

Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China
Chinese-Russian Research Centre for Humanitarian Exchange
of the Renmin University of China
RAS Scientific Council on complex problems of the Eurasian economic
integration, modernization, competitiveness and sustainable development
International Union of Economists
Free Economic Society of Russia
China-Russian Think Tank
S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development

International Forum
"The Great Eurasian Partnership – a
fundamental platform
for the formation of a promising world
economic order"
and the XI China-Russia Economic Dialogue

14-15 April 2023
Beijing, China

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FOREWORD

From 13 to 16 April 2023, a delegation from the Free Economic Society of Russia (VEO of Russia) and the Expert Business Council of the International Union of Economists (IUE), led by Sergey Bodrunov, President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, President of the IUE and the Director of the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development (INID), Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, visited Beijing as part of the work of the Expert Business Council of the International Union of Economists and the Free Economic Society of Russia to develop Russian-Chinese cooperation.

The Free Economic Society of Russia and IUE delegation was invited to Beijing by the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY).

The visit was organised by the Renmin University of China, the Free Economic Society of Russia, the International Union of Economists (IUE) and the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development (INID).

The aim of the visit is to promote the achievements of Russian science abroad, to develop cooperation between Russia and China in the fields of science, culture and education, and to build and strengthen partnerships between Russian scientists and foreign colleagues, think tanks and public institutions, which is of great importance in the new geopolitical and economic conditions.

Visit of the delegation of the International Union of Economists (IUE) and the Free Economic Society of Russia (VEO of Russia) to Beijing: scientific part

Within the framework of their visit to Beijing, the members of the delegation of the Free Economic Society of Russia and the IUE participated in the International Forum on the topic: "The Great Eurasian Partnership – a fundamental platform for the formation of a promising world economic order" (14-15 April), held at the Renmin University of China (Beijing).



The main topics of the Forum include the results and prospects of Russia-China relations, the principles of the Great Eurasian Partnership and the foundations of creating economic growth and development in the core countries of the new world economic order.

This publication contains a transcript of the speeches of the Forum participants (in abridged form, translated from Chinese).

The Forum also included the XI China-Russia Economic Dialogue.

This publication contains a transcript of the dialogue participants' speeches (in abridged form, translated from Chinese).

Presentation of monographs by Russian and foreign authors on the theory of Noonomy at the Renmin University of China (Beijing, PRC)

On 14 April 2023, at the initiative and invitation of the Chinese side, a series of books on the theory of Noonomy was presented at the Renmin University of China.

The main event was the international presentation of the monograph *Noonomy* by the Director of the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development S.D. Bodrunov, President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, President of the International Union of Economists (IUE), Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, as well as a press conference on the publication of the book in Chinese.

The monograph *Noonomy* was positively received worldwide immediately after its first publication by the Moscow publishing house "Cultural Revolution" in 2018 in Russia (simultaneously in Russian and English); in the same year, its author was awarded the World Political Economy Association (WAPE) prize "For Outstanding Contribution to the Development of Political Economy of the 21st Century". The Chinese edition, initiated by the Beijing Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies and published by China Financial Publishing, is the eighth foreign edition of this monograph, which demonstrates the continuing high level of interest in the theory proposed by the author in the global academic community.

The event also included the presentation of some other monographs on the theory of Noonomy:

- Strategizing Societal Transformation. Knowledge, Technologies and Noonomy (authors V.L. Kvint, S.D. Bodrunov), S.Y. Witte INID Publishing House, St. Petersburg, Russia, 2021;

- Strategizing Societal Transformation. Knowledge, Technologies and Noonomy (authors V.L. Kvint, S.D. Bodrunov), Apple Academic Press, CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group, New York/Toronto/London, USA/Canada/UK, 2023;

- Laws of forming the foundations of Noonomy as a future social structure: to know and to act (authors S.D. Bodrunov, S.Y. Glazyev), Tsentrkatalog publishing house, Moscow, 2023;

- Anthology of Noonomy: Fourth Technological Revolution and its Economic, Social and Humanitarian Consequences. Technology and Socio-economic Progress: Traps and Opportunities for the Future (authors S.D. Bodrunov, S.Y. Glazyev, O.N. Smolin, J. Galbraith, Enfu Cheng, Siyang Gao, A. Freeman, L. Gabriel, A.I. Kolganov, H. Brigos, R. Desai, A.I. Porokhovsky), S.Y. Witte INID Publishing House, St. Petersburg, 2021;

- Anthology of Noonomy: Fourth Technological Revolution and its Economic, Social and Humanitarian Consequences. Technology and Socio-economic Progress: Traps and Opportunities for the Future (by Sergey Bodrunov (Ed)), Brill Publishers, Leiden-Boston, Netherlands-USA, Studies in Critical Social Sciences series, vol. 223, 2023.

The presentation was organised by the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China and the Free

Economic Society of Russia, with the participation of the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development (INID) and the Russian-Chinese Research Centre for Humanitarian Exchanges of the Renmin University of China.

The presentation was moderated by Professor Wang Wen, Executive Dean of the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China, Co-Chairman of the Expert Business Council of the International Union of Economists and the Free Economic Society of Russia on the Development of Russian-Chinese Cooperation.

The presentations were given by V.L. Kvint, Head of the Department of Economics and Financial Strategy of the Moscow School of Economics of the Lomonosov Moscow State University, Member of the Board of the Russian Economic Society, Foreign Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and S.Y. Glazyev, Minister for Integration and Macroeconomics of the Eurasian Economic Commission, Vice-President of the Russian Economic Society, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The presentation also included speeches by former Chinese Ambassador to Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, Dr. Yao Peisheng, Member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Director of the Institute of Frontier Studies of China, Academician Xing Guangcheng, Director of the Strategic Research Department of the Chinese Centre for Contemporary World Studies under the International Department of the CCP Central Committee, Li Dingxin, and Chairman of the Board of the Public Organisation of Confucianism Experts, Jiang Yanbin.

S.D. Bodrunov gave a detailed report on the topic of the presentation and presented the "representatives of the libraries of the largest Chinese universities – the Renmin University of China and Tsinghua University – with donated copies of the Chinese edition of *Noonomy*. Zhang Yiheng, editor-in-chief of the Chinese edition of *Noonomy* ("Chinese Financial Publishing House"), said that the book will also be donated by the publisher to more than thirty libraries of China's leading universities in 20 provinces of the country.



The presentation included a large press conference dedicated to the publication of S.D. Bodrunov's book and the introduction of the theory of Noonomy to the Chinese scientific community. The press conference was attended by representatives of the Chinese mass media and the results were covered in detail by the Chinese mass media CGTN, Shenzhen Satellite TV, Hubei Satellite TV, People's Pictorial, Chinese Journal of Social Sciences, Caijing Magazine, Hainan Network Radio and Television Station, News Daily, Tianmu News, the portals 52hrtt. com, Cj.sina.com.cn, K.sina.com.cn, Sohu, Qq.com and others.

This edition contains a transcript of the presentation's speeches (abridged, translated from Chinese).

Business meetings of the delegation of the Free Economic Society of Russia (VEO of Russia) and the International Union of Economists (IUE) during the visit to Beijing

During the Russian delegation's visit to Beijing, working meetings were held with the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, the One Belt, One Road (BRIC) Initiative Centre of the National Development and Reform Commission of China, the Renmin University of China and the China Railway Construction Corporation. Among the issues discussed at the meetings were the strengthening and development of Russian-Chinese coop-

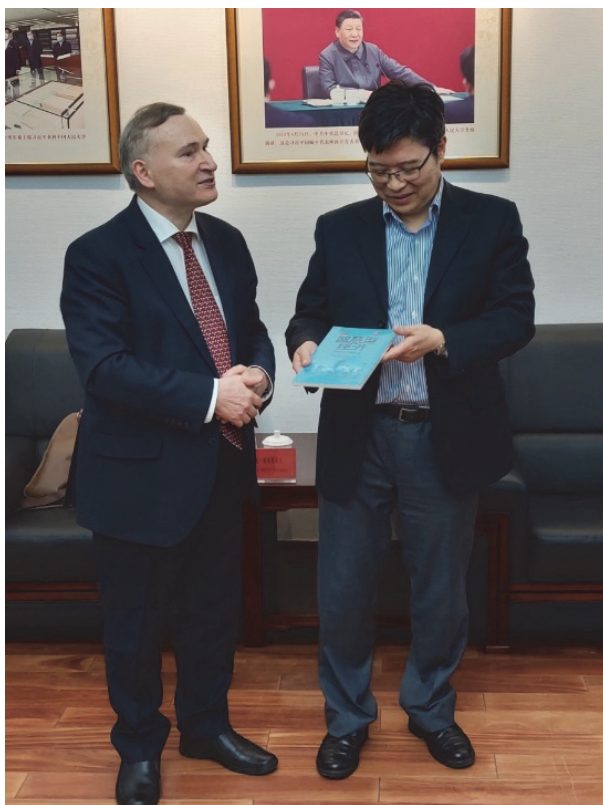
eration in the fields of economy, science, culture and education, as well as cooperation through public institutions.

On 13 April, members of the delegation of the International Union of Economists and the Free Economic Society of Russia visited the China Railway Construction Corporation (CRCC), the largest state-owned construction company in the People's Republic of China. The visit included a meeting with **Wang Wenzhong**, Vice President of China Railway Construction Corporation, and the company's management.

On 14 April, a Russian delegation met with **Lin Shanli**, President of the Renmin University of China, and a group of Chinese specialists in social sciences at the Renmin University of China. The conversation was of a substantive nature. Lin Shanli, President of the Renmin University of China, informed the Russian scholars about the work of social scientists in China, whose main task is to develop a new concept for the development of Chinese society, taking into account the need to update the ideas of traditional Marxism and reject the doctrinaire basis of the Western "mainstream" in economic science.

In this context, the developments of Russian scholars, including the ideas of the theory of Noonomy, the transition to a new world economic structure and innovative methods of managing social development based on no-values, have proved important.

The president of the Renmin University of China expressed the wish to actively involve Russian scientists in joint developments and courses for students and doctoral candidates of Chinese universities.



*Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences **Sergey Bodrunov** and President of the Renmin University of China **Lin Shanli***

On 15 April, members of the delegation of the International Union of Economists and the Free Economic Society of Russia visited the One Belt, One Road Initiative Centre, which is under the National Development and Reform Commission of China. The Russian delegation was received by **Zhai Dongsheng**, the director of the centre. The meeting was of a practical nature. The problems of infrastructure development for joint economic projects, logistics, border crossing development and much more were discussed.



Negotiations at the office of the One Belt, One Road Initiative Centre

On Sunday **16 April**, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China held a working meeting with **Liu Bin**, Director General of the Europe and Central Asia Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

During the meeting, the Chinese side stressed the need to develop mutual cooperation in the widest possible formats and mutual support, and expressed the wish to work "shoulder to shoulder".



Meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

The course and results of the visit of the delegation of the Free Economic Society of Russia and the IUE to Beijing were widely covered by Chinese and Russian mass media: Beijing Daily, Zhejiang Daily, CASS, CGTN, Shenzhen Satellite TV, Hubei Satellite TV, People's Pictorial, Sansha TV, Chinese Journal of Social Sciences, Caijing Magazine, Hainan Network Radio and Television Station, News Daily, Tianmu News, portals 52hrtt. com, Cj.sina.com.cn, K.sina.com.cn, Sohu, Qq.com, TASS, Russian Newspaper, magazine Breath of China. com, Cj.sina.com.cn, K.sina.com.cn, Sohu, Qq.com, TASS, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, Breath of China magazine, Volnaya Ekonomika magazine and others.

PROGRAMME
of business and scientific-expert events of the visit
of the delegation of the of the Free Economic Society of Russia
and IUE to Beijing

International Forum
"The Great Eurasian Partnership – a fundamental platform
for the formation of a promising world economic order"
and the XI China-Russia Economic Dialogue

13-16 April 2023
Beijing, China

13 April 2023.

15:00 – 18:00 – Visit to China Railway Construction Corporation (CRCC). Meeting with Wang Wenzhong, vice president of CRCC.

14 April 2023.

9:30 – 11:00 – XI China-Russia Economic Dialogue (I): The Future of Financial Co-operation and Digital Currency Development

Venue: Renmin University of China

Moderator: **Liu Ying**, Researcher and Director of Collaborative Research Department, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China

13:00 – 14:30 – Presentation of monographs by Russian and foreign authors on the theory of Noonomy; press conference for the Chinese media

Venue: Renmin University of China

Moderator: **Wang Wen**, Executive Dean of the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China, Vice President of the Silk Road School of the Renmin University of China, member of the International Union of Economists, Co-Chairman of the Expert Business Council of the International Union of Economists and the Free Economic Society of Russia on the development of Russian-Chinese cooperation.

Greeting: **Ye Kantao**, Vice-President of the Renmin University of China

Address by the author of the book *Noonomy*: **Sergey Bodrunov**, President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, President of the IUE, Director of the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor

Speeches:

Vladimir Kvint, Head of the Department of Economic and Financial Strategy, Moscow School of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Member of the Board of the Free Economic Society of Russia, Member of the Presidium of the International Union of Economists, Foreign Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economics, Professor

Sergey Glazyev, Vice-President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, Vice-President of the IUE, Member of the Board (Minister) for Integration and Macroeconomics of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Yao Peisheng, former Chinese Ambassador to Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

Xing Guangcheng, Member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Director of the Institute of Frontier Studies of China

Li Dingxin, Director and Research Fellow of the Strategic Research Department of the China Centre for Contemporary World Studies under the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Book awarding ceremony for representatives of libraries of leading Chinese universities

Speech:

Zhang Yiheng, Editor-in-Chief of the Chinese edition of the monograph *Noonomy*, China Financial Publishing House

Press conference for PRC media

14:40-17:00 – International Forum "The Great Eurasian Partnership – a fundamental platform for the formation of a promising world economic order" and the XI China-Russia Economic Dialogue.

Venue: Renmin University of China

Moderator: **Yang Qingqing**, Deputy Dean, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China

Opening Ceremony:

Wang Wen, Executive Dean of the Chongyang Institute of Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China, Vice-President of the Silk Road School of the Renmin University of China, member of the International Union of Economists, Co-Chairman of the Expert Business Council of the International Union of Economists and the Free Economic Society of Russia on the development of Russian-Chinese co-operation.

Sergey Bodrunov, President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, President of the IUE, Director of the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor

Speeches:

Xu Bu, President of the China Institute of International Studies, Secretary General of the Centre for the Study of Xi Jinping's Idea of Diplomacy Research Centre

Sergey Glazyev, Vice-President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, Vice-President of the IUE, Member of the Board (Minister) for Integration and Macroeconomics of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Plenary session on "Current state and prospects of integration processes in the Eurasian space"

Moderator: **Cai Tongyuan**, Deputy Director, Macroeconomic Research Division and Research Fellow, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China

Speeches:

Chen Wenlin, Chief Economist, China Centre for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE)

Valery Kryukov, member of the Presidium of the Free Economic Society of Russia, member of the Presidium of the International Union of Economists, Director of the Institute of Economics and Organisation of Industrial Production, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Xing Guangcheng, member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Director of the Institute of Frontier Studies of China.

Alexander Lomanov, Head of the Centre for Asia-Pacific Studies, E.M. Primakov National Research Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Russian Academy of Sciences.

Li Dingxin, Director and Research Fellow of the Strategic Research Department of the China Centre for Contemporary World Studies under the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Anatoly Mikhailov, Executive Director of the Eurasian Centre for Cultural Exchange and Enlightenment, ANO Vladimir Malyavin Centre "Sredotochiye".

Liu Xu, Research Fellow, Eurasian Research Institute, Renmin University of China

Dmitry Mityaev, member of the Bureau of the Scientific Council of the Russian Academy of Sciences on Complex Problems of Eurasian Economic Integration, PhD in Economics

17:00 – Meeting with Lin Shanli, President of the Renmin University of China.

Speeches:

Sergey Bodrunov, President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, President of the IUE, Director of the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor

Sergey Glazyev, Vice-President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, Vice-President of the IUE, Member of the Board (Minister) for Integration and Macroeconomics of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

15 April 2023

9:30 – 12:00 – XI China-Russian Economic Dialogue (II): Integration of Values as a Factor in Shaping a New World Economic Order

Venue: Renmin University of China

Opening:

Wang Wen, Executive Dean of the Chongyang Institute of Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China, Vice-President of the

Silk Road School of the Renmin University of China, member of the International Union of Economists, Co-Chairman of the Expert Business Council of the International Union of Economists and the Free Economic Society of Russia on the development of Russian-Chinese co-operation

Sergey Glazyev, Vice-President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, Vice-President of the IUE, Member of the Board (Minister) for Integration and Macroeconomics of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Discussion 1: Development of economic co-operation as a prerequisite for the progress of social space within the framework of the new world economic order

Moderator: **Liu Ying**, Researcher and Director of Collaborative Research Department, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China

Speeches:

Zhou Li, former Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Central Committee

Valery Kryukov, member of the Presidium of the Free Economic Society of Russia, member of the Presidium of the International Union of Economists, Director of the Institute of Economics and Organisation of Industrial Production, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Liu Zhiqin, Senior Researcher, Chongyang Institute of Financial Research, Renmin University of China.

Vladimir Kvint, Head of the Department of Economic and Financial Strategy, Moscow School of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Member of the Board of the Free Economic Society of Russia, Member of the Presidium of the International Union of Economists, Foreign Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economics, Professor

Discussion 2: The concept of "Community of Shared Future": socio-geo-economic and cultural-humanitarian aspects of international integration.

Moderator: **Shen Yujing**, Junior Researcher, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China

Speeches:

Wang Yiwei, Deputy Dean of the Academy for the Study of Xi Jinping's Idea of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics of the New Era, Renmin University of China; Professor, School of International Studies, Renmin University of China

Alexander Lomanov, Head of the Centre for Asia-Pacific Studies, E.M. Primakov National Research Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Russian Academy of Sciences; Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Russian Academy of Sciences

An Zidong, Associate Professor, School of Applied Economics, Renmin University of China.

Conclusion

Sergey Bodrunov, President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, President of the IUE, Director of the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor

Wang Wen, Executive Dean of the Chongyang Institute of Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China, Vice-President of the Silk Road School of the Renmin University of China, member of the International Union of Economists, Co-Chairman of the Expert and Business Council of the International Union of Economists and the World Economic Outlook on the development of Russian-Chinese co-operation

15:00 – 16:30 – Visit to the One Belt, One Road (BRIC) Initiative Centre of the National Development and Reform Commission. Meeting with Zhai Dongsheng, Director of the Centre.

16 April 2023

8:00 – 9:00 – Visit to the Department of Europe and Central Asia of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Meeting with Liu Bin, Director General of the Department.

"The Great Eurasian Partnership – a fundamental platform for the formation of a promising world economic order"

International Forum and XI China-Russia Economic Dialogue

Initiator:

Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China, Beijing.

Organisers:

Chinese-Russian Research Centre for Humanitarian Exchange of the Renmin University of China.

Free Economic Society of Russia.

International Union of Economists.

S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development, St. Petersburg.

14 April 2023, 10:00am – 11:45am.

Venue: Conference Hall 602, 6th floor, Renmin University of China, Beijing.



Transcript of the meeting

XI China-Russia Economic Dialogue “The current state of Chinese-Russian co-operation”

Wang Wen: Dear friends from Russia! On behalf of the sponsor, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China, I wish to extend a warm welcome to all Russian friends who have come from far away. Today I have an EMBA class that was scheduled two months ago, I cannot attend the class this morning, I am here for only 10 minutes between classes and will leave you after the opening of the session. But I will be with you for the next two days to discuss Chinese-Russian co-operation.

I had a very good conversation last night with the chairman of the delegation, Dr. Bodrunov, and I would also like to thank Dr. Glazyev for coming to Beijing again. This is the first time you have come to China in the last three years. Today's meeting is very important. Thank you. Under the leadership of Chairman Sergey Bodrunov and Glazyev, you have become the first large-scale Russian delegation to visit China since the epidemic, having renewed contacts between people and cultural exchanges between China and Russia. Our platform may seem small today, but today's conversation is very important. Even more important is that in co-operation with Mr. Glazyev, we are already holding the XI China-Russia Economic Dialogue of Think Tanks, so this is very important. Over the next two days, we will be discussing various topics such as economics and politics. In particular, today at noon we will hold a press conference on Mr. Bodrunov's book. We have also invited about 20 Chinese scholars from various fields to dialogue with you.

Let me first introduce some of the Chinese scholars who are here today, all of whom are very, very important:

Ambassador Yao Peisheng, former Chinese Ambassador to Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, is a senior diplomat who understand Chinese foreign policy very well and has played an important role.

Xu Xinquan, former senior vice president of Huawei Group and former senior vice president of JD.com, China's largest internet com-

pany, and an academician of the International Academy of Telecommunication Sciences; he now supervises very important contacts between China and Russia, so he will be with us for the next two days to present the current content of the digital economy.

Mr. Jiang Yanbin, President of the Russian Association for the Promotion of Confucius Culture. He has been promoting cultural exchange between China and Russia for more than 30 years. He is also involved in large-scale industry in Russia and has quite a lot of influence in China.

Mr. Liu Zhiqin, Professor and Senior Researcher at Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China; very famous in China, I introduced him yesterday. We can see his review programmes on Chinese television every day. I introduce him as a scholar who is very active in commenting and discussing on Chinese television, including Chinese and English channels.

