

## SUMMARIES

### **New Changes and Responses of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the Context of the Ukraine Crisis** **Deng Hao**

The Ukraine Crisis has led to unprecedented intense competition among major powers in the SCO region, highlighting the security and economic development environment issues, posing multiple challenges to the SCO. At the same time, the SCO also has new opportunities, Russia's strategic reliance and practical demand for the SCO have significantly increased, adding new impetus to SCO cooperation. The Ukraine Crisis highlights the progressiveness and universal nature of SCO's concept and experience, which provides a rare opportunity for SCO to improve its soft power. Against the backdrop of a new round of expansion, the SCO is facing an important opportunity for transformation and upgrading, and the policies of its member states are becoming more proactive. China should adhere to the principles of non-alignment, non-confrontation, and non-targeting of third parties, firmly promote the construction of the SCO community with a shared future, actively coordinate security, economic and cultural cooperation, focus on improving cooperation efficiency and strive to promote the SCO to play a greater role in building a new type of international relations and building a community with a shared future for mankind.

**Key Words:** The Ukraine Crisis, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Geopolitics, Regional Cooperation

### **Iran's Accession to the SCO: Driving Forces, Impacts and Challenges**

**Guo Manruo**

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization launched the process of accepting Iran in September 2021, initiating the second round of expansion. There are multiple geopolitical forces behind Iran's pursuit of joining the SCO, including geopolitical forces; Geoeconomic forces; Geocultural forces. Iran's accession to the SCO has had a certain positive impact on the development of Iran's diplomacy, the enhancement of SCO's influence and the evolution of the international pattern. At the same time, Iran's accession has also brought some risks and challenges to the governance,

cooperation, and sustainable development of SCO. The expansion of SCO membership will lead to international disputes related to Iran being projected onto the SCO, posing a certain threat to the cohesion and efficiency of SCO operations, and making the issue of SCO's transformation and development more prominent. The SCO should clarify its development positioning and direction, actively respond to the Iran nuclear issue, expand common interests, promote practical cooperation, and continuously improve its own institutional construction.

**Key Words:** Iran, SCO Expansion, Geopolitics, Geoeconomics, Geoculture

### **America's International Communication Strategy to Russia in the New Media Era: An Analysis Based on the Official Communication Policy of the United States**

**Liu Ruisheng**

Since the escalation of the Ukraine Crisis in 2022, the United States and Russia have engaged in a fierce public opinion game in cyberspace, and international communication has become an active new battlefield in the new media era. From the beginning of the new century, the US government has continuously strengthened the global layout of international communication and adjusted its communication strategies for key countries and regions. The US has established a specialized government media management agency and has formulated six five-year plans for the development of international communication since 2002. The United States created the Middle East Broadcasting Networks and has adjusted and transformed media such as the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Free. The United States has continuously innovated methods to maintain its dominant position in international communication in the new media ecosystem, Russia has always been an important opponent of the US, and US government media has increasingly strengthened and has adjusted the layout, positioning and strategy of communication towards Russia. After February 24, 2022, the US further upgraded Russia to an adversary. The main international communication strategy of the US towards Russia is "combating false propaganda" and "opposing aggression", The main strategies include applying online digital and social media platforms, strengthening research and development of technology avoidance applications, and implementing precise communication strategies targeting key audiences such as "Generation Z" and "Millennium Generation". Based on six communication strategic plans, this article comprehensively analyzes the development and evolution of the US government's international communication strategy, the characteristics of US

international communication strategy towards Russia, and the limitations of the US international communication strategy in the new media era.

**Key Words:** Russia – Ukraine Conflict, International Public Opinion War, International Communication, Communication Strategy, America’s Official Media, New Media

### **Discourse Manipulation and Scene Propagation: The Public Opinion War against Russia by Mainstream American Media in the Russia–Ukraine Conflict**

**Ren Hua**

The comprehensive escalation of the Ukraine Crisis in 2022 not only marked the first major international conflict in the mobile internet era, but also opened up a new model and battlefield for the United States to engage in public opinion warfare against other countries. In terms of discourse manipulation, the US media closely cooperated with the US government, expanding the discourse alliance in the public opinion war against Russia by manipulating the image of Ukraine and Russia in the crisis and shaping the heroic image of Ukraine, effectively hiding the official attitude of the US towards the Ukraine Crisis. In terms of scene propagation, American media fully utilizes the “scene + media” communication method, designing scenes for the weak identity of Ukraine in the conflict, and using a full media scene narrative mode that combines with Ukraine’s diverse social subjects to enhance its voice in public opinion warfare, basically achieving the goal of winning international sanctions against Russia and aid support for Ukraine through public opinion warfare. It also achieved the goal of weakening Russia’s strength and influence. Studying the US public opinion war against Russia in the Russia–Ukraine conflict can help enhance China’s confidence in responding to the US public opinion war in multiple aspects, and better safeguard China’s national security and interests.

