

**SINO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS IN THE NEW ERA LONG-TERM
DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract: *At the end of 2019, the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Russia. China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation has also entered a new era. This is both a milestone in China-Russia relations and a new starting point for China-Russia relations. Under the new international situation, China-Russia cooperation in many fields such as politics, economy, trade, military security, and cultural exchanges has made remarkable achievements. At the same time, doubts about the prospects for the development of Sino-Russian relations are also endless. This article is based on the development status of Sino-Russian relations, focuses on the future cooperation space between the two countries, and is committed to studying the future direction of Sino-Russian relations in the new era. China and Russia have mutual needs in strategy, there is huge complementarity in the field of energy, and there are extensive and deep links in the framework of multilateral cooperation. Therefore, Sino-Russian relations have broad prospects, and bilateral relations will also become a model of mutual benefit and win-win cooperation under the new international situation.*

Key words: *international cooperation, strategic partnership, Sino-Russian cooperation, development of Sino-Russian relations, risk, economic growth*

КИТАЙСКО-РОССИЙСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ В НОВУЮ ЭПОХУ ПЕРСПЕКТИВНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

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Аннотация: *В конце 2019 года исполнилось 70 лет со дня установления дипломатических отношений между Китаем и Россией. Китайско-российское всеобъемлющее стратегическое партнерство сотрудничества также вступило в новую эру. Это одновременно и веха в китайско-российских отношениях, и новая отправная точка для китайско-российских отношений. В новой международной обстановке китайско-российское сотрудничество во многих областях, таких как политика, экономика, торговля, военная безопасность и культурные обмены, достигло значительных успехов. В то же время сомнения в перспективах развития китайско-российских отношений также безграничны. Данная статья основана на состоянии развития китайско-российских отношений, фокусируется на будущем пространстве сотрудничества между двумя странами и посвящена изучению будущего направления китайско-российских отношений в новую эпоху. Китай и Россия имеют взаимные потребности в стратегии, существует огромная взаимодополняемость в области энергетики, существуют обширные и глубокие связи в рамках многостороннего сотрудничества. Поэтому китайско-российские отношения имеют широкие перспективы, и двусторонние отношения также станут образцом взаимовыгодного и взаимовыгодного сотрудничества в новой международной обстановке.*

Ключевые слова: *международное сотрудничество, стратегическое партнерство, китайско-российское сотрудничество, развития китайско-российских отношений, риск, экономический рост.*

SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND PROCESSES 1-2022

Introduction

In 1949, China established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, China and Russia signed the "Minutes of Talks" to formally establish diplomatic relations. Later, Sino-Soviet relations turned into Sino-Russian relations. In a complex international context, the leaders of the two sides have actively promoted the development of bilateral relations based on international strategies and national interests. At the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 1992, China established an independent, non-aligned, and non-hegemonic diplomatic strategy, and established partnership as the main strategic choice to promote partnership building with other countries. Russia is actively developing relations with China out of consideration of domestic and foreign environments. There are six important nodes in the establishment and development of Sino-Russian relations. The first node is the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries after Russia's independence and was regarded as a friendly country with each other in 1992; the second node is the establishment of a constructive partnership between the two countries in 1994; the third node is the establishment strategy of the two countries in 1996 Collaborative partnership; the fourth node is in 2001, and the two countries signed a "China-Russia Good-neighborly and Friendship Treaty" to determine the relationship between the two sides "generational friendship, never enemy" in legal form; the fifth node is the 2011 two The country establishes a comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation; the sixth phase is in June 2019. China and Russia signed a joint statement announcing that the two sides will commit themselves to developing a new era of China-Russia comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership.