Mrs Yang Qingqing, everyone is familiar with her, she is a very important person, she is in charge of all our logistic affairs and she will also be the chairman after a while.

Liu Ying, a research associate, is one of the five experts in charge of macro research in our research institute.

Cai Tongjuan, a research associate, is also in charge of relevant international relations, an international economic and financial expert, and has great influence in China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and frequently participates in the work of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Shen Yujing, a research associate, our young scholar, but she has good research potential in digital economy and digital fields.

This morning several of our researchers will give you an update on the current major situation in China and Russia. At noon we have lunch and a presentation of a new book, and in the afternoon we will discuss the related Greater Eurasian Partnership.

This is my review for the morning.

I would then like to invite my partner Yang Qingqing, Vice Dean of Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China, to be the permanent representative on my behalf and Mr Liu Ying –to be the permanent Moderator.

Yang Qingqing: Thank you, Dean Wang, for your opening remarks. I am honoured to be here on the second day of the Russian delegation's

visit, this is our first really important internal exchange of views in the Chinese-Russian Economic Dialogue of Think Tanks. I am also looking forward to our meeting today. During a full day filled with activities, as Dean Wang just announced, we will have a new book release conference and internal seminars. I hope that we will be able to have a very good discussion with many guests from Russia and China who are kindly invited to this very unique opportunity. I have been able to communicate with many invited guests from Russia and China.

Turning directly to the topic of our event, “The Current Situation in Chinese-Russian Co-operation”, each of the experts will be asked to observe the time limit of no more than 5-6 minutes. On this topic, everyone will be able to express their opinion, their own ideas or exchange views on current Chinese-Russian relations, problems and challenges in Chinese-Russian co-operation, as well as future challenges and proposals. We will also have an interactive exchange of views and general questions after all the presentations.

Our communication this morning was quite free and relaxed, including the official and public release this afternoon, we can continue in-depth exchanges on these topics.

Next, I invite Professor Liu Ying to begin this morning's seminar.

Moderator Liu Ying: Thank you very much, Qingqing. Dear experts, scholars and guests, good morning!

The Chinese say: it is a joy when friends come from far away in spring, when grass grows and songbirds fly in Beijing. We especially welcome experts from Russia. Experts from China and Russia gathered at the Chunyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China to discuss the situation between China and Russia. Just three weeks ago, President Xi visited Russia, which was also his first visit since the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Fruitful results were achieved. The two countries signed the Chinese-Russian joint statement, including the key direction of Chinese-Russian economic co-operation until 2030; the joint statement on development planning, which mentions that Chinese-Russian economic co-operation should expand the scale of trade and optimise the trade structure, develop e-commerce and other innovative methods of co-operation, actively develop an interconnected logistics system, raise the level of financial co-operation, and

strengthen comprehensive energy partnership and promote quality co-operation in technological innovation, metallurgy, chemistry, manufacturing of fertilisers and other materials, as well as long-term mutually beneficial co-operation in mineral resources production.

In recent years, economic and trade co-operation between China and Russia repeatedly reached new heights, totalling US\$190 billion in 2021, increasing at an annualised rate of 29.3%, close to the 30% level. Chinese-Russian co-operation has great potential and strong motivation. China favours a comprehensive strategic partnership as the world is currently entering a period of disaster and change. In particular, the world economy is entering a period of recession, especially evident in the banking sector in Europe and the United States.

The Chinese-Russian Co-operation Division promotes Chinese-Russian bilateral co-operation, and will also promote pragmatic co-operation at many levels such as BRICS and SCO.

China and Russia are the great powers, and our co-operation is inherently global in nature, taking advantage of the superiority of anti-globalisation when the headwinds of unilateralism and protectionism are everywhere. The co-operation between China and Russia brings the wisdom and strength of China and Russia to meet the challenges of globalisation.

Our topic this morning is “The Current State of Chinese-Russian Co-operation.” Let us think how China and Russia can strengthen the practical co-operation in economy, trade and finance between us, as well as the future of Chinese-Russian co-operation. In accordance with the agenda, we first invite Academician Sergey Bodrunov, President of the Free Economic Society of Russia.

Sergey Bodrunov: Dear colleagues and friends, I am very pleased to welcome you on behalf of the Free Economic Society of Russia and the International Union of Economists. I am very grateful to the Chinese side for their hospitality; we have a very good impression of Beijing, including the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China! Recently, we can see that China is getting younger and more beautiful, and Beijing is becoming more comfortable to live in. This is an achievement under the leadership of the Chinese management. Today we see the development of good relations between Russia and China, which is also the result of great ef-

forts of both sides, because we all know that both today's situation and economic and geographical conditions require us to cooperate closely. Only in this way can we jointly meet the challenges of development and change in the world and respond to the trends in global development that can be built up for decades.

Today we see new players, new centres of power, new centres of decision-making. We need one of the strongest centres of this kind for the further development of civilisation, including Russia and China. In the SCO and other organisations, we want to cooperate with China for such a bright future. I very much hope that our co-operation can be continued. That is why last year the Free Economic Society of Russia together with the Chinese side set up a joint committee to develop relations between Russia and China. It was actively supported by the Presidium of the International Union of Economists, which unites economic societies of different countries, primarily of the former USSR, and which were the core of EurAsEC. The establishment of this committee was also approved by the Chinese Embassy in Russia, and Ambassador Sun also participated in the event on behalf of the Chinese Embassy. There is no doubt that we are happy to support the committee, it has been preparing today's dialogue; both its Co-Chairs: Wang Wen and Glazyev, will participate in today's dialogue. This is a wonderful continuation of the work that our colleagues in China and Russia have been doing for many years. Today is the eleventh dialogue. I hope it will be held in an open and constructive manner. Now I pass the microphone over to the distinguished moderator. Thank you!

Moderator Liu Ying: Thank you very much for sharing this important information. You also mentioned that we have a lot of economic and geographical co-operation between China and Russia, which needs to be deepened urgently. The establishment of our committee also provides a very important impetus and engine for economic co-operation.

Today's discussion scheme includes one Russian expert and one Chinese expert.

As Teacher Qingqing said, the discussion is relatively free and flexible, so the opening of this afternoon's meeting can be regarded as a warm-up.

Next, I would like to invite Mr Yao, former Ambassador to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia and Ukraine. Mr Yao not only wrote extensively, he also worked in many colleges and universities until he retired. Teacher Yao has done a lot of work, such as “Song Qi” (a genre of rhythmic prose of the Song Dynasty) translated into Russian, and has done a lot of work on Chinese-Russian cultural exchange. So now we invite teacher Yao to take the floor!

Yao Peisheng: I am very happy that Russian friends came to China and I read Mr Bodrunov's book, so I have become its first reader. Our Chinese-Russian think tank is really a think tank. Of course, I still do very little work in this area. Firstly, I am still very old, but I pay attention to the direction of Russian policy every day. Of course, now I am also very concerned about the Ukrainian issue, because I was an ambassador. I am also very concerned about the Central Asian issue because Chinese-Russian relations and these regional relations are closely linked. As a think tank, we have to pay close attention to the relationship between the two countries. The epidemic is mostly over, we are back to normal way of life, so we can strengthen co-operation.

President Xi Jinping's visit to Russia in March this year was a real and historic visit, and a wide consensus was reached, we can say that a consensus was reached on all international issues and our bilateral relations. It has also attracted great international attention. Chinese-Russian relations will only become closer and more fruitful, but they will not go in a different direction as some people hope, of this I am very confident. Comrades Glazyev and Comrade Bodrunov, we also call you Comrade President, we are both scholars and comrades, we are very happy to have dialogue in our sphere and invite you to come to China often.

Some experts don't know if they come here later. I hope more experts will come to China in the future. The changes in China are really great. Of course, we are not only looking at the coastal areas, which are already very developed, in the future we need to look at the central region and the western region. Thank you!

Moderator Liu Ying: Thank you very much, Ambassador Yao! Ambassador Yao communicated directly in Russian, which is very good. Our parents all learnt Russian, including my parents. Our com-

munication is very enthusiastic. All the specialists here are scholars, we also call them comrades. Relations between China and Russia are very close.

The vital agreement signed by the Chinese and Russian heads of state during the March visit you mentioned, including the focus on economic co-operation until 2030, how to implement the focus of planning, is indeed a topic that needs to be given close attention in the dialogue between Chinese and Russian think tanks. Including which policy recommendations are pragmatically advanced.

From February last year till the present, the United States and Europe have actually imposed more than 10,000 sanctions on Russia. Our think tank at the Chunyang Institute for Financial Research of the Renmin University of China pays close attention to Russia's development. We have also written several reports and articles in this area.

Now I give the floor to Mr Sergey Glazyev, Minister of Integration and Macroeconomics of the Eurasian Economic Commission.

Sergey Glazyev: Good morning, dear friends! I am very happy to see old friends again, especially after we interrupted our face-to-face meetings during our studies, I am also very happy to resume the dialogue between think tanks, although we have different forms of meetings or exchanges. Offline meetings after the pandemic are a good trend and phenomenon for our scholars.

I also especially thank the Chongyang Institute for Financial Research of the Renmin University of China, and thank you for maintaining regular contact and co-operation with us. I would like to say that our joint efforts and co-operation have made it possible to regularly publish our research results in Chinese, which is also an honour for us. We see that today's scholars are paying more attention to economic issues. The Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies focuses on financial research work and takes great interest in studying economic and financial co-operation between the two countries.

As President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping noted, the heads of our two States have made a major and highly symbolic joint statement, important for China, the Eurasian Economic Union and even for the entire world. The strategic co-operation between China and Russia that has been formed so far has become an important factor influencing the world in the current circumstances, espe-

cially the United States, which has provoked various forms of war on a global scale.

Russia is dealing with various acts of aggression, including not only sanctions, but also supplying arms to Ukraine, bringing together NATO and European countries to form a joint force against us.

Russia does not hide its concern about this, the US has sparked a war in Europe. By such actions they hope to maintain their hegemony.

We hope to create a region of prosperity and co-operation in Eurasia and develop our co-operation in the current conditions of disintegration. At this stage, when a large-scale mechanism is being created to fight Russia, we are creating an unprecedented union, including in economic sphere. This approach brings huge economic losses to European countries and even the United States. It is in such conditions and against the background of such events that Russia is implementing the policy of “looking to the East”, and we are boosting the mechanism of co-operation with Eastern countries.

