

SUMMARIES

The China – Russia Relations in 70 Years

Li Jingjie

Generally, the China – Russia relations in the past 70 years can be divided into five stages. The initial China – Soviet Friendship League has only lasted for 10 years, and afterwards the two countries were in the midst of dispute and confrontation for most of the time. China had made some mistakes in its diplomacy toward the Soviet Union, but the historical monuments are also achieved. The China – Russia strategic cooperation has pushed the bilateral relations to the best period in history. To commemorate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of China – Russia diplomatic relations, the most important thing is to draw wisdom from history, maintain and develop the China – Russian relations at present and in the future

From the Precious Mutual Aid Alliance to the Costly Comprehensive Confrontation—— Rethinking the Evolution Path and Lessons of China – Soviet Relations in the Cold War

Yu Hongjun

In the early 1950s, China and the Soviet Union formed strategic alliance because of their like – mindedness. The Soviet Union offered a lot of support and assistance for the construction of the new China’s economy and culture. Due to the trend of “taking the Soviet Union as a teacher”, the Soviet model had a profound impact on the Chinese society. After the death of Stalin, disagreement was voiced in the communist parties in the two countries and then it developed into an ideological debate in the 1960s. In the middle and late 1960s, the relationship between the two countries developed into comprehensive confrontation and both sides paid a heavy price for this. Accordingly, the global power structure and strategic pattern also changed a lot. In the late 1970s, China reassessed the international situation and the external environment after the reform and opening – up, and the opportunities for improving China – Soviet relations gradually emerged. In the mid – 1980s, the Soviet Union’s domestic and external policies were comprehensively adjusted. Until the Soviet Union was nearing its end, the relations between China and the Soviet Union were finally normalized in terms of the policy of “closing the past and opening up the future”

The China – Russia Military Relations in 70 Years: Review and Reflection

Wang Haiyun

In the 70 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Russia, their military relations have experienced a tortuous process. They have gone through alliance to confrontation, and then to limited cooperation and comprehensive cooperation. During the New Russia period, the development of China – Russia military cooperation has been simultaneously carried out in various fields, which results in the

strategic cooperation between the two countries. From the review of the development of China – Russia military relations, a series of important conclusions can be drawn. The decision by the two heads on the promotion of China – Russia relations to “China – Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation in the new era” is far – sighted and must be succeeded in a long term. It is necessary to upgrade the relationship between the two countries to a “quasi – alliance relationship” in a form of “side by side, back to back, hand in hand, and heart to heart”, and to promote their military relationship to the “special friendly relations”. To this end, it is necessary for both sides to work together. First, we should increase the mutual trust, dispel the doubts, and eliminate the negative effects of “China threat theory” and “Russia unreliability theory”. Next, in the deepening of China – Russia military relations, the two countries should be more courageous and step up the pace.

Historical Review and Reflection on the 70 Years of China – Russia Naval Cooperation Chang Latang & Liu Kui

2019 is the 70th anniversary of the founding of People’s Liberation Army Navy. Since 1949, the China – Russia naval cooperation has experienced a honeymoon period and the subsequent setback and break off. In general, the China – Russia naval cooperation is featured by long term, wide range, depth and high level. It involves high – level exchanges, technical cooperation, personnel training, joint training, joint escort and academic and cultural exchanges and shows a positive, stable, pluralistic and deepening trend. This paper attempts to review the historical practice of China – Russia naval cooperation in the past 70 years, and analyze the significance and enlightenment of the naval cooperation between the two countries.

Opening a New Era of China – Russian Economic and Trade Cooperation—— Review and Prospect of China – Russia (the Soviet Union) Economic and Trade Cooperation in the Past 70 Years

Liu Huaqin

Taking the disintegration of the Soviet Union as the time node, this paper analyzes the tortuous development of China – Soviet and China – Russia economic and trade cooperation, and shows their tremendous achievements in terms of legal basis, cooperation mechanism, trade in goods and services, two – way direct investment and cooperation of border areas. Looking into the future, we will adhere to the diplomatic principles of China – Russia cooperation. At the same time, we must keep pace with the times, continue to innovate and build a new cooperation model which is rule – based and market – oriented. To this end, it is necessary to adjust the development ideas, attach greater importance to rules than to projects, and make up the institutional weaknesses of cooperation. In other words, the cooperation path must lay emphasis on system construction besides project cooperation. And we must continuously strengthen the system construction of bilateral economic and trade cooperation, improve the business environment, and comprehensively expand cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture, service trade, manufacturing and high technology, which help to improve the quality of China – Russia economic and trade cooperation and provide long –

term institutional guarantee for sustainable development.