After 30 years of development, China and Russia have made significant achievements in cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, military security, and cultural exchanges. In the political field, the heads of state of China and Russia and the prime minister of the government have established a system of regular meetings, and the political relations between the two countries have developed steadily and become increasingly mature. Especially in recent years, high-level visits between China and Russia have been frequent. As of November 2019, the regular meetings between the prime ministers of China and Russia have been held 24 times. In the economic field, Sino-Russian economic and trade relations are becoming more and more mature, and they have achieved leapfrog development both in breadth and depth. In 2018, the bilateral trade volume between China and Russia was US\$108 billion, with a growth rate of 24.5%. China has also become Russia's largest trading partner for the ninth consecutive year. In the field of military security, China and Russia have established close military cooperation. The two countries have actively cooperated in high-level military contacts, military technical cooperation, and military exercises. At present, Russia is China's largest weapon supplier. In the field of humanities exchanges, China and Russia established the Humanities Cooperation Committee in 1996. Through the development of exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, tourism, education, sports and health, the development of bilateral relations has been promoted and fruitful results have been achieved. For example, in

SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND PROCESSES

1-2022

the exchange of higher education, in 2018, nearly 500,000 international students from 196 countries and regions studied in China. Among them, 19,239 Russian students ranked sixth among all countries studying in China. The cooperation between the two sides in the field of higher education is not only reflected in the cultivation of international students, but also through the joint establishment of universities to cultivate cultural and language professionals to provide for the continuous development of Sino-Russian relations, professional support. At present, bilateral relations are in the best period ever.

At the same time, voices that questioned the prospects of Sino-Russian relations were also heard. Some Western scholars believe that the deepening of the current relationship between China and Russia is only for short-term strategic considerations. Russia needs China's support for its international affairs and domestic development, and China needs Russia's advanced military equipment and technology. There are also Western scholars who believe that although both China and Russia have declared that their bilateral relations have reached the best period in history, the partners of the two countries still lack substantial trust and do not have long-term stability. It is undeniable that some relations between China and Russia still exist in the process of development. Problems, such as historical Sino-Russian geographical competition, differences in civilization, and imbalances in the development of political and economic structures. However, in the international community, the state is a rational actor, and national interests are the ultimate goal pursued by all sovereign states in their external activities. The problems in the development of Sino-Russian relations are not decisive factors that affect future bilateral relations. At present, the two countries have formed a close partnership, and there is still room for deepening in the foreseeable future.

2. Mutual strategic needs are a solid foundation for deepening bilateral relations

After the end of the Cold War, Russia has been isolated by Western countries. The "NATO" headed by the United States has been expanding eastward, constantly squeezing Russia's living space. Especially after the crisis in Ukraine, Western countries imposed sanctions on Russia one after another, and relations between Russia and Western countries fell to freezing point. In recent years, Russia's economic growth has been weak. According to World Bank statistics, Russia's GDP in 2000 was US\$259.71 billion, with a growth rate of 10.0%; in 2010 GDP is 1924.92 billion US dollars, a growth rate of 4.5%; 2017 GDP is 157.752 billion US dollars, a growth rate of 1.5%, and its GDP ranks 11th in the world. Therefore, Russia is facing difficulties in domestic and foreign affairs. As Western countries squeeze Russia's strategic space, the eastern region is more important to Russia, and Russia increasingly takes the development of the eastern region as a strategic priority, and wants to establish and develop good-neighborly and friendly relations with China to become its country. Internal reform and development create a favorable international environment.

The United States proposed the "Asia-Pacific Rebalancing Strategy" in 2012, shifting its strategic focus to the Asia-Pacific region to limit "threats" from China. In

SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND PROCESSES

1-2022

December 2017, the US Trump administration issued a report on the US National Security Strategy (NSS), which regarded China and Russia as competitors (rivalpower), demonstrated strong alertness to China, and almost regarded Sino-US relations Treated as a zero-sum game, and at the same time believe that "China seeks to Replace the United States, expand the scope of its country-driven economic model, and reorganize this area to its benefit" . Therefore, China and Russia have formed a joint strategic response to the United States. At the same time, both countries are facing sovereign territorial integrity. Issues, China is facing the Taiwan issue and the islands and reefs of the South China Sea and the East China Sea, Russia is facing the Chechnya issue and the Crimea issue, etc. Both sides need mutual support on the issue of sovereignty

