

SUMMARIES

China – Russia – US Relations and International Order

Zhao Huasheng

The China – Russia – US relations reflect the main content and contradictions of international order, represent different ideas and propositions about the transformation of international order, and largely determine the future direction of international order. With respect to the decline of the liberal order, China, Russia, and the US have played their own roles. China is not the direct reason for the decline of the liberal international order. Russia's role in the current international order is twofold. The root of the decline of the liberal international order lies in itself. On the one hand, the West as a whole is declining. On the other hand, the West has pushed liberalism to the extreme. Regarding the current international order, China, Russia and the US have different views. The US defines China and Russia as "revisionist powers while China and Russia consider themselves to be the maintainers of the current international order. The formation of the new international order will be a long and tortuous process. It is impossible for any country or country bloc to build a universal international order alone. Under the competitive structure formed by China, Russia, and the US, there is no room for a unitary international order. Probably, there will be three forms of international order in the future including the fragmented, plural, and the "new confrontation between the East and the West" forms. The COVID – 19 pandemic in 2020 affects on the international order and China–Russia–US relations a lot. But its influence is more likely to accelerate the original process rather than change the direction.

Key Words: International Order, China–Russia–US Relations, New System of the East and the West, COVID – 19 Pandemic

Russia's Diplomacy towards the US: Status, Goals, Resources and Strategy

Dmitri Trenin

Since the middle of 2020s, the Russia – US Relations have entered a systemic and continuous confrontation. The US believes that the order established by the winners of the Cold War has been deliberately disrupted by Russia. Therefore, it does not hesitate to use the superior resources to curb Russia's development and expansion of global influence. Accordingly, the focus of Russia's attention is to prevent the US from deploying weapon systems and huge military forces in Europe and the Far East. Hence, the nuclear deterrent forces are the first and foremost for Russia to maintain strategic balance with the US. Russia believes that although Russia is far behind the U. S. in terms of economy, finances, technology and population resources, the strategic balance will be guaranteed as long as it truly pursues an independent policy. Recently, Russia's strategy against the US will focus on preventing armed conflicts between the two countries and starting dialogues on a wide range of topics. At present, Russia should take full account of the drastic changes in the international situation and flexibly adjust its foreign strategy. Moscow will not toe the line of the US. In the immediate future, Russia and China will maintain the good-neighborly friendship and closer and more comprehensive cooperation, and this will be a constant of Russia's diplomacy.

Key Words: Russia, Russian–American Relations, Strategic Balance, Management of Disputes

Analysis on the Law of the Triangle Relationship between China, the US and Russia

Wang Xiaoquan

The China – US – Russia triangle relationship is an extension of the China – US – USSR triangle relationship. Some historical laws of the China – US – USSR triangle relationship still play a role in the current triangle relationship. At the same time, the China – US – Russia relationship has some characteristics that are different from the previous triangle relationship. The economic gap between China and the US is smaller than that of the Soviet Union and US and continues to shrink. The Soviet Union and US confronted each other in a divided world market whereas China and the US are competing under the environment of a unified world market and a highly economic interdependence between both sides. Both China and Russia advocate the establishment of a new world economic order, democratization of international relations, and diversity of world civilizations. The China – US – Russia triangle relationship will exist for a long time. China and Russia will carry out “economic and security (political) integration” cooperation, establish a new type of economic globalization and world multi – polarization, and promote the transformation of the Eurasian order. Due to China’s rapid rise, China’s strategic culture is expected to have a profound impact on the relationship between the Great Triangle, which will finally end triangle relationship between China, the US and Russia.

Key Words: Triangle Relationship between China, the US and Russia, Sino–Russian Relations, Sino–American Relations, Russian–American Relations, Diplomacy of China

Changes and Development of Russia’s Policy towards Korean Peninsula

Li Lianqi and Jiang Zhenjun

Currently, the situation in the Korean peninsula has turned a corner after many frustrations and many important changes have taken place in Russia’s policy on the Korean peninsula. Generally Speaking, it changes from the previously reactive diplomacy to an actively involved strategy and aims to dominate the situation in Northeast Asia through a multi – party negotiation mechanism. More specifically, the changes include ensuring peace and stability on the peninsula by increasing military influence, achieving a balance of power beneficial to Russia, and establishing close economic cooperation with North Korea and South Korea. Simultaneously, Russia’s national interests on the Korean Peninsula issue have changes and it hopes to become a potential partner for all parties concerned. When China and Russia have the same thoughts on national positioning, the priority and interaction of their national interests also change, thus forming a strategic cooperation between China and Russia on the Korean Peninsula issue, constructing a political negotiation mechanism for regional conflicts, getting rid of the US’s Unilateralism and leading the development of the Korean Peninsula into a peaceful orbit.

Key Words: Russia, Reformation of Korean Peninsula, National Interests

The US Factor in Japan – Russia Negotiations over Disputed Territory

Chen Mengli and Bai Ruchun

The US factor has an important influence on the formation and development of the “Northern Territory” issue. Following the United States under the Cold War framework has become an inevitable choice for Japanese diplomacy. Based on the consideration of national interests after the end of the Cold War, Japan sought its diplomatic independence. Improving relations with Russia and solving the territorial issue between the two countries have become one of the important goals of Japan’s diplomacy. However, the Japan–US alliance has always been a “blocker” for negotiations between Japan and

Russia, and Japan faces a dilemma between Russia and the US. At the same time, the Ukrainian crisis and the “Trump Shock” have also put Russia-US relations and the Japan-US alliance in trouble, and increased the uncertainty of negotiations between Japan and Russia. In the future, Japan-Russia territorial negotiations will be confined within the framework of the Japan-US alliance and Russia-US relations and can hardly make substantial progress in the short term.