It is obvious that the US strategy is aimed at destabilising the political situation in Russia; they hope to sow chaos in our country and cannot start a so-called revolution. Their next target after Russia is Iran, and the aggressors hope to continue further isolation of China with using this approach. We hope to form joint forces in this global hybrid warfare to deal with it together. In my studies and books related to global hybrid warfare, I have also commented more extensively on this issue. The consequences of the United States' act of aggression have also caught our attention. I often ask my Chinese colleagues whether turning its face by Russia to the East and close co-operation with China is a temporary phenomenon, and will Russia return to Europe or the United States after the US relaxes? The West's return to close co-operation with Russia is impossible in the short term.

Europe also experienced a concomitant economic crisis, including catastrophic social and economic events. Inflation arose in Europe and in Russia, and co-operation with Russia was interrupted. The Americans, as in the past, benefited greatly from the new European war, they transferred more and more European companies to the United States, taking away a lot of knowledge and funds, which also caused a short-term shock in Europe. The development of close trade

and economic co-operation with the East is irreversible, and it will continue to be so.

I estimate that China's share of trade with Eurasia has increased by 10%. China is the largest trading partner of the Eurasian Economic Union, accounting for 35% of turnover. The volume of trade with the EAEU has reached US\$215 billion. In the future, we will increase close co-operation, including investment co-operation.

The Russian government has taken extensive trade liberalisation measures, including the implementation of import substitution policy. At present, Chinese goods continue to flow into Russia, Belarus and related countries in Eurasia. In today's seminar, we can try to find some answers and solutions to related issues, which will be very useful for us to further promote trade growth in the future.

Firstly, it is the payment and settlement system and infrastructure. I see that there are weaknesses in the banking system. Five years ago, we set up a financial co-operation group and formulated a number of proposals to create a bilateral settlement and payment mechanism between China and Russia. The further development of co-operation between the banks of our two countries, including settlements in local currency, will depend on our persistence. We have seen very slow progress in implementing and enforcing this proposal despite the fact that the Moscow Exchange has seen significant growth in trading of the Chinese yuan and rouble pair, which accounts for 35 per cent of the total foreign exchange trading market in Russia. We hope to arrange direct transactions for the listing of the yuan and rouble. At the next stage, we should make additional efforts to enable our banks to provide business guarantees for direct settlement in the respective local currencies.

Secondly, I believe it would be advisable to allow Chinese banks to enter the Russian banking system of financial information transfer to reduce the cost of Russian banks' entry into China's payment and settlement system. Although we have issued the MIR and UnionPay national payment system with dual standard cards, not all banks can accept them. This is not only a technical issue, but also a political will. We know that Chinese companies are very afraid of US sanctions in the international arena, we hope to establish bilateral mechanisms and institutions that only use Russian roubles and yuan and are not

affected by external factors. This will provide convenient financial services for our fast-growing trade, including more convenient services for investment.

In investments in general, we have a large backlog. As we all know, Western political leaders are shaping the anti-Russian hybrid war. A large number of European companies have withdrawn from the Russian market, which has opened up opportunities for Chinese companies to invest in Russia. European goods account for 1/4 of the Russian commodity market, which gives a huge space for Chinese companies and Chinese goods. In my opinion, we should create a mechanism to promote trade and investment, at the same time we should create the most convenient conditions to stimulate investment co-operation.

We saw a very good opportunity for China and Russia's strategic partners to take a leap forward, while seeing Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping have reached a consensus. We should strengthen enterprise-to-enterprise co-operation and mutual trust. We are also holding various forums, including economic forums, and will invite Chinese partners.

To further develop our relationship, we must create a common information environment so that the financial problems we face can be quickly resolved. This also requires the progress by our Central Bank. Information barriers will be difficult for us to remove. Russian companies know little about Chinese companies because of these information barriers, so we must further optimise our information system and jointly develop a solution to improve the links between industrial information systems of China and Russia. We have our own information systems for related industries and enterprises, and thousands of enterprises have their data in them. Within the Eurasian Economic Union, we are also implementing an incentive mechanism for connecting to the information system. We also need to connect to China's information system, and we hope that Chinese partners can connect to this information system. We should establish an Internet system to realise information connection between relevant scientific research institutions and universities.

This is very important to us and we are working very hard right now, hoping to remove information barriers as soon as possible.

I believe that in the course of our discussion today, many important ideas will be expressed and many important conclusions and points of view will be formed. In the future, we will submit relevant proposals to the relevant bodies.

Moderator Liu Ying: Thank you very much, Mr Glazyev, for the excellent exchange of views. You mentioned a number of things, especially strengthening co-operation between China and Russia, the payment and settlement system between China and Russia, and the possibility of China and Russia building financial infrastructure, strengthening bilateral settlements in local currency. At a time when European and US enterprises are leaving Russia, it is really important for Chinese enterprises to quickly enter the Russian market. Do we provide incentives and support in the legal system and at all levels, including the creation of a common information system to prevent information asymmetry? This is very important in the era of the digital economy. Thank you for the introduction.

Mr Jiang Yanbin, President of the Russian Association for the Promotion of Confucius Culture from China, speaks next.

Jiang Yanbin: This year is my thirtieth year living in Russia. Distinguished Russian guests, we have a lot of interaction with Moscow. I am very pleased to meet you today in Beijing. I can once again express my gratitude as your host in Beijing. Welcome to Beijing!

The Russian President, Ambassador Yao has just summarised Chinese-Russian relations and economic co-operation at the strategic and national levels. I feel my usefulness. In addition to being Chairman of the Russian Association for the Promotion of Confucius Culture, I also have a public position, Chairman of the Russian-Chinese Business Club.

In our club, Chinese entrepreneurs are classified as small and medium-sized enterprises. More precisely, most of them are private enterprises from Henan, Shandong, Hebei, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Guangdong, especially in Zhejiang and Jiangsu. Due to the epidemic, the number of people was greatly reduced, and now it is cautious to say that there are tens of thousands of Chinese businessmen. Therefore, if we talk about the current state and prospects of Chinese-Russian trade and economic co-operation (I have a certain right to

speak from this level), we can say that it is due to the special contact zone and special atmosphere of Chinese-Russian co-operation.

Economic and trade co-operation extends from top to bottom, especially after President Xi's visit to Russia in March, it can be said that "hot at the top, hot in the middle and hot at the bottom".

But today, China and Russia are using the words of our executive dean Wang Wen that Beijing is gathering the elite of a national-level research centre. In addition to praising and affirming our position and advantages, we must also dare to face the challenges. I am very sympathetic to the many suggestions just cited by Chairman Glazyev. They can be continued in the following discussion.

The so-called "weak link" that I am talking about is that the economic and trade relations between China and Russia are developing very fast, but the immigration policy is very lagging behind, and it is difficult to get a visa, especially a work visa. It is very, very difficult for companies that can actually register there to get visas for their employees in the name of their company.

Before arriving, I will ask my lawyer applying for this matter to invite the employees of foreign companies, to find out whether I can apply for three years simultaneously, or whether we can apply for an annual work visa for our specific employees; the three-year term is for high-ranking intellectuals and highly skilled professionals who cannot afford the wages of ordinary private enterprises, but we provide work visas for our employees, which allows them to legally and practically engage in business operations and cooperate with Russia. At least every year and every three months of the year you need to go through this process. This was finally done, and when the deadline approached again, lawyers and staff began to fuss.

Last time, as I remember, on March 17, there was the opening of the Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States. At the meeting, some people raised the issue that representatives of state-owned and central enterprises could not get visas because they had exceeded the speed limit twice while they were driving a car. Large investment companies are not ordinary small businesses, they bring funds, projects, technologies, but as a result they were denied visa extensions. These things seem trivial, but I am in the Chinese circle, deeply understand those who make great efforts. We have many more

concrete examples today, I will not talk about them, because I respect Chairman Sergey Glazyev, Mr Sergey Bodrunov, including Russian party experts. In addition to our research on the overall strategic direction, I hope that we, as elite think tanks, can tell the relevant parties about these details: does China have barriers to Russian visas? I saw the news today that Foreign Minister Qin Gang met with Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov. Lavrov often says, “It is necessary to take measures to facilitate exchanges between the peoples of the two countries.” I am very pleased to read these words. How can we facilitate exchanges between the two peoples?

Many people say that if the US issues visas for ten years, then the relationship between China and Russia is not as good as that between China and the US. I think it will be issued once a year, and for expert level –for three years. If Professor Wang Wen goes in the future, will the visa be issued for three years? And to President Xu – for three years or one year?

Xu Xingquan: For one year.

Jiang Yanbin: This is already a year, which is very important. I want to say that I made the first contribution. Thank you all!

Host Liu Ying: Thank you very much for Chairman Jiang's practical suggestions. It is true that co-operation between China and Russia needs talents and human resources to realise all co-operation projects. However, the seemingly insignificant problem of visas is actually real. It is a problem that is the biggest obstacle to exchanges between the two countries. Xu Xingquan always has a visa for only one year, while when we go to the United States, we can get a visa for ten years without much effort. Amid the trade and technology wars between China and the United States, and the complete disconnection and broken chains, it is still also possible to get a ten-year visa. Our Chinese-Russian relations are based on close, cordial, unified and comprehensive strategic co-operation. President Xi once said that there is no upper limit to our Chinese-Russian relations. In terms of economic exchanges, many things cannot be realised, and we really need to solve this problem as soon as possible. We suggest that if on the Chinese side, we will solve it as soon as possible, if on the Russian side, we especially hope that Academicians Bodrunov and Chairman

Glazyev can help with feedback and realise this matter, for which we are very grateful. Thank you very much!

Mr Valery Kryukov, the Director of the Institute of Economics and Industrial Production Organisation of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SB RAS), will speak next.

Valery Kryukov: Good morning everyone! First of all, I would like to thank our guests for the warm welcome and the readiness for a really good and informative economic dialogue.

I am not only a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, but also your “neighbour” – I live in Siberia – so I also want to say that the time difference between Novosibirsk and Beijing is only one hour, and that there is a long and fruitful co-operation between China and the regions of Eastern Russia. For tens and even hundreds of years, ways and directions of trans-regional co-operation have been formed, both in the form of trade and the implementation of various joint projects between the regions of Eastern Russia and various provinces of China. The framework of our dialogue should cover not only those areas that are of a scientific and technological strategic nature (the co-operation in the space mentioned today), but it is also necessary not to forget about interregional co-operation, which cannot but be reflected in our discussions.

In my opinion, the main issue (we have talked a lot today about visa regime issues and this is not a minor issue) is the framework and forms of cross-border economic co-operation, which cannot but be aimed at improving the lives of people on both sides of the border. These issues are very important from the point of view of economic development of both the North of China and the East of Russia.

Economic and social development of border areas in its modern understanding is not only trade, but also complementary economic co-operation. What does this mean? It means that not only Chinese companies participate in certain projects in Russia, but also Russian companies participate in projects in China. During the Soviet period, many enterprises from industrial centres in the East of the country participated in the creation of similar enterprises in China – in metallurgy, mining, machine building. Many of these enterprises – now classified as the so-called “rust belt of Northeast China”, nevertheless, served as the basis for the creation of high-tech companies –

thus, the products, knowledge and skills created in the USSR were further developed in China.

