

SUMMARIES

Diplomacy of Russia: Historical Legacy and Ideological Inheritance

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In the past several centuries, Russia has formed a rich diplomatic tradition, which not only constructs the trajectory of Russia's diplomatic history, but affects its current policy choice as well. Concerns about geo – security lay a foundation upon Russia's diplomacy and determines its cognitive framework and policy formulation in foreign affairs. To expand and protect its territory, military means and the related military – industrial system and security institutions are often involved in Russia's diplomacy and plays a dominating role in its policy choices. In faced with complicated surrounding environment, an active, flexible and pragmatic diplomacy becomes an important way to meet Russia's interests and guarantee its status as a major power. Another feature of Russia's diplomacy in modern history is the close interaction between its external and domestic policies. Specifically, Russia's efforts in foreign affairs are not only a tool to create an external environment conducive to domestic development, but also an integrated part of its domestic governing system.

Key Words: Russia, Diplomatic Thoughts, Diplomatic Tradition, Foreign Policy, Value System

China – Russia – US Relations and Strategic Triangles

Thomas Graham

China, Russia, and the United States are the three most active geopolitical actors on the global stage today. The expert communities are engaged in intense investigation of triangular relations among them. One central question is whether this relationship is the contemporary equivalent of the big American – Chinese – Soviet triangle of the 1970s that refashioned global geopolitics in the 1970s. Do their relations today form a strategic triangle, as they once did 40 – 50 years ago? For strategy triangle to emerge, certain objective and subjective conditions have to obtain. This is what happened in the 1970s due in large part to the strategic vision of two American statesmen. By reviewing the judgment and efforts made by Nixon and Kissinger to promote the formation of the “strategic triangle” in the 1970s, this paper further analyzes the historical process of the formation and decline of the strategic triangle relationship between China, America and The Soviet Union. The reemergence of great – power competition after the global financial crisis of 2008, has revived talk of a China – Russia – US strategic, or “big” triangle in world affairs. Nevertheless, we have not yet witnessed the resurrection of the China – Russia – US strategic triangle, largely because Washington has refused to acknowledge its existence as a matter of policy concern. Secondly, there is no evidence

of China's seeking to play a "Russia card" against Washington. The above analysis suggests that the future formation of a strategic triangle depends primarily on Russia, Only Moscow might seriously hope to exploit its budding relationship with China to alter the balance with the United States in its favor, but so far to little effect. The most importance factor is whether Russia will show its continuing worth as a top-tier geopolitical actor.

Key Words: China – Russia – US Relations, Strategic Triangles, World Order, Balance of Powers

Perception of Russian Academic Circle on the Docking and Cooperation between the Silk Road Economic Belt and Eurasian Economic Union **Li Xing**

The construction of the "Belt and Road" cannot bypass Russia, which stretches across Eurasia. Concerning the relationship between the Silk Road Economic Belt proposed by China and the Eurasian Economic Union led by Russia, the attitudes of Russian academic circle has experienced a complicated process: From caution, defence and repeated calculation, to gradually increasing interest and enthusiasm; from partial understanding and unwilling and vague support, to active support of strategic docking and cooperation. In terms of the practice in the past several years, Russia partly shows the attitude of cooperation and expectation and partly shows its hesitation. With the change of Russia's domestic and international environment and prevailing of rational voices, the desire of hoping that the Silk Road Economic Belt and Eurasian Economic Union coexist peacefully and cooperate and develop together, has become the mainstream opinion of the Russian academic circle. The docking of the Silk Road Economic Belt and Eurasian Economic Union can create a win – win situation for both countries, which is featured by beneficial interaction and goodwill competition. The cognition and practice of Russia on this issue have the characteristics of contradiction, duality, pragmatism, dynamics, politics and repeated changes.

Key Words: Silk Road Economic Belt and Eurasian Economic Union, China – Russia Relations, Docking and Cooperation, Cognition, Competition and Cooperation

National Consciousness and Imperial Thinking: Ukraine's Independence and Russia – Ukraine Disputes **Han Kedi**

Ukraine is an independent country with unique culture, language, history and identity. Its establishment as an independent country began with the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991. As a part of the Russian Empire for a long time, Ukrainian culture has both connections and differences with Russian culture. Many of the problems in the Russian – Ukrainian dispute originated from the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and some even date back to the Soviet Union, Tsarist Russia and Kievan Rus. The "Belovezha Accords" in 1991, which announced the the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States, not only marked the end of the Soviet Union as

the subject of international law and geopolitics, but also guaranteed the sovereignty of Ukraine after independence. The Budapest Memorandum in 1994 enabled Ukraine to renounce nuclear weapons and join the Treaty on the Non – Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a non – nuclear country. The “Kharkiv Pact” in 2010 once promoted the settlement of the issue of the Black Sea fleet and bases between Ukraine and Russia, but it was abolished after Russia merged with Crimea in 2014. These three major documents are the key legal basis for Ukraine’s independence and the settlement of disputes between Russia and Ukraine, and thus have great research value. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian issue was an aftershock after the collapse of the empire. The national independence consciousness of Ukraine and the imperial thinking of Russia were the main ideological reason for the dispute between the two countries. The desire of Ukrainian people to establish an independent state and the right to choose the country’s development path should be respected.

