

SUMMARIES

On the Main Methods for the Communist Party of China to lead China's Foreign Affairs in the New Era **Xu Jin**

Strengthening the Party's centralized, unified leadership over foreign affairs by upholding the Party Central Committee's authority is the first of the 10 principles that the country's diplomacy should uphold according to Xi Jinping's thought on diplomacy, and it is an embodiment of the fundamental political nature of China's foreign affairs. Insisting on strengthening the Party's centralized and unified leadership over foreign affairs is an important aspect of upholding the Party's leadership over all work, and is the fundamental guarantee of doing a good job in foreign affairs. The centralized and unified leadership of the Party over foreign affairs is the greatest characteristic and advantage of China's diplomacy. At every critical juncture in China's diplomacy, the leadership of the Party has provided political guidance for the successful advancement of China's diplomacy. The present head – of – state diplomacy is the form that best embodies the Party's political leadership role in foreign affairs. Reform of the institutional mechanisms for foreign affairs is an intrinsic requirement for promoting the modernization of the country's governance system and capacity. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, under the unified leadership and deployment of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, remarkable achievements have been made in reforming the institutional mechanisms for foreign affairs. On this basis, the Party Central Committee can more effectively coordinate the various participants in foreign affairs, creating a situation of great synergy in foreign affairs. Concurrently, the legal and human resources systems for foreign affairs are perpetually being enhanced, thereby ensuring the seamless progression of foreign affairs. In the new era, it is imperative to perpetuate the commendable tradition of 'the Party managing foreign affairs and the Party handling diplomacy' to maintain composure and seize the initiative in the intricate international context.

Key Words: Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, Foreign Affairs, Foreign Policy, Head – of – State Diplomacy, Foreign Policy Decision – Making Mechanism, Foreign – Related Rule of Law

Modernization of China and Eurasian Countries: Common Foundations and Practical Pathways

Wang Chenxing and Jiang Lei

Modernization is a diverse, complex, and dynamically developing concept, and it is the sum of a series of processes that pursue modernity. According to historical materialism, modernization is the continuous liberation and development of the productive forces, the adjustment and optimization of the relations of production, and the general progress of social production in the process of evolution. In the context of national centrism, it is the common aspiration of all countries in the world, as well as the common aspiration of China and Eurasian countries at a new historical starting point, to promote modernization, constantly pursue national modernity, and ultimately achieve prosperity and power. China and Eurasian countries are all constantly exploring modern “non – Western paths”. China advocates peaceful development, mutually beneficial cooperation, and common prosperity in China’s modernization, breaking the myth of “modernization equals westernization” and providing a new reference model for the modernization of other Eurasian countries. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Eurasian countries have pursued modernization in varied ways. In their efforts to achieve national prosperity, these states have adopted different paths of transition and transformation. The modernization aspirations of China and the Eurasian countries are intertwined, and their close geographic proximity fosters a collaborative environment. The modernization of China and the Eurasian countries is predicated on a shared foundation, characterized by stable bilateral and multilateral relations, which serve as a robust political foundation. Efficient and pragmatic cooperation is instrumental in establishing the necessary material conditions, while an open platform for collaboration fosters a conducive space for interaction. On this basis, China and Eurasian countries have pursued a distinct path of global development, security, civilization, and the Belt and Road Initiative, embarking on a modern road with characteristics that differ from the Western model of modernization. This provides a new narrative framework for further upgrading China – Eurasian relations in the new era, and together they have opened up a new path for humanity to modernize and provided an “Eurasian solution” for building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Key Words: Chinese Path to Modernization, Chinese Diplomacy, Non – Western Development Model, Eurasian Modernization, International Discourse, Eurasian Region

The Great Power Game of Cyberspace Security: An Analytical Perspective of Complex Systems

Kong Yisi and Li Shuyin

Cyberspace is defined as a man-made, virtual social space that continues to evolve in tandem with technological development and widespread use. The security of cyberspace is a matter of national security. The game of cyberspace security is a paradigmatic international phenomenon in the context of the contemporary geopolitical landscape among major powers. It is a dialectical, historical, and strategic endeavor, with major powers assuming the pivotal role of key actors. Cyberspace, with the Internet as its primary element, is a complex system. The interactions between major powers in the field of cyberspace security also constitute a constantly evolving and complex structure. Consequently, the complexity science theory is a feasible and appropriate perspective for analyzing the issue of major powers' game of cyberspace security. This paper proposes that complexity science can be introduced as epistemology and that the game of great powers for cyberspace security can be regarded as a complex system with attributes similar to other complex social systems, such as irreversibility as a whole, entangled influencing factors, complex cause-and-effect relationships, and individuals moving with the trend, as well as unique attributes such as pertinence, hybridity, and long-term nature. This paper proposes a preliminary analytical framework for complex systems, covering three dimensions. Firstly, it aims to understand dynamic evolution and complex states from a historical perspective, closely focusing on two core threads of major power strategic games and network domain development. It summarizes phased characteristics by tracing overall characteristic changes, without the need to precisely define a time node for 'sudden change'. Secondly, it is imperative to comprehend the intricate role and contradictory relationship of influencing factors from a mechanism perspective. Two core variables are conceptual and material factors. Conceptual factors refer to the ideological origins and fundamental issues of the game, which determine what a country 'chooses to do', while material factors refer to the resource endowments and comprehensive strength of the game, which determine what a country 'can do'. Thirdly, the interaction model and strategic focus are understood from a behavioral perspective. Great powers will select suitable strategies by their national security interests and their strength and will utilize a combination of national strength and various means to maximize the achievement of their goals. It is acknowledged that different fields of activity involve the differentiated and strategic use of capabilities and means.

