

SUMMARIES

The Nuclear Force, Nuclear Strategy and Nuclear Negotiation between Russia and the U. S.

Han Kedi

On August 2, 2019, the U. S. and Russia successively announced their withdrawal from the Intermediate – Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty may also be terminated after its expiration in 2021. Hence, the international arms control system is on the verge of collapse, and Russia and the U. S. have substantively started a new round of arms race. The nuclear force of Russia and US are generally balanced, but in some respects the U. S. edges out Russia. The nuclear strategies of the two countries, which aim at overwhelming superiority, are featured by the pre – emptive policy. Both Russia and the U. S. hope to pull a third party into the nuclear and missile negotiations. If this goal is not met, Russia and the United States may try to reach a revised version of the “Intermediate – Range Nuclear Forces Treaty”, wherein to place more restrains on the missile deployment in Europe, and loosen the missile deployment in Asia. Therefore, the overall strategic security environment facing China is not optimistic.

The SWIFT System: A Focus in the Game of the US – Russia Financial Conflicts

Xu Wenhong

The SWIFT system is an information exchange system between international financial institutions. The bank card payment function supported by this system involves the national financial security. After the Ukrainian crisis in 2014, the U. S. and Europe adopted many sanctions against Russia, including financial sanctions. Probably, the most extreme measure within the financial sanctions would be cutting off the connection between Russian banks and the SWIFT system to damage the payment system of Russian bank cards. If this sanction is implemented, it will bring significant impact on Russia’s internal and external economic activities. Ultimately, this measure has not been implemented, but its threat to Russia’s financial system does become an urgent issue. In order to counterattack the US and Europe’s sanctions and protect its financial security, Russia quickly established its own national payment card system and financial information exchange system. In March 2019, the political turmoil happened in Venezuela, and the bank card issued by Russia was frozen again. In this context, this paper systematically analyzes the game and prospects of the US and Russia around the SWIFT system.

Discourse Analysis of Russian Media's Report on the "Belt and Road" Initiative and the Study of China's Image**Zhang Dongmei, Yan Xin**

As a major strategic concept for China to deepen reform and opening up and, promote neighboring diplomacy under the new situation, the "Belt and Road" initiative has received wide attention from the world as well as positive recognition and participation from the neighboring countries. In particular, along with the deepening of the China – Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination, the Russian media is increasingly interested in the "Belt and Road" initiative. This paper reviews Russian media's report on the "Belt and Road" initiative, conducts social cognition analysis on the news corpus, clarifies the tendency and position of the report, outlines China's national image reflected by the news discourse, illuminates the interaction mechanism between the implementation of the "Belt and Road" initiative and China's image and, explores the possible path that can be followed in overseas publicity.

Public Opinion Analysis on the Cooperation between Russia's Far East and China since the Ukrainian Crisis**Yu Xiaoqin**

Since the Ukrainian crisis, Russia's relations with the West have deteriorated but relations with China have been strengthened. In domestic policy, Russia has placed a greater emphasis on the Far East. Since 2015, Russia has successively issued a number of federal – level laws such as "The Russian Law of Establishing the Advanced Development Zone", "The Vladivostok Freeport Act", and "Far Eastern Hectare". The far eastern region has taken the lead in implementing the advanced development zone mechanism. Vladivostok Freeport has increased its openness to the outside world to attract investment, and provided an opportunity for China and Russia to strengthen regional cooperation. In the past two years, many information companies and scientific research institutions in the Far East have done some social surveys which show most Far Easterners are willing to cooperate with China, especially for people in cities and industrial circles in the border areas. Most of the respondents recognize the cooperation with China as a priority. In this sense, the Far East society has further improved its favor towards China. But on the other hand, the xenophobia problem in the Far East has increased as well. The social survey also shows that Russia's understanding of China and Chinese culture is not deep enough. In view of this, it is necessary for us to take some measures to deepen cultural exchanges and cooperation between the two countries, to close gap between the ethnic groups, to build platform, and to reduce business risk for China's overseas companies as much as possible.