Key Words: Ukraine, Ukraine – Russia Relations, “Belovezha Accords”, “Kharkiv Pact”, “Budapest Memorandum”

Russia’s Memory Politics: The Role and Influence of Religion **Hu Weiwei**

Memory politics is indispensable in any country. Normally, the political power of a country uses the cultural and historical elements of national consciousness to act on the cognition and symbols closely related to the historical past. In Russia, the traditional values and world views of Orthodox are used to makespecial interpretations of important historical events, figures and phenomena. As the second largest actor after the state concerning memory politics, the Orthodox Church plays an important role in Russia: It cooperates closely with the state in the education and military system, and influences the decision making of memory politics through initiatives. Together with the Orthodox Church, the Russian state makes the transmission of historical images and values. Firstly, it delivers the mainstream political culture and ideas to citizens, thereby letting citizens form corresponding political values, patriotism as well as loyalty and responsibility to the motherland. Secondly, based on the unified cognition of citizens on the historical identity, political value and political institution, it consolidates national identity and citizen identity and thus guarantee social stability.

Key Words: Russia, Memory Politics, Orthodox, Political Socialization, Identity

Poverty Problem in Russia: Status Quo, Characteristics and Governance

Liu Boling

Poverty is an urgent problem in current Russian society. In 2018, President Putin proposed the goal of halving the number of poor population by 2024, and made it one of the national strategic tasks and goals before 2024 in a presidential decree issued in May. At the end of 2018, the Ministry of Social Security and Labor began to implement the program of reducing poverty in eight pilot regions of the Russian Federation, with

the purpose of establishing an effective mechanism of reducing poverty and then spread it across the country. Because of the pandemic, Russia's economy has been hit hard and fulfilling the goals of poverty reduction becomes more difficult. Furthermore, the effectiveness of poverty governance has not yet been fully shown. The achievements poverty reduction is being challenged. But considering the slowdown of the pandemic, improvement of the economy, the government's adherence to poverty reduction goals and the established poverty reduction mechanism, the tasks of poverty reduction in Russia will be gradually completed.

Key Words: Russia, Poverty Problem, Poverty Governance, Poverty Reduction Goal, Poverty Reduction Plan

China – Russia Media Cooperation: Development Stage, Model, Effect and Existing Problem

Jia Lerong and Zhou Nan

This article examines the development stage and model of China – Russia media cooperation, and argues that China – Russia media cooperation is a new type of international communication practice promoted by the two countries' political leaders and actively participated by their mainstream state – owned media. As a result, the favorability of their people towards each other has been dramatically increased. However, it is hard to solve the problem of negative news and cultural differences solely by this kind of cooperation. Furthermore, the media cooperation between the two countries have more ties with the politics but less ties with the economy. The two countries need to think deeply about their different cultural backgrounds and historical traditions and then optimize their media cooperation.

Key Words: China – Russia Relations, Media Cooperation, International Communication

Analysis of the Strategic Docking and Cooperation between China and Tajikistan in the New Era

Yang Jin

China and Tajikistan have already established a comprehensive strategic partnership. Tajikistan is the first country to sign an agreement with China on the joint construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and thus the two countries have a basis for strategic cooperation. Tajikistan's National Development Strategy of Tajikistan before 2030 (referred to as the "2030 Strategy") identifies four priority directions of its development, which also opens a new chapter for China – Tajikistan strategic cooperation. Since then, the two countries have signed many agreements related to strategic docking and cooperation, and established relevant mechanisms and platforms. Under the framework of China – Tajikistan strategic docking and cooperation, the two countries have made historic progress in energy, infrastructure, agriculture and production capacity cooperation, which lays a solid foundation on the comprehensive strategic partnership between the two countries.

Key Words: China, Tajikistan, "Belt and Road", "2030 Strategy"

Analysis on the Central Asia Strategy of EU: Norms and Interests **Ju Hao**

In more than 20 years after the independence of Central Asian countries, significant changes have taken place in the Central Asian strategy of EU. On the one hand, this is mainly due to the changes of situation in Central Asia and its positioning in the diplomatic map of EU. On the other hand, this results from the dynamic development of the European integration. Even experiencing three different stages, the Central Asia strategy of EU has always maintained its distinctive characteristics. Essentially, the Central Asia strategy of EU can be defined as normative diplomacy. But considering the actual situation, the EU often seeks for a balance between its normative requirements and strategic interests. At the same time, the unique diplomatic mechanism of EU gives its member states an opportunity to participate in and also influence EU – Central Asia cooperation. Certainly, the Central Asia strategy of EU has certain problems, which lets the EU formulate and launch a new Central Asia strategy. Compare the previous version, the new Central Asia Strategy of EU appears to be more pragmatic, more open and more targeted. But whether it will work well still needs to be observed.

Key Words: EU, Central Asia, Normative Diplomacy, Security, Energy

Research on Cooperation between Visegrad Countries within the Negotiations of EU's Multi – annual Fiscal Framework **Wang Huihua**

Sub – regional cooperation is a phenomenon that cannot be ignored in international regional governance. Taking the Visegrad Group as a case for study, this article analyzes the interaction between the sub – regions and the meta – regions where it is located. Using the Negotiations of EU's 2014 – 2020 Multi – annual Financial Framework as a starting point, we explain how the Visegrad Group takes advantage of the flexibility of networked and multi – level sub – regional mechanism, and strategically and continuously participates in the negotiation process. It is believed that the Visegrad Group dynamically adjusts its intervention strategies at different stages of the negotiation, promotes the establishment of consensus, and plays an important role in the formation of the final negotiation plan. Accordingly, the subjectivity of the Visegrad sub – regional cooperation and its influence in and outside the region have also been strengthened. The interactive relationship between the Visegrad Group and the EU has established a new model for small and medium – sized countries to intervene in regional affairs. In the process of promoting the “Belt and Road” construction, especially the “16 + 1” cooperation, China should conduct in – depth research on this cooperation model.

Key Words: Visegrad Group, EU, Multi – annual Fiscal Framework, Sub – regional Cooperation