Key Words: Cyberspace Security, Great Power Games, Great Power Competition, Complex Systems

Towards Digital Diplomacy or Digitization of Diplomacy? —The Logic and Limits of Diplomatic Transformation in the Digital Age

Feng Shuai, Ye Kaina and Xue Shikun

The rapid development of digital technology continues to impact human society, and naturally, it has also had an impact on the field of diplomacy. Nevertheless, in comparison to the substantial changes that have already occurred in numerous other fields, the conventional model of diplomacy has demonstrated remarkable resilience. Thanks to the nature of diplomacy, which is inherent in the modern international community, and the complex multidimensional structure of the concept of diplomacy, it is more resistant to the impact of external factors. Digital technology first intersected with diplomacy from the content dimension as a method and tool, and gradually spread to the subject dimension, promoting changes in the content and form of diplomacy. From 2001 to the present, the development of digital technology has created three waves of digital transformation in diplomacy, thereby effectively improving the digitalization of diplomatic activities. Nevertheless, the influence of digital technology remains largely inchoate about the numerous dimensions that are more closely associated with the essence of diplomacy. In practice, its role remains marginal as an aid to the traditional model of diplomacy or as a backup in special circumstances. The world is entering a new phase that can be termed ‘hybrid diplomacy’, and it is imperative that diplomatic behavior be comprehended and that foreign policy be formulated against this background. The potential for disruptive changes in diplomacy remains to be ascertained, and researchers are required to continue observing and studying the intrinsic relationship between digital technology and the international community.

Key Words: Diplomatic Form, Digital Technology, Digital Diplomacy, Digitalization of Diplomacy, Transformation of Diplomacy, Diplomacy, Hybrid Diplomacy

New Developments, Motivations, and Security Implications of the Militarization of Artificial Intelligence in Russia

Wu Qiong

Russia’s new developments in the militarization of artificial intelligence are mainly reflected in the following five areas: first, constructing a development strategy system

for military artificial intelligence at the national level; second, establishing and improving military artificial intelligence management institutions; third, developing military artificial intelligence projects; fourth, promoting the practical application of military artificial intelligence projects; and fifth, strengthening military artificial intelligence cooperation with long – term allies and partners. Russia attaches great importance to the development of the militarization of artificial intelligence mainly for the following five reasons: Russia has a historical tradition of attaching importance to military technology; the development of artificial intelligence has driven progress in Russian military equipment; the practical need to respond to surrounding threats and security challenges; the ‘spillover’ effect of the Russia – Ukraine conflict; and the world’s major military powers are focusing on the development of disruptive technologies represented by artificial intelligence. Russia’s emphasis on the militarization of artificial intelligence has three key security implications: first, it deepens the arms race between Russia and the United States and NATO; second, it increases the risk of an outbreak of ‘accidental war’ between Russia and the United States and NATO; and third, it impacts the ethics of war from both internal and external perspectives, including the gradual transformation of war from a last resort to a preferred or even first option, the increasingly ambiguous determination of the responsible party for initiating or participating in war, and the deepening of humanitarian disasters in the region. In the future, Russia will promote the development and application of the militarization of artificial intelligence through an ‘inside – outside’ approach. However, the country is still facing severe challenges due to factors such as the technological blockade imposed on Russia by Western countries, its lagging chip technology, and the brain drain.

Key Words: Militarization of Artificial Intelligence, Military Robots, Russia – Ukraine Conflict, War Ethics

The Win – Win Logic and Practical Challenges of the Global Security Initiative— A Case Study of China’s Diplomatic Practices in Central Asia

Luo Yingjie and Zhang Yue

In the contemporary world, a plethora of security issues are continually emerging, and the egoism mentality and the behavior of ‘beggar – thy – neighbor’ are impacting the already turbulent international security landscape. Consequently, the world is calling for the emergence of a new security concept. The concept of ‘win – win’ is predicated

