

SUMMARIES

Studies of Russian Politics in the Past 40 Years in China

Fei Haiting

Due to historical reasons, Chinese scholars are naturally concerned about Russian politics. For China, both the political status quo and developmental experience of Russia have special significance. After the era of the Soviet Union, Chinese academic circle has began to reconstruct the relevant knowledge system in order to understanding Russian politics from the static political structure and system as well the dynamic political development and process. Political structure and system include the researches of political system, political interaction and political elites. Political development and progress include the collapse of the Soviet Union and the following democratic transition. In terms of the achievements, Chinese scholars have concluded a series of arguments in the process of researching contemporary Russian political system, political interaction, political elite, the collapse of the Soviet Union and democratic transition, which also provides theoretical guidance and significant reference for China's own political development. In terms of the problems, Chinese scholars still have their shortcomings in the subtle micro – research and theoretical macro – generalization, which should be improved from four aspects: research talents, topic setting, research perspective and theoretical construction.

Theoretical Innovation in the Study of SCO: Status Assessment and Orientation

Zeng Xianghong

Since the establishment of SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization), it has achieved major innovations in the theory and practice of international relations. However, the academic research on the organization at home and abroad has not made significant progress in theoretical innovation. Most of the research are descriptive rather than theoretical and the level of innovation needs to be upgraded. In general, we can start with conceptual innovation and theoretical innovation to achieve major innovations in the study of the SCO. Relatively, conceptual innovation is less difficult and more practical but it should be noted that the refined concept should actually depict the innovation of the SCO at the practical level. Save for avoiding simple imitation. It is necessary to show the ingenuity and generalizability. After the concept is recognized by the academic community the political world needs to provide necessary support. In addition, this paper tries to propose the “recognition – based regional cooperation mode” in terms of the development experience of the SCO. This concept can not only summarize the SCO's innovation in practice but also can be applied to the analysis of other regional cooperation organizations. As for how to achieve theoretical innovation through this concept the academic community can conduct further discussions or research.

Some Discrimination and Analysis on Current Central and Eastern European Studies

Kong Hanbing

Central and Eastern Europe is a concept of inconsistency and complexity. In terms of different space – time scopes, its interpretations are totally different. Although the relevant academic research and practical arguments are not consistent the subordination of the former to the latter seems an irreversible trend. In the past 30 years the theme of CEE is not only the social transformation but also the construction and transformation of a new state and the subsequent social development. Due to the different initial themes and basis the social development of CEE countries has a strong regional and individual personality in addition to the Soviet model and the Western European model. Three Baltic states are banding together to survive and develop. The integration of four Central European countries is relatively high while the nine Balkan countries of the Balkans are seriously lacking regional cohesiveness. Due to the elimination of the uniform Soviet model and the Western European model is more diversified and inclusive. CEE countries are increasingly highlighting their idiosyncrasy within the framework of the Western European model. The Orban phenomenon in Hungary is a typical example. However, in terms of development trends. Central and Eastern Europe is only a transitional term referring to the geopolitical East Europe that aims to return to Western Europe. As an artificial concept its disappearance will be inevitable.

The Slavic – Eurasian Study from the Perspective of Empire Theory in Japan

Yan Dexue

The Empire Theory is an effective tool to observe the past, present and future political development in the Slavic – Eurasian region and examine the changes of the world pattern in the post – Cold War era, especially the mode of global and regional governance after the rise of emerging powers in the 21st century. The academic community in Japan opts to use the Empire theory to study the history of the Russian Empire and the former Soviet Union, which constitutes the core pillar of the Slavic – Eurasian study in Japan. Within the theory, “multi – jurisdictionality” is the core concept. Through the comparative study of the Empire in history taking the Qing Dynasty, the British Empire and the Russian Empire as a multi – dimensional structure rather than a conically imperial institution is more convincing.

Russia in World Politics: Interaction and Transmission

Pang Dapeng

The relationship between Russia and world politics can be summarized by two keywords: “interaction” and “transmission”. From three dimensions including the overall historical development of world politics the characteristics of contemporary world politics and the new characteristics of world politics in the new stage, we can see that the developmental trend of world politics has profoundly affected the evolvement of Russian politics. For Russia which stretches across Eurasia its national behavior has also left a deep mark on the developmental direction of world politics. Since the end of the Cold War, world politics has shown the trend of homogeneity and diversity, and Russia has gradually formed the characteristics of idiosyncrasy Russianization and convergence. In the new stage of world politics, the transmission effect of world politics on Russia’s development is obvious. Populism has led to the rise of social protest movements. The influence of internet politics on traditional party politics has increased. The population

mobility has brought about the crisis of identity and the lagging in technology revolution has created governance problems. All these issues have posed threat to Russian politics.