3.The complementarity in the energy field is a powerful driving force for deepening bilateral relations

Energy cooperation plays a very important role in Sino-Russian economic and trade relations. It is both a driving force for the development of Sino-Russian relations and an important content of Sino-Russian cooperation. Sino-Russian cooperation in the energy field has a long history. The governments of the two countries signed the "Agreement on Joint Development of Energy Field Cooperation" in 1996 and established the China-Russia Energy Cooperation Sub-Committee. With the continuous improvement of the level of Sino-Russian energy cooperation, the two countries established the deputy prime minister in 2008 Level energy negotiation mechanism, and incorporated into the framework of the regular meeting between the Chinese and Russian prime ministers, the Sino-Russian Intergovernmental Energy Cooperation Committee began to operate, and the energy cooperation between the two countries has advanced by leaps and bounds. In 2011, the Sino-Russian crude oil pipeline from Russia's Dosco Vorodino to China's Mohe officially put into production. China accepts 15 million tons of crude oil from Russia through this pipeline every year; The first major energy project of the Silk Road, the Yamal LNG project, was officially put into operation, and Russia delivered 3 million tons of liquefied gas to China every year; in 2018, the Sino-Russian crude oil pipeline was officially transported on the second line, and Russia delivered crude oil to China every year. Doubled to 30 million tons; in November 2018, the first "Sino-Russian Energy Business Forum" was held in Beijing, China. Both China and Russia expressed their desire to promote under the framework of the "Belt and Road" initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union docking cooperation The in-depth development of Sino-Russian energy cooperation. On December 2, 2019, the China-Russia Eastern Natural Gas Pipeline, known as the "Century Project of Sino-Russian Cooperation", was put into operation. In the next 30 years, Russia will supply 38 billion cubic meters of gas to China through this pipeline. At present, China has become the largest crude oil importer in Russia Exporting country.

Russia is one of the world's largest energy exporters, and energy exports account for a large share of the country's economic weight. But facing the pressure of sanctions from the European Union and the United States, Russia is looking for new markets to

SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND PROCESSES

1-2022

sell energy resources. The growth of China's economy and the expansion of industrial production ensure a stable demand for energy, making China one of the largest energy importers. One. According to BP's statistics in 2018, Russia's proven oil reserves in 2017 were about 106.2 billion barrels, accounting for 6.3% of the world's total, and natural gas proved reserves of about 35 trillion cubic meters, accounting for about 18.1% of the world's total. China is a major energy consumer. In 2017, China's average daily oil consumption was 12.799 million barrels, accounting for 13.0% of the world's total. After the United States only, natural gas consumption was 240.4 billion cubic meters, accounting for 2017 world natural gas consumption. 6.6%, and China's current oil imports are mainly from the Middle East. Compared with oil-producing countries in the Middle East, Russia's oil and gas are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East, closer to China, and have lower transportation costs. In particular, the oil and gas pipelines laid by China and Russia in recent years have greatly reduced transportation costs, and the space for future cooperation between major energy and market powers is vast.

In addition, geopolitical factors are also important factors for Russian energy to attract China. China's oil is heavily dependent on imports, and the Middle East is the main region for China's oil imports. But at present, China's maritime forces are still unable to ensure the absolute safety of China's oil import routes. Once the maritime oil transportation line is cut off in an emergency, China's national economic security. It will also face serious threats. With this in mind, one of China's foreign policy priorities is to promote diversification of energy suppliers, emphasizing international energy cooperation and the expansion of energy diplomacy. Russia has become an important choice for China's energy imports, and China's share of Russia's energy imports will increase. There is a huge energy field between China and Russia. The great complementarity has given a strong impetus to the deepening of Sino-Russian relations.