**Key Words:** International Public Opinion, Russia – Ukraine Conflict, Public Opinion War, Discourse Manipulation, Scene Propagation

### **The Impact and Enlightenment of Cyberspace Confrontation in the Ukraine Crisis**

**Wu Qiong**

After the outbreak of the Russia–Ukraine conflict, the two sides launched a fierce contest in cyberspace. The cyberspace confrontation in the Russia – Ukraine conflict is mainly reflected in two aspects: for one thing, the national network forces and non –

state hacker organizations “take sides”; for another, the control and competition around mainstream media and social media platforms are becoming increasingly fierce. The Russia – Ukraine cyberspace confrontation has three impacts: the strategic stability of both sides has been impacted; it affects the form and style of warfare; and also the spillover effect forces countries to strengthen the network security protection barrier, China should draw lessons from the network confrontation between Russia and Ukraine. China can consider taking four measures: first, using big data technology to screen sensitive data from massive amounts of data and establish its own data advantage; second, promote the introduction and cultivation of artificial intelligence talents; third, strengthen the construction of cognitive warfare forces; fourth, enhance cyberspace defense and deterrence capabilities and protect the security of critical information infrastructure.

**Key Words:** Russia–Ukraine Conflict, Cyber Warfare, Cognitive Warfare, Artificial Intelligence, Non–state Actors

### **Ways and Means of Russian–American International Communication Game: An Example of Russia Today** **Guo Jinfeng**

The international communication ability of the media, as one of the important influencing factors in international relations in today’s world, reflects the information exchange and mutual influence between countries, and has become an important means of safeguarding national interests. Since entering the new century, Russia has integrated domestic media resources and formed a foreign communication giant, especially the establishment of Russia Today TV, which has conveyed a voice different from that of Western media in the international community, to some extent reversing its passive position in the international communication situation. The performance of Russian media has caused dissatisfaction among Western countries led by the US, leading to a fierce competition between Russia and Western countries in the international communication, The sanctions and suppression of RT can fully demonstrate the intensity of the international communication game between the media of both sides. By analyzing the game between the US and Russia around RT, this article summarizes the essence, characteristics, experiences and lessons of the media international communication game between the two countries.

**Key Words:** International Communication, Russia Today TV, Great Power Game, Great Power Competition, Russia–US relations

**From “Marginal Zone” to “Intermediate Zone”: An Analysis of the Stability of Central Asia from a Geopolitical Perspective** **Su Chang**

Since the independence of Central Asian countries, influenced by the development of international and regional situations, their geopolitics has shown the characteristics of “marginal zone” and “intermediate zone”, with one characteristic becoming more prominent at a certain period. From 2021 to 2022, in the context of major events such as the Afghanistan Crisis and the Ukraine Crisis, the geopolitical status of Central Asia has become prominent, and countries in the region are also facing significant external pressure, which has had a certain impact on the stability of Central Asia. In the new situation, Central Asian countries are attempting to shape a new geopolitical role, promoting the region to become a “hub zone” for Central and Southern Asia and Central and Western Asia through “channel diplomacy” and “multilateral diplomacy”, hoping to reduce the external risks brought about by the intensification of geopolitical confrontation and embark on a new path of cross regional cooperation and development. This article attempts to analyze the correlation among three different geopolitical forms political stability and security risks in Central Asia from a geopolitical perspective. Geopolitics, as an external factor, and internal factors such as regime handover, social conflicts, and security threats, all have a significant impact on the stability of Central Asian countries. When the Central Asian region is in the “marginal zone”, it is relatively stable, and when it is in the “intermediate zone”, the challenges increase. It is difficult and risky for the Central Asian region to become a “hub zone”.

**Key Words:** Geopolitics, Stability in Central Asia, “Marginal Zone”, “Intermediate Zone”, “Hub Zone”

**The Impacts of Western Sanctions on the Eurasian Economic Union: Development Trends and the Connection between the BRI and the EEU****Jiang Jing**

Since Russia launched a special military operation in Ukraine, the West has imposed several rounds of economic sanctions against Russia and Belarus, which not only poses a serious challenge to the strength and operating system of the Eurasian Economic Union, but also has a serious impact on the economic development of the EEU. In the short term, Western sanctions have further slowed down the economic activities of member countries, bringing huge uncertainty to future economic development. In the medium to long term, influenced by Western sanctions, the EEU

will face many challenges in achieving its integration goals as scheduled Sanctions have further widened the technological gap between the alliance and the external world, resulting in a continuous shortage of high – tech product supply in mutual trade. The driving force for the Union’s economy to achieve technological breakthroughs is seriously insufficient. Sanctions have led to an increase in the awareness of national sovereignty among member states, an increase in internal barriers within the Union, a decrease in the operational efficiency of the EEU supranational mechanism and a difficulty for member states economies to break free from their low – end position in the global product value chain in the short term. To cope with the impact and challenges of Western sanctions, the EEU should fully utilize the integration mechanism, negotiate common response measures, maintain macroeconomic stability, and enhance its ability to resist external challenges. In this context, China’s position in the external economic cooperation of the Union has been further improved, which helps to deepen the economic cooperation between China and the EEU and furthermore, provides new opportunities for promoting the high – quality connecting of the BRI and the EEU.

**Key Words:** Eurasian Economic Union, Western Sanctions against Russia, Eurasian Integration, Connection between the BRI and the EEU