The Reagan Administration's "Economic War" against the Soviet Union: An Analysis Based on Goals and Processes

Fu Ruihong

The policy logic and prospects of the United States launching "trade war" against China is a question worth exploring. The current US policy toward China and the Reagan administration's policy toward the Soviet Union have certain similarities and correlations. The Reagan administration ended its Détente policy toward the Soviet Union and launched a comprehensive "economic war". Likewise, the United States launched a "trade war" against China when its policy toward China was challenged. In both cases its policy logic is to maintain the strength of the United States through economic means and implement confrontational competition. Specifically, the Reagan administration's "economic war" is a political process full of contradictions and compromises. The goal establishment and policy implementation are subject to the conflicts and compromises between the domestic policy makers and European allies around US national security interests and economic interests. Therefore, the insufficient policy enforcement ultimately affect the effect of the policy.

The Problems and Solutions in the Current China – Kazakhstan Relations

K. Syroezhkin

Currently, the China – Kazakhstan cooperation has been at the forefront among China's cooperation with other Central Asian countries. The docking between the joint construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt proposed by China and Kazakhstan's "Bright Road" plan has made significant progress and several major projects are moving forward. Nevertheless, analyzing the practical difficulties and problems in China – Kazakhstan cooperation calmly contributes to further advancing the bilateral cooperation in various fields. At present the difficulties and problems in China – Kazakhstan relations mainly focus on bilateral trade, labor migration, capital use, oil and gas cooperation, cross – border rivers, agricultural cooperation, capacity transfer, regional security, regional integration and docking cooperation. Kazakhstan should focus on the interests of its own country and region, overcome its fear of a strong China, make good use of the "China Opportunity", work with the countries in Central Asia and Russia and promote the docking between the Silk Road Economic Belt project, the "Bright Road" plan and the Eurasian Economic Union. China and Kazakhstan should enhance the transparency of bilateral cooperation projects, publicize and explain the content of cooperation to its people, eliminate rumors and panic caused by information asymmetry, find a matching point of interests between the two sides, gradually solve the obstacles in economic cooperation and explore the approaches to solve obstacles.

The Practice and Influence of Turkey's "Strategic Depth" Conception in Central Asia

Wang Yan

Central Asian countries have close linguistic and cultural ties with Turkey. After the independence of Central Asian countries, Turkey has increased its cooperation with Central Asian countries in an attempt to continue to expand its geopolitical influence in Central Asia. The "strategic depth" conception is the theoretical basis of Turkey's diplomacy in Central Asia, which is necessary for in – depth research. Turkey's

“strategic depth” conception involves three aspects. Firstly, the Central Asian strategy since the Turkish Justice and Development Party came to power has undergone some changes and the “strategic depth” in Central Asia has changed from strong to defensive. Secondly, Turkey’s position in Central Asia remains unchanged. In Turkey’s diplomacy agenda Central Asia is “important but not primary”. Seeing from the profound influence of Russia on Central Asia and the diversified external forces in Central Asia, Turkey’s influence on Central Asia has changed. Thirdly, Turkey’s Central Asian appeal can be summarized as “a new chip of the old hand”. After 715 attempted coup its “strategic depth” in Central Asian diplomacy changed. At present, with the continuous improvement of Turkey’s international status strengthening the research over Turkey’s strategy towards Central Asian is the development needs of China’s economy and diplomacy and “Belt and Road”.

China’s Relations with Central and Eastern European Countries in the New Era from the Perspective of Summit Diplomacy

Hu Yong

In April 2012 the “16 + 1” leader’s Warsaw meeting not only marked the beginning of a new era in China’s relations with Central and Eastern European countries, but also opened a new chapter in the summit diplomacy. Since 2012 the summit diplomacy between China and the Central and Eastern European countries have made great progress. They have achieved the institutionalization of the leaders’ meeting at the prime minister level obtained some pragmatic results as well as the diversification and stereoscopic operation of bilateral summit diplomacy. The summit diplomacy not only played a political leading role in “16 + 1 cooperation”, but also promoted political mutual trust, mutual understanding and friendship between China and Central and Eastern European countries. Although the summit diplomacy has an irreplaceable special role in developing relations between China and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, we should also pay attention to the existing shortcomings and hidden dangers, sum up experience in time and prevent risks.

A Preliminary Study on the Military Defense Cooperation of the Visegrad Group: From the Perspective of the EU Battle Group

Ju Weiwei

The EU battle group is an important pillar of the EU’s common security and defense policy. The V4 group countries formed the V4 battle group in 2016 which constitutes an important measure for the V4 countries to carry out military defense cooperation under the EU framework. The aim of the V4 battle group is to deal with the external security challenges, increase the political discourse power of V4 countries within the EU as well as to enhance the military capabilities of V4 countries and gain military cooperation experience. The V4 battle group highlights the nature of military defense cooperation. Poland played an important role in it and the battle group also absorbed Ukraine to join. Although the V4 battle group encountered some problems the formation of the EU battle group is a positive factor in promoting the military defense cooperation of the V4 countries and also reflects the trend of strengthening military defense cooperation in the V4 countries.