The Formation of Russian National Identity and Its Development Trend

Kong Qiaoyu

The national identity of Russia in the post – Cold War period shows some contradictory characteristics, and this contradictory self – identity was also reflected in the cognition of who are the “others” . In response to this phenomenon, this paper first reviews the main sources of Russia’s national identity and then uses the qualitative analysis method to encode the Russian president’s discourse text and then describes the development trend of Russia’s national identity. In brief, Russia’s national identity shows a positive development trend. At present, the mainstream social thoughts in Russia affirm the modern political values and the status of Russia as a democratic country whereas avoid the nihilism that completely denies their own historical culture. In the future, Russia will continue to promote the institutionalization, modernization and internationalization of statism, and Russia’s historical and cultural differences will become the legitimacy of constructing its idiosyncratic national identity.

Russia Regional Governance in the Vertical Power System——From the Perspective of Regional Elections in 2018

Wu Dekun

The overall tendency of regional governance in Russia is that the central government gradually enhances its control over the regional. After Putin was re – elected as the president in 2012, he moderately adjusted the Russian federal system and tried to find a balance between centralization and decentralization. The adjustment restored the direct election of regional executives and loosened the restrictions on the other political parties. Hence the federal system which was dominated by centralization and supplemented by decentralization, maintained the stable development of the center – periphery relations. The chain reaction caused by the reform of the pension system in 2018 expanded the existing center – periphery contradiction, and political instability appeared in some areas. In this case, maintaining regional political stability will be the main line of regional governance in Russia in the future. The regional elections of 2018 reflect how the Russian central government maintains its control over the regional political power under democratic procedures, and also demonstrate the key factors affecting Russia’s vertical power governance system.

Russian Arctic’s Oil and Gas Resources and China – Russia Oil and Gas Cooperation

Xu Qinhua & Wang Siyu

With global warming and shrinking of the Arctic glaciers, Russia has started to recognize the Arctic’s rich oil and gas resources as its national strategic investment and opportunity for economic recovery. In the context of the continuous sanctions by the West, China – Russia oil and gas cooperation in the Arctic has become an important external pillar of the Russian Arctic strategy. China – Russia cooperation on the Arctic oil and gas has achieved strategic docking through a new geopolitical cooperation model, of which the comprehensive and multilevel structure has surpassed the previous

level. However, China and Russia have different strategic considerations in global, regional and bilateral dimensions. So this cooperation also faces a series of opportunities and risks. Overall, China – Russia Arctic oil and gas cooperation is a successful example in the docking practice of China – Russia regional development initiatives. It not only helps to optimize China’s ocean transportation corridors and energy security, but also deepens the strategic partnership of cooperation between China and Russia in the new era, improves the geographical environment and achieves the regional strategic vision for the two countries.

Development and Cooperation of China, Japan and Russia’s Oil Futures Market

Zhang Jian

In order to improve energy pricing power, China, Japan and Russia have established the oil futures markets, but they have not played an important role in crude oil pricing because of the limited trading scale. Northeast Asia still lacks energy pricing power, so it is very important to continue to develop and improve the oil futures market. The previous experience and lessons show that in order to increase the trading volume of oil futures, the government supports and plans, open and competitive energy markets, developed financial markets, abundant financial products and reasonable pricing currency are all essential conditions. At present, the fragmented situation of the three countries in market building is not conducive to the development of the oil futures market, so it is very urgent for China, Japan and Russia to cooperate in the oil futures market to increase the scale of oil futures trading and make breakthroughs in improving energy pricing power

The Development Status of Kazakhstan’s Renewable Energy and China – Kazakhstan Renewable Energy Cooperation

Xu Hongfeng; Wang Jing

Kazakhstan has abundant renewable energy resources such as hydro, solar, wind and geothermal energy. Since 2014, the installed capacity of renewable energy in Kazakhstan has gradually increased, among which photovoltaic power and wind power are growing the fastest. In the context of the global low carbon transformation, developing and utilizing its rich renewable energy will become the national energy development plan of Kazakhstan government. At present, the renewable resources cooperation between China and Kazakhstan focuses on hydropower, and the cooperation of wind power and photovoltaic power generation is gradually advancing. The cooperation model between the two countries is developing from import and export of equipment to the project contracting, and the two countries are setting up companies to participate in the development and operation of the project. In general, the advantages and obstacles of renewable energy cooperation between China and Kazakhstan coexist, and it is possible to promote the further cooperation through specific measures.