Key Words: “Northern Territory” issue, Japanese-Russian Relationship, Russian-American Relations, Japan-US Alliance

Asymmetric Interdependence of Energy between Poland and Russia and Russia - Poland Relations: Taking the Nord Stream II Project as an Example

Wang Hongyi and Zhang Ziyang

Since the end of the Cold War, Russia-Poland relations have experienced many ups and downs, among which the historical entanglement, geopolitical issues, and the game between the big powers have become the constant factors influencing the Russia-Poland relations. Nevertheless, these factors are not fluctuating variables that touch the sensitive nerves of the current Russia-Poland relations. After the Ukrainian crisis, with the launch of the “Nord Stream II” project, Poland’s long-standing and asymmetrical dependence on Russian energy has continued to expand and this becomes a weapon of Russia to exert political influence on Poland. From the perspective of energy, this paper takes the sensitivity and vulnerability as two core variables and builds an analysis framework for the asymmetric interdependence of energy between Poland and Russia. It aims to explain Poland’s endeavor to reduce its vulnerability and its reliance on Russia after the launch of Nord Stream II, and the potential political and economic impact on the bilateral relations.

Key Words: Nord Stream II, Energy Politics, Asymmetrical Dependence, Russia - Poland Relations

Tortuous Growth of the Weak Market Model: Development of Russia’s Artificial Intelligence Industry

Hua Dun and Feng Shuai

Russia plays a crucial role in the developmental history of global artificial intelligence (AI). The Soviet model left a valuable scientific and technological heritage, but also restricted the rapid development of AI in Russia today. The contemporary AI industry in Russia has formed a unique “weak market model” which is mainly manifested in the parallel advancement of government, military and market. The government sector occupies a dominant position. The military sector has formed a closed loop for independent development. While the market sector is difficult to grow due to multiple squeezes. Since the gravity of its industrial structure has completely shifted to the government side, the government has replaced the market system as a bridge to link the various elements in the AI industrial system. Due to the weak market regulation capabilities, its AI industry is difficult to overcome the problems of brain drain, insufficient capital and lack of data. Although the development model is uneven, relying on the comparative advantages in basic research and development, personnel training and military industry, Russia’s actual position in the global AI industry should be higher than that in the mainstream evaluation system. Russia will not make fundamental changes to the existing AI development model in the next 10 years, but will promote the development of technology and industry through appropriate adjustments at the policy level. Such a choice will limit its development space and speed. For China and Russia, they still have great potential for cooperation in the fields of AI, civil technology,

national security, and global governance.

Key Words: Russia, Artificial Intelligence, Weak Market Model

Russia's Eco – City Construction and Mutual Learning between China and Russia

Sun Lu and Pang Changwei

Ecological city planning and design embody the idea of ecological modernization and lead the construction of ecological civilization. Russia has always paid attention to ecological construction and the perfection of the legal system of ecological and environmental protection to overcome the “urban diseases” such as dense population, traffic jams, and air pollution in industrialized societies. At the same time, Russia promotes the implementation of the UN's “Sustainable Development Strategy” initiative. Based on its ecological cultural and historical resources and the concept of ecological cities, it has formulated contemporary ecological city design principles and launched preliminary practices. The Russian eco-city concept is an ideal city model, emphasizing the integration of technology and nature, maximizing human creativity and productivity, protecting of residents' physical and mental health and environmental quality, thereby achieving the efficient use and ecological virtuous circle of materials, energy and information. In recent years, China has attached great importance to the legislation of ecological governance and environmental protection, accelerated the revolution in energy production and consumption, promoted the development of low – carbon energy use, ecological agriculture and industry, and transformed the economy into green and ecological development. Drawing lessons from Russia's relevant theories and practices is enlightening to the construction of China's ecological city.

Key Words: Russia, Eco – City, Ecological Environment, Sustainable Development

Status Quo of International Central Asian Studies: Based on “Collected Translations of Studies on Ethnic Relations and Ethnic Conflicts in Central Asia”

He Keyong and Liu Li

The geopolitics of Central Asia is of great significance and directly related to the implementation of the “Belt and Road” strategy. The knowledge and research materials of Chinese scholars on modern Central Asia mostly come from Russian literature, which limits the systematicness, comprehensiveness, depth and breadth of the research. In 2015, the Major Project of National Social Science Fund, “Collected Translation of Studies on Central Asia Ethnic Relations and Ethnic Conflict” selected and translated 10 English monographs from top experts, covering ethnic relations and political transformation, foreign relations and geopolitics, and radical Islamic issue. This article first uses the CiteSpace software to analyze the academic papers in the field of international Central Asian studies from 2001 to 2019, sorts out the hot issues of great concern to the international academic community, and contrasts with the “collected translation”. It finds out that the topics of “selected translations” are quite representative, reflecting the latest trends and academic achievements in the field of international Central Asian research. Secondly, it introduces the main contents of the 10 works selected. The authors study Central Asia in the context of globalization, breaking the Western Centralism, analyze how Central Asian countries deal with external relations and political game of big powers in Central Asia, and conduct in – depth research on the formation and impact of radical Islam. Finally, on the basis of the above discussion, this paper summarizes the significance and enlightenment of the collected translation to the study of Central Asia in China.

Key Words: International Studies of Central Asia, Cite Space Software, Ethnic Relations, Political Transformation, Geopolitics