

SUMMARIES

Research on the New Triangular Relationship between China, Russia and the U. S.

Zhao Huasheng

The new triangular relationships between China, Russia and the U. S. differ from the former “Great Triangle” between China, the U. S. and Soviet Union in terms of the attribute, structure, content, function and sphere of influence. Currently, the new one has not established clear changing track, which means its prospect is still open, whose change is not mechanical, isolated or linear, but depends on the multiple variables. In theory, alliance is not necessary to be completely excluded from the diplomatic tool library, however, a China–Russia partnership rather than a China – Russia alliance is a golden model. And the alliance can only be a choice in a pinch, which means the United States is already an open enemy. It is a greater strategic success for China to prevent the emergence of enemies, especially the turning of partners into enemies. Although there is little possibility of an alliance, China and Russia might be forced to form a kind of sub–alliance, if the China–U. S. and Russia–U. S. relationship continue to deteriorate. China rejects the mentality of the Cold War and zero–sum, but it could take advantage of the triangular structure rationally, effectively and constructively.

Research on the New Asia – Pacific Strategy of Great Powers

A. D. Voskresensky

China has already become the world’s second largest economy, and the external world has raised its focus on the “China factor” in this region. But in terms of competitiveness, the U. S. certainly ranks first and it will remain the world’s largest economy by 2030. The developmental model of the Asia–Pacific region will continue to be diversified. Although Trump’s “Indo–Taiwan new strategy” may intensify a variety of asymmetric competition, it might not aggravate the regional conflicts between China and U. S.. Probably, two functional areas would appear in East Asia. One is the Indo–Pacific region, which emphasizes the free–market development, and the other One is the economic zone under the China’s Belt and Road Initiative. China’s “moral realism” concept and some new triangular structures formed within the Belt and Road economic zone can reduce the potential concerns of China’s development. The U. S. pursues “principle–based realism” and applies different foreign policies to different countries in the Asia–Pacific region. The new policy of the U. S. may provide an opportunity for China and Russia and also give India a chance to become a real world power.

Analysis on the Structural Changes and Status Quo of Russia’s Secondary Industry

Zhang Congming

This paper discusses the structural changes of Russia’s secondary industry in the comparison of history and reality. Taking the development of heavy industry as the priority in the Soviet period was inseparable from the historical environment and theoretical cognition at that time. The consequence of this industrial policy is that the structure of Russia’s secondary industry has long failed to achieve optimization and get rid of the raw materials orientation problem. Given the new historical context and

Russia's resource endowment—abundant natural resources, relatively short capital and labor, its economic comparative advantage lies in the development of the resource industry, for example the oil and gas industry. The priority of oil and gas industry under multiple constraints certainly makes sense. That is to say, Russia's secondary industry is centered on energy, and its industrial structure is dominated by energy and raw materials, which accords with the economic laws very well. It is not necessary or unconditional to artificially change this industrial structure.

Why Would Russia Raise the Retirement Age? ——An Empirical Analysis of OLG Model **Liu Rumei**

Russia, China and most OECD countries have witnessed the phenomenon of fewer children and more aged people, which exerts a significant impact on the socio-economic development, especially the balance of supply and demand in the labor market and the financial sustainability of social security. According to the OLG pension equilibrium model, population parameters and institutional parameters are the main determinants that affect pension equilibrium. Raising the retirement age will help to increase the participation rate of labor force and improve the long-term balance of pensions if the other parameters remain unchanged. Hence, the Russian government decided to gradually raise the retirement age from 2019 to achieve a balance between supply and demand in the labor market, improve the balance of pensions as well as maintain public finances. Although the Putin government's plan to raise the retirement age was strongly opposed and protested by the Russian people, the revised reform plan eased the political crisis and is expected to be officially adopted by the House of Representatives and thus implemented in 2019. Russia's reform experience is of great value to China.

