilateral tariffs to reduce by the same margin, which contrasts with the impact of trade facilitation. It is found that the role of trade facilitation in developing the potential of bilateral trade, stimulating economic growth, and improving the level of social welfare was significantly

greater than that of tariff barriers, which was two-way and mutually beneficial; At the same time, the improvement of trade facilitation between China and Central and Eastern European countries has a relatively insignificant negative impact on other countries in the world. The two sides should further take the following measures: Reduce trade barriers, improve the transportation and circulation environment of import and export trade, and ensure smooth logistics; Simplify the customs clearance process and improve customs clearance efficiency to reduce trade costs; Strengthen the diversification of energy supply and promote the high-quality development of renewable energy; Strengthen industrial chain cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European countries, increase investment in high-tech industries, and promote industrial transformation and upgrading.

**Key Words:** China and CEEC, Trade Facilitation, GTAP Model, BRI

**Bias, Selection Effect and Third-Party Mediation Effect: An Analysis Based on Studies of International Conflict Mediation**

**Liu Zhexi and Qi Haixia**

Conflict is the eternal theme of international relations, and mediation is an important way to solve conflicts. The relationship between mediators and conflicting parties will have an impact on the mediation effect. Neutrality or partiality is an important feature of mediators. Whether the biased third party is more conducive to conflict resolution and the specific mechanism for the third party to play its role are still controversial in academic circles. This study holds that the exploration of the effect of biased third-party mediation cannot be independent of the process of mediation. The occurrence of mediation is a prerequisite for the mediation effect, and the factors that promote or hinder the occurrence of biased mediation will also have an impact on the study of mediation effect. This influence path is called “selection bias” in academic circles. This study classifies the existing studies, analyzes the mechanism of mediation from the characteristics of conflict, the conflicting parties and the third party three aspects, and summarizes the influence of selection effect on the effect of biased mediation. This article is helpful to promote the research on the effect of biased mediation and inspire people to think about the theoretical mechanism of the role of biased third parties in conflict management.

**Key Words:** Conflict Management, Mediation Effect, Biased Third-Party, Selection Effect, Russia-Ukraine Conflict

**The “Normandy Format”: The Role and Conditionality of Franco-German Axis**

**Zhao Chen, Huang Ying and Liu Nian**

The “Normandy Format” is a political solution for the peaceful resolution of the

Donbass issue by the core European countries France and Germany, and also a manifestation of their cautious engagement diplomacy with Russia. Maintaining high – level dialogue, third – party supervision by the OSCE, and mediation by France and Germany are all crisis management methods with distinct European characteristics. The “Normandy Format” once froze the 2014 Ukraine Crisis in the Donbas region. The reason for the phased success of the “Normandy Format” is not only due to the coordinating role of France and Germany, but also due to four external factors: the authorization of the United States and the inaction of the United Kingdom; Russia’s recognition and patience; Ukraine’s helpless obedience; The silence of Central and Eastern European countries. In 2022, significant changes have occurred in all four external conditions: Ukraine has no intention of fulfilling the agreement; Russia loses strategic patience with coordination; The US takes over and dominates Western policies towards Russia; Poland and other Central and Eastern European countries rely on the United States and NATO to adopt a tough attitude towards Russia. Under the impact of geopolitics, institutional arrangements led by France and Germany cannot continue to take effect. However, when the future Russia – Ukraine Conflict reaches the stage of peace negotiations, post-war peacekeeping, and reconstruction, the improved and upgraded “Normandy Format” can still be an important option to end this conflict.

**Key Words:** “Normandy Format”, Franco – German Axis, Conflict Management, Mediation, Russia – Ukraine Conflict, Euro – Russian Relations

### **Ripeness Theory and the Negotiations of the Minsk Agreements** **Shi Zihan**

The Russia – Ukraine conflict far-reaching impacts on global geopolitics. Russia’s special military operation against Ukraine has lasted for a year, which is considered to be the failure of the Minsk Agreement. Nevertheless, the conclusion of the Minsk Agreement has curbed the further escalation of the conflict in Donbass to some extent. In 2015, under the mediation of Germany and France, negotiations between Ukraine and Russia on the conflict in Donbass were opened and Minsk Agreement was reached, thus avoiding further escalation of the conflict. Based on the analysis of the negotiation process of Minsk Agreements and the Ripeness Theory, this article holds that three factors are very important to start and promote the negotiation process: the subjective understanding of mutually hurting stalemate, the willingness to find a common way out, and the mutually enticing opportunity. As a driving factor, mutually hurting stalemate pushes all parties out of the conflict, making all parties realize subjectively or under the mediation of a third party that they cannot achieve absolute victory through violent conflict, while the latter two conditions serve as a pulling factor to pull all parties to the conflict to the negotiations and promote the negotiations to continue. The joint action of

the three factors enabled the negotiations to start, continue and finally reached an agreement. At present, the lack of subjective understanding of the parties to the Russia – Ukraine conflict about the above three factors makes it difficult to negotiate.

