

## SUMMARIES

### **Academic Evolution and Intellectual Innovation of China's Russia – Soviet International Studies: 1978 – 2018**

**Sun Chao**

In parallel with the innovating reform and opening up, China's research on Russia – Soviet international issues has adapted to the rise of China's demand for discipline specialization, modernization and internationalization and has made tremendous progress based on the reconstruction of the academic tradition. From the orientation of ideology and demands of socialist country construction to the trend of learning from the developed countries' international relations theory, from imitating and drawing on Western theories to Eurasia regional studies with Chinese characteristics, from national diplomatic policy-oriented studies to relatively independent studies on the “local knowledge” in the Eurasian region and linking their domestic politics with diplomacy, from focusing on the theme of war to enriching the problem areas and standardizing the methodology, China's Russia – Soviet international studies show a strong vitality. Although there are still some problems in China's Russia – Soviet international studies and further efforts are needed to compete for the rights of international discourse, however, as China rises, the Eurasian studies will inevitably make more progress along with the ‘intelligence innovation’.

### **Indo – Pacific Strategy and Great Eurasia: Cognition and Response**

**Zhao Huasheng**

Great Eurasia and Indo – Pacific are two significant conceptions that emerge in international politics in the past two years. The first relies on the Eurasian continent, and the second is bounded by the Indo – Pacific oceans. These two major strategies are differentiated in terms of subject, concept, political culture, ideological principles, and degree of openness, namely, they have systematic differences. Due to the constraints of internal and external factors, there will be no more serious confrontation like the Cold War. However, under the construction of the new international order, the international society will probably become a kind of “soft system” and the “soft opposition” inside the system. The Indo – Pacific strategy raised by the US is obviously against China. However, the Indo – Pacific strategy involves multiple countries and diversified content which needs to be differentiated. China opposes the Cold War mentality of India – Pacific strategy and its intention to contain China, but we do not oppose the connectivity of the Asia – Pacific and Indian Ocean regions, nor oppose the economic cooperation among the related countries. The Indo – Pacific strategy is very likely to be a long – term process rather than a short – lived phenomenon. It is not entirely a man – made product but with the natural motivation. The Indo – Pacific process also has certain advantages, especially in the economic field. China could influence the Indo – Pacific process through participating in

bilateral or small multilateral cooperation. From the perspective of grand strategy, the cooperation between China and Russia in the Greater Eurasia strategy is not only beneficial to China, but also conducive to the process of the Greater Eurasia. It also helps to alleviate Russia's strategic pressure and thus accords with the common strategic interests of the two countries.

### **Russia's Basic Judgment and Possible Response to the Indo-Pacific Strategy of the United States**

**Li Xiujiao**

The Trump administration announced to establish the "free and open Indo-Pacific region" as the priority of US foreign policy. Undoubtedly, the release of the Indo-Pacific Strategy will have a significant impact on China's surrounding security environment and the global geopolitical landscape. Unlike China, as one of the most important strategic competitors of the United States, Russia is not the direct target of Indo-Pacific strategy. Nevertheless, Russia has been paying attention to the concept of "Indo-Pacific region" for a long time, and is very vigilant about it. Many Russian experts believe that the Indo-Pacific strategy has posed a threat to Russia's interests in the Asia-Pacific region, thus proposed some coping strategies. This article has sorted out and analyzed Russia's responses so as to contribute to relevant policy research.

### **The Motives and Limitations of India's Participation in the Trilateral Cooperation between China, Russia and India under the Background of "Indo-Pacific" Strategy**

**Wang Shida**

Ever since Russia officially proposed the trilateral cooperation between China, Russia and India, especially the formal meeting between the foreign ministers of three countries, the Indian authorities have supported the mechanism on the whole, and regularly held meetings with the Chinese and Russian foreign ministers and participated in two rounds of leadership summit. India's strategic and academic circle hold different attitude towards this issue, with support and questioning at the same time. On the whole, India's support and participation in the trilateral cooperation between China, Russia and India stems from the platform's role in achieving India's multiple policy objectives, and it could help India to seek its interests at both the international and regional levels. And the platform continues to assist India in the future. In the meanwhile, the deepening of China-Russia-India trilateral cooperation is also faced with a series of constraints on the Indian side.

### **The Motive, Impact and Prospect of Russia-India Nuclear Energy Cooperation**

**Li Xiaojun**

Nuclear energy cooperation is an important component of the "privileged strategic partnership between Russia and India". The localization of nuclear facility, the supply of nuclear fuel and the construction of nuclear power plant are three important aspects of Russia-India nuclear energy cooperation. Nuclear energy cooperation is the result of the continuous deepening of bilateral relations between Russia and India, meets the interests of Russia's nuclear power export strategy and India's nuclear power import

strategy, and relates to the competition between India, the United States and Russia. It is also a demonstration of Russia's unique competitive advantage in the Indian nuclear energy market. Marketization is the motivation to ensure the fruitful and sustainable development of Russia-India nuclear energy cooperation. Objectively, the cooperation could weaken the authority and effectiveness of the international non-proliferation mechanism, and trigger the nuclear arms race in South Asia. Subjectively, it is helpful for India to obtain the NSG membership.