Analysis on the Innovation of Return to Scale and Policy-oriented Performance in Russia

Liu Chang

Russia's resource-based economic growth and development model has caused serious "crowding out" to innovation, and driven by profits enterprise innovation cannot be realized. Under this circumstance, the government has replaced enterprises as the initiators and leaders of innovation, which results in the policy-directed characteristic of Russia's innovation economy. In order to deeply analyze the uniqueness of Russian innovation, this paper firstly analyzes the influence of return to scale for innovation, based on R&D model in endogenous growth theory. Secondly, uses the Nonoriented-Super-SBM model calculating the return to scale for innovation sector in Russia. Last of all, makes the return to scale for innovation sector in Russia as a pointcut, and discusses innovation's policy oriented performance.

The National Holiday System in Contemporary Russia: Ritual Inventions and Tradition Reconstruction

Ma Qiang

The national holiday system is the product of the modern nations in memory of the birth of the modern state and major events. Russia's holiday system is also produced in the country's modernization, and shows the changes of Russian political power and social system since the 20th century. Its festival connotations and rituals express values such as power, patriotism and social solidarity. This article deeply analyze how the practice of festivals and rituals reflects these values, and found that the modern national festivals are inextricably linked to religious festivals, ceremonies and traditional culture. The invention of the new ritual is a requisition of religious rituals, and the

establishment of new festivals is a re-creation of tradition. The main body of ritual invention and traditional re-creation is pluralistic, and the multi-subjectivity itself makes the national holidays have the meaning of regulating political and social life.

The Current Situation of Crimea after the Ukrainian Crisis

Hao He

After the Ukrainian crisis, Crimea has drawn worldwide attention and concern: how is its stability and development status after its integration into Russia, will it be smoothly absorbed by Russia, or will it become a hot potato, how is the economic and social development of Crimea four years later? Based on the latest data, this paper is devoted to evaluate the governance performance of Russia in the Crimea region, summarize the governance background and process, sort out the planning and ideas, and the effects and prospects of the practice. It argues that it has fulfilled Russia's expectations on the political level, while its economic performance is not satisfactory. To sum up, it still faces daunting challenges as to its development prospects.

New Changes of Central Asian Geopolitics in the Post-Karimov Era: Based on Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan Cooperation

Jiao Yiqiang and Chen Ye

The sudden death of the President Karimov, who is in power in Uzbekistan for 27 consecutive years caused the international community's great concern about the development trend of Uzbekistan and the changes in the geopolitical pattern of Central Asia. In the post-Karimov era, with President Milziyoev coming to power and pursuing a proactive Central Asian policy, there have been some new changes in the region, such as the heating up of the state relations in the region, the answered historical problems, and the obvious sign of regional integration. The article believes that the new changes in the geopolitics in Central Asia are largely related to the promotion of the active cooperation of regional powers, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. At present, the geopolitical development of Central Asia is still in the stage of reshaping, and the future trend will still face great challenges and uncertainties. Nevertheless, the new geopolitical changes in Central Asia have had a positive and far-reaching impact on regional political stability and economic cooperation.

Trade Links, Factors and Efficiency of Countries along the Silk Road Economic Belt: An Empirical Research Based on Social Network Analysis and Stochastic Frontier Gracuity Model

Liu Wei and Gao Zhigang

This article has analyzed trade links among the countries along Silk Road Economic Belt by social network analytical method. Taking China, which ranks first steadily in the centrality test, as object of this study, it has studied the influencing factors and efficiency of trade links by the stochastic frontier model. Results are as follows. Firstly, trade links of countries along the SREB become more closely; China takes a dominant position in trade networks and its economic influence is increasing greatly; Secondly, the level of economic development, market size of countries along the SREB, the target country's level of economic development, SCO has obviously positively effected on both import and export, and the third one plays a decisive role. Factors, such as distance, common borders and political risks, have a negative impact; Tariffs constrain export; Clearance time constrains imports and total trade. Thirdly, the growth of overall trade efficiency is increasing more than 2% annually; There is still a large room to expand the trade scale.