**Key Words:** Negotiation, Conflict Management, Donbass, Russia – Ukraine Conflict, Ripeness Theory, Minsk Agreements

### **“ Ontological Security ” and the Euroscepticism of the Polish Rightwing Government: Taking the European Refugee Crisis as an Example**

**Wang Hongyi**

Since the rightwing Law and Justice Party came to power in 2015, Poland’s political situation and society have accelerated to the right, and Euroscepticism has intensified. Especially on the issue of refugee resettlement, there is a fierce narrative dispute between Poland and Europe around sovereignty, security and identity, which has had a noticeable impact on the internal unity of the EU and the process of European integration. The existing research mainly analyzes the reasons of Euroscepticism policy of the Polish rightwing government from the perspectives of “economic – social” and “cultural – social” factors, and lacks comprehensive research and theoretical sublimation combining the two. Based on the theory of ontological security, this article attempts to organically integrate the three intertwined but independent ideologies of Christian democracy, populism and nationalism, and puts forward a more comprehensive and systematic theoretical framework, that is, the perception of the threat of ontological security is the fundamental driving force for the change of Euroscepticism of the Polish rightwing government. Taking the European refugee crisis since 2015 as a case, this article focuses on the refugee crisis and the ontological security narrative construction of the Polish rightwing government. This article also evaluates the far – reaching influence of the Eurosceptic policy of the Polish rightwing government in Poland and the relationship between Poland and Europe. The study of this case will help us to understand the root of Euroscepticism in Poland and the essence of the differences between Poland and Europe, and make a profound reflection on the future of European integration.

**Key Words:** Poland, Law and Justice Party, Euroscepticism, Refugee Crisis, Ontological Security

### **Russia’s Cognition and Response to the 5G Game between China and the United States**

**Xue Suosuo**

Under the background that the United States continues to unite with its allies to suppress the development of China’s 5G, Russian and other important third parties play

a prominent role in the Sino-US 5G game. In Russian view, the fundamental purpose of the US crackdown on China's 5G is to maintain technological hegemony and global hegemony, which will have a negative impact on global economic development and strategic stability, and may lead to the polarization of the scientific and technological system. In the face of the 5G game between China and the US, Russia does not intend to take sides. Russia's basic attitude is to stay on the sidelines and strengthen itself. In order to avoid falling behind China and the US in the field of 5G, Russia has also joined the development of 5G. However, Russia's 5G development faces many practical difficulties, and its prospects are not clear. At present, it is impossible to know who will win the 5G game between China and the US, but it is undeniable that the 5G game between China and the US will accelerate China's self-sufficiency in high-tech fields. As a leading country in the development of 5G, China should strengthen relevant cooperation with Russia and jointly oppose the technological bullying of the US.

**Key Words:** Russia, 5G Development, China-US 5G Game, Polarization of Science and Technology

### **An Evaluation of Russia's "Connectivity Power"      Li Zhenfu and Zhou Yutao**

Based on the analysis of the concept of "connectivity power", this article constructs a system of measuring Russia's "connectivity power" consisting of 16 secondary indicators and 45 tertiary indicators in five dimensions: attractiveness, compatibility, influence, cohesion and resistance. The study found that the overall level of Russia's "connectivity power" has improved from 1995 to 2019, but due to the economic transition and related policies, it has gone through four stages of development: continuous decline, slow revival, full acceleration and slow rise. Attractiveness and resistance play a key role in driving Russia's connectivity development, and the future should focus on improving the level of compatibility, cohesion and influence. The advantages of Russia's "connectivity power" development are mainly reflected in natural resources and geographical location, while the disadvantages are mainly internal economic structural constraints and external economic sanctions. Against the backdrop of the escalating crisis in Ukraine, the development of Russia's "connectivity power" may decline precipitously and even have a disruptive impact on the global connectivity.

**Key Words:** Russia, Connectivity, "Connectivity Power", National Power, Power Evaluation