on the dual connotations of egoism and altruism, and could function as a code of conduct that opposes narrow selfishness and promotes international cooperation. The Global Security Initiative was first proposed by President Xi Jinping at the opening ceremony of the 2022 Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference. The Initiative encapsulates the notion of reciprocal cooperation, underpinned by a commitment to shared prosperity. The Initiative encapsulates a paradigm shift in the realm of international security, transcending the conventional myopic focus on self – interest to embrace a more altruistic and collective approach to maintaining global stability. This initiative represents a departure from the conventional, narrowly defined security paradigm prevalent in Western countries, emphasizing a more nuanced and inclusive approach to international cooperation. This is also inseparable from the win – win concept that has always been upheld in China’s established traditional culture and diplomatic thinking and practice. As a key region for implementing the Global Security Initiative, Central Asia offers a case study for analyzing the logic of win – win cooperation in the Initiative. The Central Asian region, rife with security concerns, has been selected as the focal point of this study. The study methodically explores the practicality and challenges of this win – win cooperation model within the Global Security Initiative. It then puts forward specific recommendations for enhancing China’s implementation of the Initiative in Central Asia. The primary objective of this study is to deepen the international community’s understanding of the Initiative, further promote its implementation, and encourage countries to collaborate in addressing global security challenges through a win – win cooperation framework.

Key Words: Global Security Initiative, Win – win Logic, Community with a Shared Future for Mankind, Chinese Diplomacy, Central Asia, China – Central Asia Relations

The Logic of Securitization and the Rise of Industry: A Case Study of the Russian Grain Industry

Zhao Lan

After the Crimean Crisis, Russia achieved independence from foreign food supplies. Moreover, food exports have emerged as a strategic tool for Russia to compete on the global stage. This paper is based on the theory of securitization and combines it with the development of the Russian grain industry to analyze the reasons for the rise of the grain industry, its mechanism of action, and the political logic behind it. The food industry has a

secure foundation; its stability is crucial for the sustenance and well-being of the population, and its role in ensuring “national security” is paramount. In the event of a food supply crisis that exceeds normal market fluctuations, government action is required to ensure the stability of the food supply. Policymakers are therefore intent on upgrading food issues to ensure food security. The development of the food industry has been elevated to the national security agenda through the implementation of three core strategies: “sound the alarm”, “shape the enemy”, and “reshuffle policies”. After 2014, the import of foodstuffs with a high degree of external dependence has had a detrimental effect on Russia’s food supply autonomy. The imposition of sanctions by Western countries has resulted in a shift in the international environment for Russia’s food supply. To consolidate regime stability, it is incumbent upon President Vladimir Putin to support new alliance forces. The Putin administration has promoted the domestic food industry through the concept of “food security”. Firstly, domestically, Russia has reinforced the special status of food autonomy for national security, and internationally, it has emphasized the security value of food trade for regime stability, thereby highlighting the significance of this issue. Secondly, Russia has anchored the threat of international trade to domestic food autonomy. Internally, it has shaped the source of the threat by anchoring the intervention of the export advantage of the United States and Western countries in the country’s regime stability. Externally, it has provided active policy support and courted food trading partners to promote the development of the food industry. Consequently, Russia has reinforced its food security and evolved into a predominant global food exporting country.

Key Words: Food Security Strategy, State Security, Economic Security, Russia, Logic of Securitization

The Scientific Process of Traditional Country Knowledge in the Eurasian Region

Xiao Bin and Zhang Xiaohui

A primary objective of social science research is to elevate the tradition of knowledge to the level of scientific knowledge, which is the only way to scientize international and area studies. Eurasian area studies are knowledge systems that address specific spatial relationships, and the extent to which they develop will inevitably be determined by the scientification of knowledge. Given this, this paper analyses the impact of spatial relationships on international and area studies from the basic context of

international and area studies. It describes the process of the formation and development of knowledge traditions in the context of Eurasian multiculturalism and discusses in depth the key role of scientific research methods in enhancing knowledge traditions. This paper commences with a review of the intricate spatial relationships that characterize the Eurasian region, emphasizing their profound impact on the politics, culture, and society of the countries within this geographic area. It is posited that the rich tapestry of knowledge traditions that characterize the region is often the result of the repeated integration of multiple civilizations over the *longue durée* of human history, as well as the profound shaping of geographical environments. Consequently, scientific research must cultivate the three abilities of logic, theory, and innovative thinking, thereby enhancing problem awareness and constructing theoretical frameworks. This paper explores how theoretical construction can help reveal the laws of coexistence of universality and uniqueness within a region, based on the combination of different cases. The importance of scientific practice, particularly the validation of theory through case studies, is elucidated in the research design section. Furthermore, the paper undertakes an analysis of the applicability of a variety of research methods, including experimental methods, survey research, and non – interventional research, and combines examples such as the Russian foreign policy decision – making model and Eurasian regional multilateralism to demonstrate the multi – dimensional perspective in the process of theoretical construction and verification. The scientific study of traditional knowledge in countries in the Eurasian region is a process of continuous sublimation of knowledge, theory, and practice, which forms the basis for the scientific progress of international and area studies. With the increasing accessibility of scientific methods and the advancement of interdisciplinary integration, this field of study is poised for significant advancements, ultimately providing systematic theoretical support and practical guidance for the resolution of complex issues in the region.

Key Words: Eurasian Studies, Area Studies, Knowledge Traditions, Scientific Research Methods, Scientization of Knowledge