Research on the Arctic Territory and Changes**Li Zhenfu, Liu Yonglin and Wang Haozhu**

Territory is a widely used term with no clear meaning. Its connotation combined

with the definition of frontier are important research issues in the territorial study. Generally speaking, the study of territorial issues focuses on explaining the geographical space of a country. In fact, the concept of territory is not limited to the perspective of the state, while the international region also has its territory. Therefore, the concept of the Arctic territory is valid, and as a matter of fact, the Arctic territory has been changing in history and this trend is very likely to continue in the future. Therefore, the concept, scope and changes of the Arctic Territory should be studied from a new perspective. This paper uses territory construction as an entry point, puts forward the issue of Arctic territory, analyzes the law of changes for the Arctic territory as well as its current status from the a historical perspective, and discusses the development trend of Arctic politics, economy, culture and transportation territory, so as to provide reference for the follow – up study on Arctic issues.

Confliction, Confrontation or Cooperation? ——Research on the Security Issues in the Arctic under the Background of Climate Change

Li Jianfu

The influence of the climate change in the Arctic is more apparent than anywhere else, which will generates the conditions for the exploitation of resources there. Actually, the Arctic Five are categorised into two blocs, Russia belonging to one while the four NATO countries the other. Nevertheless, the two blocs will not come into conflict or confrontation. First, the exploitation of the Arctic resources requires close cooperation between the countries around the Arctic and those beyond because of its capital and technological intensiveness. Secondly, the conflict and confrontation can be effectively moderated in the framework of Arctic Council and United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Thirdly, the military existence in the Arctic mainly serves the civil service, especially in the rescue and precaution of conflicts. Fourthly, the peaceful cooperation between Russia and the western countries was not fundamentally changed, although Ukraine crisis degraded the trust of western countries upon Russia. In a word, the climate change generates an important opportunity for the exploitation of Arctic resources, and “peaceful” cooperation is still the theme in this region. The prospective security situation in the Arctic will be significantly influenced by the new rising actor in the future. That is to say, the Greenland declares its independence from Denmark and becomes a new Arctic country.

A Historical Review on the Development on the Arctic Region and the Northern Channel during the Soviet Era

Ye Yanhua

The Soviet Union’s policy over the development of the Arctic region began in the early 20th century. In 1920, the Soviet Union formulated the Northern Development Plan and achieved preliminary success in the North Sea transportation, scientific research and energy exploration. In the 1930s, the Soviet government made a plan for

the development of socialism in the north, carried out industrial base constructions represented by port cities and industrial complexes, and focused on developing energy industrial bases. After World War II, the Soviet Union continued to implement the development plan for the Arctic region and the northern sea route, and perceived many accomplishments in geological exploration, oil and gas resources development, scientific investigation, and the openness of the North Sea route. In the 1960s and 1970s, scientists proposed comprehensive development ideas in the Arctic region, which was followed by a development plan for regional production complex in the early 1980s. However, during the development and construction of the Arctic, some drawbacks and problems related to the mobilized economy and the national system were exposed, such as replacing economic methods with administrative means, ignoring economic laws and environmental protection, implementing compulsory labor, and less result with more input. In terms of the achievements of the Soviet Union, Russia should sum up experience and lessons in the development and reconstruction of the Arctic region, follow economic laws and avoid historical mistakes.

Research on Russian Economy since China's Reform and Opening up

Liu Laihui

Since the reform and opening up, China's research on Russian economy has gradually become matured and deepened, but at the same time it faces some new tasks and challenges. Based on the representative research in this field, this paper summarizes the status of Russian economy research from the following aspects: Firstly, Soviet Union Period. Based on different stages, this paper reviews the research on the background and basic means of Soviet economic reform and on the evaluation of economic transformation. Secondly, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Russian government implemented the "shock therapy" in its economic reform, which attracted great attention from scholars at home and abroad. This part mainly examines the general views of Chinese scholars on the "shock therapy" and concludes the basic consensus on its effect. Thirdly, it examines the relevant research after the 21st century on hot issues such as Russia's economic growth, economic structure and the ruble exchange rate. Finally, according to the above analysis, we summarize the characteristics of China's Russian economy research and show the potential research directions in the future.