But now it is all in the past. In today's conditions, we need to jointly strive to create trans-border chains for production of products and services with high added value. On this basis, we can move to the formation of common values – first economic and later cultural values. Common values – according to the precepts of Confucius – are the fundamental basis for the sustainability of our relations in today's world.

So far, unfortunately, we can only talk about hypothetically possible spatial economic ties between the border regions of both Russia and China. Those projects that are being discussed and finalised touch upon a very small range of spheres of economic activity, which does not allow us to unlock the potential that each of us possesses.

It is not only a question of investing in projects on both sides of the border, but it is also a question of deepening and expanding the framework and forms related to the creation of technology, production equipment, in areas such as energy, mining, agriculture. From this point of view, I think we have good prospects.

I would like to thank our dear Chinese colleagues once again for the opportunity to visit the China Railroad Construction Company (CRCC). The scope and scale of this company's activities are impressive – it is not only (and not so much) the construction of railways, but also the solution of problems and issues of spatial development of vast territories. The company not only implements transport projects, but also provides the basis for the integrated development of the territorial economy, including social and economic issues. Such an approach is also very important within the framework of cross-border co-operation between our countries. In my opinion, in the course of our academic dialogue, it is important to make proposals for creating a framework for development and promoting inter-project integrated actions. The issues we are discussing today have very promising prospects. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this dialogue.

Moderator Liu Ying: We thank Mr Valery Kryukov very much for the excellent presentation. You have just mentioned yesterday's review, which is actually very important.

In fact, five years ago, President Xi Jinping proposed to promote survey style; this time, Premier Li Keqiang also mentioned at the press conference: our government wants to promote surveys and research. Yesterday's surveys and these few days are very important. Surveys and research between China and Russia are very important to promote practical co-operation between the two sides. Thank you very much for your excellent suggestions and speeches.

Next, please welcome the chairman of New Order Group, who is also the vice president of Huawei, the founder of Honor. We all use Honor mobile phones. Many high-level Chinese scholars and scientists consider Huawei products as pride. We don't use Apple anymore! Mr Xu Xinquan, Academician of the International Academy of Telecommunication Sciences, I would like to invite you for your speech.

Xu Xinquan: Dear comrades and friends, after your speeches, I would like to talk about our co-operation not only in the field of use of raw materials but also in high-tech. Everyone knows that in terms of added value to occupy the top of the industrial pyramid, artificial intelligence, ICT, microelectronics and information exchanges are the first three points. These three points are the foundation of any information society and the entrance to any large country. They are the ticket to future development. But now there is fierce competition in this market. Of course, Chinese-Russian relations are developing very fast. In the first quarter of this year, I saw that bilateral trade increased by 38.7 per cent, which is higher than last year. Two months ago, although my visa was only for one year, I travelled to Moscow twice in the last two months, and the last time, the business class was full of people, there were many Chinese entrepreneurs, especially from the e-commerce and automobile industry. Everybody was flying to Moscow. So Chinese car brands have entered the Russian market very quickly, and now their share is 20 per cent and is predicted to reach 80 per cent, so we will have a lot of space. Of course, we also see that there are some limitations, some distortions, bottlenecks, which is very natural. We have a big goal, and despite our friendship, the road is winding. The future is bright, but unfortunately the road is winding, and you have to walk it pragmatically. Why do I call you "comrades?" The reason is simple. Because I first came to Moscow more than 30 years ago, like Jiang Yanbin in 1989, when I was a stu-

dent at a state university. I graduated from Bauman Moscow State Technical University and worked there before joining Huawei. I am the first overseas employee of Huawei. Russia is also the first country where Chinese Huawei went abroad, and now there are more than 2,000 people there. The amount of my first contract was 38 USD, and the current contract amount has exceeded 100 million. I started with a little and gradually moved forward, step by step. As Confucius said, “A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, but the first step must be firm.” I’m in business and I also run an industrial enterprise, so I’m going to be more pragmatic. From my personal experience and practice, Chinese-Russian relations are developing very fast. On the other hand, you can imagine and Mr Glazyev also mentioned that our system of mutual settlements, i.e. UnionPay and MIR cards, works not just badly, but very badly.

I was staying in a five-star hotel which does not accept foreign bank cards at all, including MasterCard, VISA and China UnionPay, and my friend there had cash. On February 23, I arrived in Moscow. At that time I joined a big tour group from Shenzhen. This was a big touristic group. Chinese tourists now have mobile wallets. They want to spend money, but they have nowhere to spend it because customs only allows US\$5,000 in cash, not more. This is a real problem. Paying cash – is one aspect. I have a company, I run a business, and I have a branch office in Hong Kong. The mutual settlement transactions are very complicated. For example, this bank works today, but next time it says we are on the sanctions list and we have to pay your money back. Now this is a problem, together we really have to do a lot of work to solve it. There are a lot of problems that we need to solve.

These are very urgent problems, but they are all solvable, we need to go further –25 years ahead – and see how we can establish the right relations to achieve mutual understanding and co-operation. We need to do a lot of things, including economic co-operation, and the economy should be reasonable. Economic co-operation is beneficial not only to one side but to both sides. Mr Glazyev said that we need to develop local co-operation, I will talk about this later, and then I will share my knowledge and insights about high technology. There are many practical problems, and if we can overcome these difficulties, I think we will have a very bright future.

This is my personal suggestion, as I worked in a Huawei branch, because Russia is very big, and it covers 11 time zones, there were 2,000 employees in total, 14 offices, and now there are no more than 300-400 people, the rest are unemployed because they are afraid of secondary sanctions, they dare not supply to Russia. Of course, these goods can be obtained through forwarders or other people, but because of the lack of mutually beneficial conditions, if you look at the speed of mobile internet in Russia, it has fallen by 7%, and in some cities it has fallen by 20% or 30%. The main reason is that Huawei's equipment is not enough for mutual advantage, because Huawei's telecom share in Russia is 50%, on the one hand, it is good, but on the other hand, it is bad. So we need to solve the problem as soon as possible, if we can't solve it, we won't be able to order food online or call a taxi, which will bring instability to the society and trouble to the administrative department. This is not only business but also the foundation of society, we want to build the foundation of this society together with you.

Formerly I was a member of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Russia. Communicating with other industrial entrepreneurs in Russia, I discovered that in addition to high technology, we need a new economic model and a new economic theory. Every 40-60 years a new economic force will emerge, it is the force of science and technology. Now within 50 years we will see the fourth industrial revolution which includes new energy, new materials, new technologies such as AI, big data, microelectronics, ICT, smart cars and they will completely change the world we live in. With the help of big data over the past three years, we have seen how the Chinese government and Chinese society, starting with President Xi Jinping, have overcome the pandemic. As the Chinese people have direct control –it is the traditional directive economy model and planned economy model, the other models are unacceptable, the introduction of new technologies can shorten this path and respond instantly to action. This means that we see new productivity, and at the same time can improve the efficiency of the economy, coupled with the reduction of maintenance and production cost, which will completely change the production relationship between people. According to traditional Marxist economic theory there are not only production forces but also

labour relations, human relations, decarbonisation and silicon-based life. I have not found the answers to these questions myself, so you are also welcome to share your knowledge and experience with us. I am very interested in this, so I am joining this economic dialogue today. I hope that our co-operation will be close. Our partnership is like a bond without legal marriage, we must continue to walk hand in hand. Thank you!

Moderator Liu Ying: Thank you very much Mr Xu Xinquan for what you have shared. This morning's discussion is fundamentally different from the afternoon discussion. The morning is a closed-door discussion, and you can talk about everything boldly and confidently. The afternoon is reserved for public speaking.

As Academician Xu said, we are now living in the era of AI and digital economy, and the creation of new models between China and Russia, including new industries and new ways of co-operation, requires us to create a new way of co-operation.

I invite Alexander Lomanov, Head of the Centre for Asia-Pacific Studies at the E.M. Primakov National Research Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor of the Russian Academy of Sciences, to continue our discussion. Please!

Alexander Lomanov: I would like to mention Sergey Dmitrievich Bodrunov's statement that China is becoming younger and younger, and the youth of China are in line with Chinese tradition. China is an important partner for Russia, which has achieved a successful combination of ancient traditions and modernity. In order to advance the development of our bilateral co-operation, it is necessary to take this factor into account. Chinese tradition is increasingly present in modern politics, ideology, and social sciences of the People's Republic of China.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of China held in October 2022 created very good conditions for the further development of Chinese-Russian co-operation. Why? Because thanks to the continuity of the leadership of the CPC and the stability and predictability of China's policies, the two countries are able to formulate long-term forward-looking plans for co-operation. During the discussion, we talked about the length of the cycle of future planning. China is working on national modernisation and development plans by 2035 and far

beyond – until the middle of the century. Over the years of reform, China has demonstrated to the world its remarkable ability to set ambitious goals and achieve them. We should take China's development plans into account when drawing up long-term co-operation programmes between Russia and China.

The two countries need each other, they are important to each other. The strategic interaction and partnership between Russia and China has become a valuable asset in an unpredictable and unstable world. In 2022, relations with Russia continued to top the list of priorities for Chinese diplomacy, ranking higher than China's ties with the US and the EU. Beijing has repeatedly stated its desire to strengthen “strategic coordination” with Moscow. Contacts between the leaders of the two countries play an indispensable role in promoting our relations, and “first-person diplomacy” based on a high level of mutual trust will remain important in the future.

At the end of 2022, the Chinese authorities took decisive steps to ease the anti-epidemic restrictions imposed in early 2020 to stem the coronavirus pandemic. These decisions have created positive preconditions for sustainable growth of the Chinese economy in 2023, which opens up new opportunities for expanding and deepening Russian-Chinese co-operation in many areas. It is not only about trade and investment. Lifting the anti-epidemic restrictions opens the way for the resumption of tourist flows between the two countries and for the continued development of bilateral contacts.

These changes made our face-to-face meeting at the Beijing workshop possible. Western think tanks have much criticised China for being too strict in dealing with the coronavirus pandemic; now they are predicting economic difficulties for China. Western prejudiced attitude to Russia and China is deplorable. In this situation, we should make efforts to get first-hand information about each other, avoiding reliance on distorted ideologised third-party judgements. China often speaks of the need to “connect people's hearts” (*min xin xiang tun*) as an important prerequisite for strengthening co-operation in Eurasia. We need to discuss together our approaches to development and explain our visions of the future to each other.