4. The mesh partner diplomacy mechanism is an important guarantee for the deepening of bilateral relations

China and Russia have not only established partnerships, but also coordinated and cooperated through the establishment and improvement of multilateral cooperation mechanisms. The mesh partner diplomacy mechanism has become an important supplement to Sino-Russian relations. At present, China-Russia relations have formed a network partner diplomacy mechanism based on bilateral relations and supplemented by a multilateral cooperation framework. On May 20, 2014, China and Russia signed. The "Joint Statement" mentioned that China and Russia support the development of mesh partner diplomacy. Mesh partner diplomacy is a flexible mechanism formed by China and Russia in the international community to promote the establishment of partnership. The G20, BRICS, SCO, China, Russia, and India have become effective examples of similar flexible mechanisms. Among them, the G20 is mainly concerned about world economic issues, the BRICS countries are committed to improving the international status of emerging market countries, the SCO mainly coordinates the issues between China and Russia in Central Asia, and

SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND PROCESSES

1-2022

the China-Russia-India Foreign Ministers' meeting mechanism focuses on the exchanges and exchanges between the three countries. Cooperation. China and Russia conduct diplomatic practices through bilateral and multilateral mesh mechanisms to promote cooperation between the two countries.

Since Russian President Yeltsin's visit to China in 1992, China and Russia have opened mutual visits to the heads of state. In the "Sino-Russian Joint Statement" in 1996, the two governments decided to formally establish a system of exchanges of visits between heads of state. Each time the two heads of state meet, they will consult and coordinate on the development of bilateral relations and positions on major international affairs. Sino-Russian politics. The prime minister's regular meeting mechanism was formally established in 1996. At the same time, under the framework, three mechanisms were established: the prime minister's regular meeting committee, the energy negotiator meeting, and the Humanities Cooperation Committee. In 1997, the two countries signed the "Agreement on the Regular Meeting Mechanism and Organizational Principles of the Heads of Government of China and Russia", which stipulates that the Chinese and Russian prime ministers should meet at least once a year to coordinate issues in various fields of bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Held in turns in both countries. As of November 2019, the regular meetings between the prime ministers of China and Russia have been held 24 times.

In addition, the two countries have also promoted the development of cooperation in multilateral diplomatic mechanisms such as the "Belt and Road", "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor", and "Asia-Europe Economic Union". In 2015, China and Russia signed the "Joint Statement on the Cooperation in the Construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the Eurasian Economic Union", which opened the connection between the "Silk Road Economic Belt" and the Eurasian Economic Union. In June 2016, China, Russia, and Mongolia signed the "Outline for the Construction of the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor", marking the beginning of the implementation of the first multilateral cooperation planning outline under the "Belt and Road" framework. In May 2018, the Eurasian Economic Union and China formally signed an economic and trade cooperation agreement. In February 2019, Putin stated in the Russian State of the Union Address that he will continue to promote the implementation of the connection between the "Eurasian Economic Union" and the "Belt and Road". This shows that Sino-Russian relations are not only based on bilateral cooperation mechanisms, but also supported by multilateral cooperation mechanisms.

5. Conclusion

1. In today's complex international society, the adjustment of major powers' foreign policies often causes changes in the regional order. The development and deepening of Sino-Russian relations in the new era will inevitably lead to a game among major powers. The development of bilateral relations between China and Russia cannot be smooth, and differences and contradictions are essential.

2. However, in the international community, China and Russia have mutual strategic needs, great economic complementarities, and close cooperation in multilateral

mechanisms. Therefore, Sino-Russian relations are stable and long-term, and their bilateral relations have great potential for development in the future. This fully reflects the outstanding political wisdom of the Chinese and Russian leaders and the common interests of the two peoples.

3. The relationship between the two countries will also become a model of mutual benefit, cooperation and win-win under the new international situation.

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