### **China-Russia Relations: New Era, New Challenges and New Developments**

**Zhao Mingwen**

In 2018, the relations between big powers was readjusted deeply, the world system experienced profound changes and China's diplomacy in the new era faced a lot of challenges. Meanwhile, the United States took China and Russia as its rivals and potential threats and thus cracked down on them. The Trump administration stepped up its policy against China and arbitrarily provoked a trade war with China. At the same time, the United States argued that China's purchase of Russian advanced weapons violated the "Sanction Law against the Enemy of the United States" and imposed sanctions on Chinese military officials and related institutions, thereby increasing the pressure on China's strategic security and probability of economic downturn. Simultaneously, the Western countries have not lifted the multiple rounds of sanctions against Russia since 2014. On the grounds of the suspected Scripar poison case, they expelled Russian diplomats on a large scale and repeatedly added new sanctions on Russia. The sanctions have caused the deterioration of Russia's geostrategic environment as well as its economic and financial situation. According to such situation, China and Russia rely on each other and work to develop a comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation and make a series of breakthroughs in bilateral cooperation concerning various fields. Although there are still some problems, they are not parallel with the major achievements and the long-term development of the bilateral relations.

### **Research on the Investment Dilemma of Yangtze - Volga Cooperation between China and Russia**

**Liu Jun**

The economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia along Yangtze - Volga rivers is a new model of cooperation because it focuses on the non-adjacent areas. Supported by the Chinese and Russian governments, the cooperation in the economic, trade and humanities fields in the middle and upper reaches of the Yangtze River and the Russian Volga Federal District has continued to advance and achieved some initial results. However, this new model of China-Russian non-adjacent regional cooperation also faces many challenges. The primary difficulty is that the economic and trade cooperation lags behind the humanistic cooperation, and the investment cooperation lags behind trade cooperation. In particular, the investment of large enterprises on both sides is almost blank, indicating great investment dilemma. From the Russian side, the Volga River Federal District faces investment famine, but the investment environment is not good. From the perspective of China, large enterprises in

the middle and upper reaches of the Yangtze River have investment needs, but they have their investment fear. How to get out of the investment dilemma and achieve the connection between investment famine and investment fear is the key to the success of the “two river cooperation” for China and Russia.

### **The Cross-border E-commerce between China and Russia: Status Quo, Risk and Institutional Arrangements**

**Gong Yanhua**

With the continuous development of the digital economy, China-Russia cross-border e-commerce as a new type of trade is booming. Its bigger scale, faster developing speed and wider scope has caught the attention of the political and business circles in both countries. On the basis of optimistic market prospects, the price advantage, logistics advantage and cost advantage of China's cross-border e-commerce may gradually disappear due to the recent adjustment of Russia's tax policy. Meanwhile, the policy risks, payment risks and logistics risks may gradually rise. In order to establish cross-border e-commerce as a new path for Chinese manufactures to go out, it is necessary to provide better services in customs clearance, logistics, finance, etc., and also to be aware of the strategic meaning of cross-border e-commerce as the touchstone for the free trade between China and Russia. Therefore, China and Russia need to make institutional arrangements and accelerate the introduction of policies to lay a solid foundation for the long-term sustainable and healthy development of mutual trade.

### **The Status Quo, Problem and Suggestion of China-Russia Media Cooperation**

**Li Shuhua and Jin Huixin**

The media plays a very important role in the communication and cooperation between China and Russia. It is the implementer of Xi Jinping's socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics wherein it can strengthen cultural exchanges and improve the national cultural soft power. Since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the Chinese and Russian media have experienced enormous changes. It develops from initial touch to extensive contacts, from media interaction to strategic cooperation, from the private exchanges to the government promotion, and now it's entering the strategic periods of opportunity. Media cooperation between the two countries faces some practical problems such as language limitations, geographical constraints and cognitive bias. Therefore, it is especially necessary to establish a normal media cooperation agency and media cooperation platform to organize experts, scholars, and media to exchange experiences and discuss cooperation. In order to promote the development of China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination and the docking of “One Belt and One Alliance”, China and Russia should also set up a media think tank and focus on cultivating media cooperation talents. From the current situation of China-Russia media cooperation, both countries are willing to deepen media cooperation and enhance the voice and influence of the two countries on the international stage.