Before the pandemic, most of our colleagues participated in dialogues and exchanges of views on the development of Russian-

Chinese trade and economic co-operation. The importance of resuming communication and taking it to a new, higher level is beyond doubt. People's thoughts can influence the decisions that shape our reality. Idealised dreams of "returning to the European home" distracted the Russian intellectual elite from in-depth development of co-operation plans with the countries of the "world majority." Chinese experts often prioritised the development of co-operation with the West, led by the United States, pointing out that Russia was not so important because its GDP was no larger than the economy of China's Guangdong province.

The modern world is changing very quickly. The old stereotypes are rapidly being destroyed and are becoming a thing of the past. In this situation, it is especially important to maintain and develop contacts between Russian and Chinese think tanks. We need to have a clear idea of ourselves and our partner in order to be able to link our ideas and concepts. And this will ensure that bilateral co-operation plans are competently drafted and effectively executed.

Regarding the linking of ideas and concepts, let me give two examples.

The first example. In 2021, the Chinese phrase that there are "no barriers, no prohibited zones and no upper limit" in the strategic partnership between the two countries entered the lexicon of our co-operation. This was a tangible positive impetus, which aimed at intensifying the search for new forms and directions of co-operation. Now foreign journalists are showing obvious bad faith by claiming that the absence of "no-go zones" means China's readiness to supply Russia with weapons during the Ukrainian crisis. Unlike the West, China is not in the habit of adding fuel to the fire of conflict; Chinese policy is aimed at promoting the search for peaceful solutions to problems. Symbolic formulations should not be turned into a source of empty disputes. However, they should be discussed in order to clarify their substantive content. This is a task for the intellectual circles of our countries, they are responsible for clarifying ideas and concepts for the other side, promoting our conceptual alignment at the level of public opinion.

The second example. More recently, the words spoken in Chinese about "great changes unprecedented for centuries" have made a very

deep impression on Russia and on the whole world. On March 21, 2023, after the conclusion of a meeting in the Kremlin, Xi Jinping told V.V. Putin that huge changes are taking place in the world, and we will together set the direction of these changes. These words were not on the spur of the moment or accidental. The Chinese expert community has been actively discussing the essence of “great changes unprecedented for centuries” for five years. It would be useful to start a bilateral dialogue on this topic in order to further understand what exactly these changes include and how they relate to the shift of the centre of economic power and political influence from the West to the East.

In September 2022, at the SCO summit, V.V. Putin said that “the world is changing rapidly, but only one thing remains unchanged: friendship between China and Russia.” This is an important idea. We need to turn Chinese-Russian relations into a reliable element of stability in a chaotic world. Confidence in the strength of this “island of stability” will positively influence the atmosphere of bilateral business co-operation. On this basis, the two sides will be able to seek options to combine their national plans for independence in critical technology. Preserving and further increasing the level of mutual trust will allow our countries to expand co-operation in the field of advanced technology and help each other overcome difficulties in the field of import substitution.

During our discussion, the Chinese participants called for visa procedures to be eased. I agree that this is necessary and important for the development of contacts between the two countries, and it will be useful, among other things, for communication between the scientific communities of Russia and China. But the principle of reciprocity applies in this area. The idea of issuing ten-year Russian visas to Chinese citizens will only become viable if the Chinese side is prepared to issue Russian citizens visas of the same term. The first step in the right direction would be to expand the practice of issuing annual multiple-entry visas. Chinese colleagues are concerned about how to provide Russian employees of Chinese companies with three-year visas. However, the overall positive effect will become visible only when the formalities are streamlined not only for entrepreneurs, but also for scientists, cultural workers, and representatives of creative profes-

sions from both countries. We need to work together to make the visa policy favourable for everyone.

Thank you all!

Moderator Liu Ying: Thank you very much Mr Alexander Lomanov for your presentation. Your Chinese is really good. Thank you also for your wonderful exchange from macro to micro level.

Perhaps, as far as visas are concerned, China and Russia really need to sit down and have a good discussion on how to co-operate with each other. After all, China and Russia are also looking east for co-operation. China also hopes to increase economic and trade investment with Russia in various areas of co-operation, the long-term visa is conducive to the development of co-operation between the two sides. Mr President also mentioned just now that some European and American companies are actually fleeing Russia and distancing themselves from Russia. If people from China cannot enter the market, what should we do? I believe that all Chinese representatives, including Xu Xinquan and Chairman Jiang in various places want him to leave with a ten-year visa.

Next, I would like to invite Mr Liu Zhiqin, a senior researcher at the Renmin University of China in Chongyang, a first-generation Deutsche Bank representative in Beijing who knows several languages, today he speaks Chinese.

Liu Zhiqin: Special thanks to all the guests and leaders, especially Mr Glazyev. We exchanged ideas in Moscow in 2017. We are very pleased to have Mr Bodrunov leading the delegation of this very important visit to Chongyang.

In 2017, when I spoke to you in Moscow, I spoke about five recommendations, and I repeat these five recommendations today because six years later they are still relevant.

Firstly, Russia uses your currency and the US dollar to maintain a certain security proposition. At the time, I suggested this as the first article and said that since your currency is always pegged to the U.S. dollar, when you have problems, the U.S. dollar will disrupt your market value, causing instability. The rouble has depreciated many times earlier in the past six years, which is largely due to the instability of the dollar. The reason why the RMB can maintain some stability is not only because of our economy, but also because of the perfect condi-

tion: we have kept a safe distance from the US dollar and are not directly linked to it.

At that time I raised this issue in the first article, but the relevant Russian supervisory authorities did not know from which angle to look at it (there were no changes), because it relates to the issue of settlement between two parties, because a bank settlement between two parties often depends on the stability of your currency, on what settlement method and what infrastructure is used for settlement. Again, this issue is very worrying and needs to be looked at. I didn't mean the breach of relations, but you have to keep a safe distance and not mix with the dollar system. In these sanctions, your currency will suffer the first blow if your currency is unstable, your financial market is unstable, and other in-depth exchanges cannot take place.

Secondly, I then suggested that we open up Siberia and allow Chinese companies to carry out agricultural co-operation, the weather in Siberia was not good at that time. I also make specific suggestions that Chinese companies can build large greenhouses to provide a good vegetable base because the labour force and all other aspects facilitate this. But can it work? That was the plan I proposed at that time.

Thirdly, it was proposed at the time to strengthen co-operation between the two sides in industrial production. The Soviet Union was a leader in industrial production, whether it was aerospace shipbuilding, including agriculture, machine building, and tractor manufacturing. At that time, tractors were very famous in China because tractors production line was easy to switch and it was easy to specialise in tanks and armoured vehicles. I also mentioned this in the meeting. Strengthening of co-operation in the manufacturing industry is an advantage, and we should not forget the Soviet Union. Because of reforms and openness for so many years, many people think that industrial production is monopolised by the Western countries and that Western manufacturing is the best.

I said five years ago that industrial production in the Soviet Union and Russia has always been very strong, but you have not continued its traditions, including all aspects of your car manufacturing. In the 1950s, all the cars on the streets were Lada and Volga. But they quickly disappeared and you lack confidence and your manufacturing industry has not gotten stronger. If manufacturing continues to

strengthen and now combined with Chinese manufacturing and intellectual capabilities, Russian manufacturing will take a special place in the world.

Fourthly, I suggested strengthening personal and cultural ties. In my opinion, there is a big problem in communication between the two sides. The Chinese have some kind of rejection of language. They are afraid of the Russian language, Russian is complicated. When speaking Russian you need to use six cases, feminine and masculine gender. Without language it is difficult to communicate. This is not for the Russian side, but for the Chinese side. Russian is a different language and it is difficult to develop other aspects. We found that Russians don't speak Chinese very well. I used to learn Russian for 6 years, now I have actually come back to it, but I have forgotten a lot of things. It is necessary to use the language all the time. We need to strengthen Russian language teaching in interpersonal and cultural exchange. This is a Chinese problem.

Fifthly, as Russia is the largest developing country in terms of area, China is the largest developing country in terms of population and market. No matter how complicated these two aspects are, they should be closely combined. As I repeated at lunch yesterday, I put forward this view five years ago. China and Russia are coming together as one. Let's see who can be the enemy in the world. At that time, not much attention was paid to this phrase, but the current international situation proves the importance of Chinese-Russian unity, it is of great significance in the world. Glazyev was somewhat disappointed by the yuan's entry into the Russian market five or six years ago, and the two sides had little communication, including on the settlement system, and we raised the issue. In fact, China is doing a lot of work. For example, the Bank of China has a branch in Moscow. They have a deep understanding of Russia's economic structure, financial structure, and existing problems. The institutional issue is very simple: only by raising or maintaining the value of the rouble can the world economy, including the Chinese economy and Chinese entrepreneurs, gain more confidence in investment. Thank you!

Moderator Liu Ying: Special thanks to Teacher Liu for his wonderful speech and the five suggestions for co-operation mentioned by Teacher Liu. I vote "for" with both hands. Indeed, we really need to

think about how China and Russia can take advantage of their strong alliance and complementing each other, and some things can really be pushed forward. China and Russia are really at the forefront of technology and should continue. China has learnt from Russian industrial production in the past. Now we can continue to co-operate and move forward. This is something that needs to be emphasised. Just now, Teacher Liu also mentioned ways to cooperate, including co-operation in agriculture.

Mr Valery has the answers. Will you answer now or after the last speaker has finished? Let the last speaker finish his speech and you can answer.

Next, we invite Professor Vladimir Kvint, Head of the Department of Economics and Financial Strategy at MSU MSE, Foreign Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economics.

Vladimir Kvint: Dear friends and colleagues, I am very grateful to the host of today's economic dialogue, Dean Wang Wen, to the representatives of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Sergey Dmitrievich Bodrunov, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Sergey Yuryevich Glazyev – they put forward a very constructive idea to arrange this dialogue as soon as the pandemic is over. We need very much to develop and strengthen co-operation between Russia and China at a new level of mutual understanding, and we look forward to realising new opportunities for our co-operation. Many of you have talked about the challenges. You know, I have been doing strategic studies for 41 years, and strategy is primarily connected with opportunities, not problems. Because many problems will fade away as soon as we enter a new stage after exploring the identified opportunities, our own strengths and weaknesses; so it is important to look at opportunities rather than problems.

I would like to say that I represent at our symposium one of the largest universities in the world – Lomonosov Moscow State University, where I have the honour of directing two related structures: the Department of Economic and Financial Strategy of the Moscow School of Economics of Lomonosov Moscow State University for the last 16 years and the Centre for Strategic Research of the Institute for Mathematical Studies of Complex Systems of MSU, the direct head of

which is our rector, Academician Viktor Antonovich Sadovnichy. Although there are some subjective and objective difficulties in co-operation with China, we should focus on opportunities.

Speaking of our co-operation, we are very pleased that the book by Corresponding Member S.D. Bodrunov was translated into Chinese not so long ago. The book by V.L. Quint and S.D. Bodrunov was first published in Russia in 2021, and in 2023 in the USA, UK and Canada. This shows the interest in new forms of co-operation, including the new efficiency mentioned by Xu Xinquan, which focuses on people and social transformation first, and then on economic transformation. People's quality of life has several dimensions. It is not only consumption, food, but also the intellectual and new emotional quality of people's lives. I want to say that China is showing great interest in our research. In 2021, my book on theory and methodology of strategising is published in China. I would like to thank my Chinese colleagues for their attention to my work.

The basis of our strategic views also includes the teachings of Confucius and Sun Tzu. Of course, we have also paved our own way and have great prospects for developing strategic co-operation with China. That is why bi- and trilingual journals are already being published in Russia. I am the editor-in-chief of two Russian journals. For example, one – journal “Economy of Industry” and the other – “Strategising: Theory and Practice,” which are published in Russian, English and Chinese. We interact with Chinese scholars and colleagues who propose forms and methods of developing our co-operation. An important role in this is played by the Free Economic Society of Russia and the International Union of Economists, chaired by Sergey Dmitrievich Bodrunov. We believe that significant prospects for Chinese-Russian co-operation are associated with Siberia and the Russian Far East.

So I would like to remind everyone that when we publish books, they are published in many countries such as USA, UK, Canada, and India. But they have not yet been translated into Chinese. Here we are talking about “Strategic Prospects for the Development of the Far East,” about the factors of the strategy for the development of human resources in the Far East. A monograph by Professor I.V. Novikova, a member of our team, is devoted to this topic.

I fully support what my colleague has just said. We need China to participate in the Russian innovation sphere. Russia needs to co-operate with professionals in developing strategic perspectives when researching the factors of human potential development in the Far East. The location of Russia's territory also predetermines its huge role in the development of the Asia-Pacific economy. On the other hand, we also understand the achievements of Chinese science and technology. I have been engaged in strategic research for many years. I would like to draw everyone's attention to such a detail: before the pandemic, we, at the Moscow School of Economics of Moscow State University, had one group of master's students. But since 2021, we have created two parallel groups of about 35-40 students, one of which is taught in Russian and the other in English, and both groups have many students from China. According to our curriculum, we currently have 38 Chinese students who have completed the first year of the Master's programme, studying the theory and methodology of strategy development. As Academician Sergey Glazyev said, we have great potential and opportunities to develop Chinese-Russian economic and scientific ties.

I am very grateful to Shanghai University for inviting me as a professor, but I think we can also develop our good relations with the Renmin University in the capital of China – Beijing. Thanks again to Corresponding Member Professor S.D. Bodrunov, Professor Wang Wen and Academician S.Y. Glazyev for taking the initiative to organize today's very informative dialogue.

Moderator Liu Ying: Thank you very much for your participation, Mr Vladimir Quint, Head of the Department of Economic and Financial Strategy, MSE of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Foreign Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economics, Professor. Your presentation was very excellent, you brought your monographs and journals that you shared. We are looking forward to reading them, including such a book as Strategic Prospects for the Development of the Far East.

And finally, Mr Valery Kryukov, do you have any feedback on Mr Liu's (Zhiqin) presentation on Chinese-Russian co-operation?

Valery Kryukov: Mr Liu suggested that Siberia needs more greenhouses. This is a good suggestion that already has a long history. In

Siberian cities and towns – especially along the Trans-Siberian railway – people in northern China used to grow early vegetables and harvesting of early taiga wild herbs. Nowadays, there are quite a few Chinese residents in Siberia and Eastern Russia who continue this tradition even today. However, the main problem, as it seems to me, is not so much the construction of greenhouses, as the creation of such conditions and frameworks for the participation of Chinese citizens in agriculture in Siberia and Eastern Russia, so that it would be technologically up-to-date and oriented towards long-term sustainability of preservation and development of the productivity of land and natural areas. Biotechnologies have a colossal potential. Increasing the production and diversity of modern technology for the purpose of expanding its application is a core and fundamental direction of co-operation. A modern biotechnology research centre has been established in the Koltsovo science city near Novosibirsk. At the same time, China also has its own technology and solutions, and we may likely reach a consensus on how to combine our forces in this area of co-operation.

Thank you!

Host Liu Ying: Thank you very much for sharing the views of the two experts. There may be some differences in understanding how we co-operate. We still hope to have a forum to discuss this issue. When I was a child, I ate only radishes, cabbage and seaweed. Now there is no change of seasons and there are green vegetables that can be consumed at any time of the year. How to use high-tech co-operation is very important.

Today's interaction has been very interesting; colleagues from our research department are welcome to ask questions. If there are no questions, we invite colleague Yang Qingqing to make a closing speech.

Yang Qingqing: This is not a closing speech. There was a warm-up and brainstorming session this morning. There will be two sessions this afternoon. The first is held on a new book launch and a closed seminar, including a closed seminar tomorrow morning. This morning's discussion is not enough. We have discussed many areas such as politics, economics, finance, visas, culture, language, cur-

rency, technology, etc. I believe that this morning is just the beginning for everyone.

I hope we will have many exchanges in the future, including about the difficulties and challenges you just mentioned. We still have confidence in the future.

We have always said that “trust is more important than gold.” Our interpersonal and cultural exchanges have yielded many results. With the support of Academician Bodrunov and Chairman Glazyev, our team and Mr Glazyev’s team have achieved many results, for example, two years before Mr Glazyev’s book “Last World War”, we helped Mr Glazyev publish a book in Chinese. This afternoon we will be publishing Mr Bodrunov’s book “Noonomy.” Our research institute has produced a number of results in about six or seven years from 2016 to the present, including Professor Quint. We believe that with the joint efforts of think tanks and associations on both sides, we will present more quality ideas and achievements to our Chinese friends, and promote many of our research results in Russia, this can intensify the exchange of ideas.

I was on the road yesterday talking to Academician Bodrunov. He believes that human thought and wisdom are the most valuable and most important things in the process of our cultural exchanges, to let everyone realise the value of exchanging ideas. Mr Bodrunov has just talked about the “connection of thinking and concepts,” which is the importance of strengthening of our communication and exchange.

I also expect that many experts have shared their views this morning and that we can continue in-depth discussions on certain issues the following day. This afternoon, experts from the Central Bank, the Academy of Social Sciences, the Renmin University, and ministries and commissions can have a continuous exchange of views and discussion on the issues you raised this morning. I look forward to more fruitful results this afternoon and would like to thank all the guests who spoke this morning.

Thank you all again! Thank you all!

Presentation of monographs by Russian and foreign authors on the theory of noonomy at the Renmin University of China

(Beijing, PRC)

Initiator:

Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of Renmin University of China.

Organizers:

China–Russia Research Centre for Humanitarian Exchange of Renmin University of China.

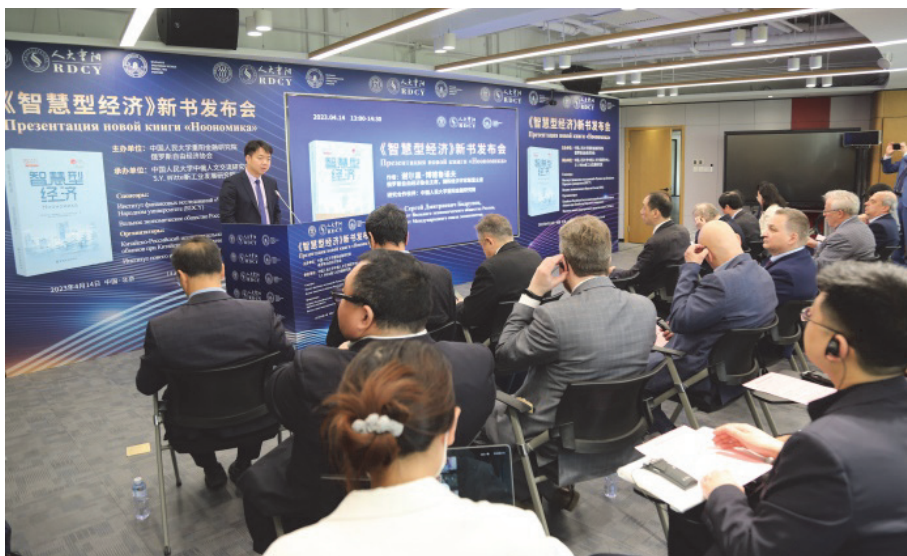
April 14, 2023, 01:00 p.m.

Venue: Studio Hall of Renmin University of China (3rd floor).

Transcript of presentation of monographs by Russian and foreign authors on the theory of noonomy at the Renmin University of China

Host Wang Wen: Dear Vice-President E. Cantao, Dear Chairman S. Bodrunov, Dear Mr.S. Glazyev, Dear guests and media representatives!

Today is an important day for our Chinese scientific community, because since the end of the pandemic, for the first time in more than three years, we are hosting the largest Russian scientific delegation. Let us meet its representatives: Mr. Sergey Bodrunov, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, President of the International Union of Economists. He is also the Director of the S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development and author of the book presented today.



My long-time friend, academician of RAS Sergey Glazyev. He is also the Vice President of the Free Economic Society of Russia and a member of the Integration and Macroeconomics Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC).

There are many Russian scientists present here, one of them being Professor Vladimir Kvint, head of the Department of Economic and Financial Strategy at the Moscow School of Economics of Moscow State University, he is well known in China, as his books have been published in our country.

On the Chinese side the following people are present: E. Cantao, Professor, Vice-President of the Renmin University of China; Yao Peisheng, former Chinese Ambassador to Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine; Professor Xing Guangcheng, Member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Director of the Border Research Institute of China; Li Dingxin, Director of Strategic Research, Centre for Modern World Studies of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Mr Jiang Yanbin, President of the Russian Association for the Development of Confucius Culture.

Today we are presenting Professor S. Bodrunov's book "Noonomy." It has become very well-known among scholars in Russia and in many European and American countries. Last September, I had the honour of visiting the Free Economic Society of Russia, where our

Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China signed an agreement on strategic cooperation with the Free Economic Society of Russia; then Mr. Bodrunov presented me with the English version of the book. And I am glad that I have read it; it is very rich in content, so I took the initiative to make a presentation of the book for the Chinese academic and business circles. Mr. Bodrunov agreed and today's press conference is devoted to the book.

Let me give the floor to Professor E. Cantao, Vice-President of the Renmin University of China.

E. Cantao: Dear Mr. Sergey Bodrunov, dear Mr. Sergey Glazyev, dear guests and friends, I am very pleased to be with you at this wonderful campus of the Renmin University of China and to participate in the presentation of the new book *Noonomy*.



E. Cantao, Vice-President of the Renmin University of China

First of all, on behalf of the Renmin University of China, I would like to welcome cordially all the participants in the presentation and press conference!

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude for your many years of care and support for the development and construction of the Renmin University of China!

The Free Economic Society of Russia, the oldest civil society organisation in Russia, with which the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China has signed a cooperation agreement. This is the first in-depth strategic cooperation agreement signed by Chinese and Russian analytic centres since the pandemic, and it is important for promoting expertise and information exchange between Chinese and Russian academic and analytical circles.

As an important driving force of the Chinese thought, the Renmin University of China will continue to promote bilateral cooperation and exchange between Chinese and Russian analytic centres, laying a solid foundation for deeper and broader cooperation between China and Russia.

Noonomy can also be called the «smart» economy. Noonomy has similarities with the digital economy. Driven by the 4th Technological Revolution, the smart economy is a multi-dimensional organic integration of social progress, human development and natural development. A concept that uses smart technology to advance knowledge and innovation in the economy, is leading to greater economic vitality, higher production efficiency and the expanded employment opportunities. As a new economic form, the smart economy represents a major change in the original model of economic development and governance. In general, noonomy has the following characteristics:

Firstly, it improves people's livelihood and well-being. Noonomy is people-centred. On the one hand, it removes resource and space constraints by enabling people to benefit equally from livelihoods such as health care and education; on the other hand, it provides many new formats for digital services related to people's different vital needs for food, clothing, accommodation and transport, which effectively contribute to the dynamic optimisation of supply and demand and to achieving organic compliance.

Secondly, noonomy is practical, e.g. it increases the efficiency of urban management and contributes to building smart cities. With help of digital technology, through the interconnection, interchange and interaction between things and things, things and people, and

people and people, it can greatly enhance the ability to collect urban information, real-time feedback and service anytime, anywhere, effectively solve particularly large urban management problems.

Thirdly, noonomy formulates a new industrial model and improves the efficiency of the production chain. Above all, noonomy is the key to the industrial modernisation and transformation of my country, promoting the transformation of traditional industries into high-tech, smart, digital and green industries. Noonomy can also realise the intelligence of the manufacturing and service side and contribute to improving the efficiency of production and the production chain performance.

Fourthly, it can help green development and ensure harmonious coexistence between man and nature. Noonomy creates beneficial links between environmental protection, economic development and social progress. Through the widespread use of new energy, new materials and technologies, it promotes economic and social development in a way that uses resources efficiently and in a recyclable way.

In short, “Noonomy” is a future-oriented economic model that will be the new engine and new driving force of future economic development. We should fully understand the significance of smart economy for the country’s economic transformation and support the high-quality development of noonomy in every possible way. The Renmin University of China has always monitored the transformation and development of new technologies, formats and models, and has achieved a number of successes at the forefront of applied economy, digital economy and noonomy research. Going forward, we will continue carrying out serious research and put more wisdom and effort into transforming the economy and evolving the times. Thank you!

A video about the book “Noonomy” in Chinese is shown.

A video about the book “Strategizing Societal Transformation: Knowledge, Technologies and Noo-nomy” in Chinese is shown.

Host Wang Wen: I give the floor to Professor Vladimir Kvint.

Vladimir Kvint: Colleagues, we are observing how theory turns into practice, we are witnessing that noonomy has to find its own way to develop the future economy and the future of the world economy, this kind of thinking forms the basis of Professor Bodrunov’s book. At the beginning we see that we should use the theory and method of

strategic statement, the course of our cooperation is the course of our interaction, it is the theory and method of noonomy and formulation of the strategic plan.



Vladimir Kvint, Foreign Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Human economic development throughout the twentieth century is a road «from people». At the end of the twentieth century, we have become primitive about the role of economic development, which is to satisfy people's primary needs: to eat better, sleep better and work more efficiently. But people's desires go far beyond these primitive needs. To satisfy their intellectual development needs, to increase people's intellectual needs – otherwise there would be no human beings. Cows may eat well and sleep well, but they have no intelligence.

We need to develop our IQ, so that people's lives can be worth living. As Professor Bodrunov's book says, it is more in line with some earlier theories, i.e. the interaction between society and the planet (Academician Vernadsky's view). This kind of noonomy is not only about ecology and environmental protection, but also about the ecology of people themselves. How to do this is what is called «strategic science». Everyone is familiar with this terminology; I just want to underline that it is by no means the same term. Strategy cannot be predicted. Strategizing uses predictions to formulate strategies based on them and then implement them many years later.

Both strategy formulation and implementation are important, but this process has to be controlled, i.e. both practice management and strategic planning formulation are important. This is one of its three integrated functions, and I am very happy to talk about this in China because China is absolutely the leading country in terms of strategic planning since the great Deng Xiaoping. China has a 100-year strategy and now, under the leadership of President Xi Jinping, it is formulating and implementing a plan of «two 100-year goals». Now it is a good time to implement noonomy and to determine how to use theory of strategizing to implement it.

Our approach in the theory of strategizing has gained understanding and support in China. It is a methodology of strategizing. How to formulate and implement it? As Professor Bodrunov says, understanding and managing, theory and methodology, and putting them into practice – that is the position of the authors in this book. It is the relationship between economic and non-economic development that Professor Bodrunov proposes.

How does this theory relate to strategizing?

At the initial prediction stage, we need to implement this strategy and related platforms and projects through the implementation of strategizing tools. We need a social economy that will come out of the scientist's office and be implemented through a strategy formula.

We propose that this is how noonomy formulates our strategy, we choose the direction to use these advantages, they can balance economic, intellectual and emotional wealth and allow us to live in harmony with nature. At the same time, we have analysed some global trends and selected some trends to analyse the noonomy society to see how these trends affect each other – positively or negatively. We need to find a harmonious combination of the different areas in order to manage noonomy. Looking at the formulation of different strategies, we ask the question – where is the country's development strategy and the company's strategy? How do they relate to each other? Ultimately, noonomy cannot be implemented unless the national level can move to the company level, because any strategy is just a document, it may not exist in the places that create material benefits and serve people.

We are now working with Shanghai University on a research project that aims to train new strategists focused on human social development. Professor Bodrunov's thoughts are in all our books. These books have also been translated into Chinese.

We have recently formulated a strategy for Kuzbass, the industrial centre of Siberia, which is only 400 kilometres from northern China. We were developing it taking into account the principles of noonomy, i.e. the non-economic depth of the social order.

We hope to work with China to translate the theory of noonomy into strategy and dedicate ourselves to future development. Thank you!

A video about the book "Regularities of the Noonomy Foundations Formation as Future Social Order: To Know and Operate" in Chinese is shown.

Host Wang Wen: And now I give the floor to Mr. Glazyev.

Sergey Glazyev: Dear colleagues, I would like to remind everyone that the theory of noonomy is the result of long-term studies of evolution, and the result of the long-term evolution of human society. As its author S. Bodrunov noted in his book, it is a fundamentally new process of industrialisation, an economic model created on the background of a new technological order. Today we have already talked about the long-term cycle, which is a new technological scheme that will bring a new economic paradigm to the development of noonomy, which will also become a major factor in our economic development. The development of robotics, artificial intelligence, and bio-engineering research will bring industry and manufacturing to a new level of development. Within this level of development, people will enter a new paradigm of creativity.

In our joint book we explain the image of noonomy. This paradigm represents a new economic phenomenon that is constantly evolving. We also clarify the relevant connections, including non-economic methods and non-state paradigms. It is a fundamentally new economic paradigm as well as a fundamentally new system of development and governance, including an economic recovery mechanism.

Today, China and other East Asian countries are also committed to developing such a system. This should help realise the liberalisation associated with globalisation by developing market economies, monitoring countries and related currency flows, so that states and governments, becoming coordinators of relevant interests, take the

interests of the private sector into account. The government should also create the most comfortable conditions to stimulate the creativity of citizens.



Sergey Glazyev, academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences

The reason why this press conference is being held in China today is because China is implementing very long-term reforms, and we are proceeding from this idea, including the idea of economic governance reform, and it has to be said that China has achieved excellent results in this. Indeed, we have seen non-economic goals, including improving people's standard of living. Improving people's well-being is not only about material well-being, but also about creating the necessary conditions for people to realize their self-esteem and living conditions, including protecting the environment and supporting related technological progress, human culture and so on. We, as creators of appropriate economic theories in Soviet times (similar achievements were mostly available in the USSR), see the problems of economic activity, efficiency of production, effective evaluation of all necessary methods of stimulating people's creativity. We also see the potential dangers con-

nected with this. We are not against the digital development, but we do not want to be in full control of the artificial intelligence.

We have put forward a number of proposals on how to gradually move from strategic management of the economy to comprehensive improvement of well-being, the creation of a harmonious human society and the use of noonomy as a new paradigm for achieving this goal. This book explains a more comprehensive view of how such a scientific paradigm can objectively and gradually reinforce a number of laws of economic development and formulate related strategies for further improvement of people's lives. Thank you!

A video about the book "Anthology of Noonomy: The Fourth Technological Revolution and its Economic, Social and Humanitarian Consequences" in Chinese is shown.

Host Wang Wen: I give the floor to Mr. Bodrunov, author of book "Noonomy" and editor of "Anthology of Noonomy: The Fourth Technological Revolution and its Economic, Social and Human Impact."

Sergey Bodrunov: Dear friends and colleagues, it is difficult to present the essence of the theory of noonomy in a few minutes. This big comprehensive theory is revealed in many books, even in dozens of books, including my co-authorship with other scholars. More than 400 articles have been published on this topic in recent years in various journals, including foreign ones. It is very important to note, that I am the editor of the book «Anthology of Noonomy: The Fourth Technological Revolution and its Economic, Social and Humanitarian Consequences», the book itself is the work of a large international team of authors, the result of collective work. For the first time I wrote about noonomy in 2009, and the first monograph on it was published in 2019. Today many people are already writing about noonomy, revealing all of its sides and aspects, with reviewing its fragments. The development of this theory is very, very important for us, because we have laid the foundation, and this process remains ongoing.



*Sergey Bodrunov, Corresponding Member
of the Russian Academy of Sciences*

Three days ago, I received copies of “Anthology of Noonomy: The Fourth Technological Revolution and its Economic, Social and Humanitarian Consequences”, published in the Netherlands and the USA. I think dozens of copies of the book will soon be received by the Chongyang Institute of Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, because one of the authors of the book is Professor Cheng Enfu, a world-renowned expert and a good friend of mine. He formulates the theory of smart economy, and I will note that smart economics and noonomy are very close ideologically as theories of intelligent management of social development. Professor Cheng believes that noonomy is a powerful driver of the development of the smart economy. We have many colleagues who are actively engaged in research into the field of management of societal development.

I will focus today on some important features and perspectives of the theory of noonomy.

If we look closely, we will realise that building a new type of society is a very important movement forward, towards a new stage of

civilisation, so noonomy is not even theoretical, but rather a practical work. It is very important, however, that it is also based on fundamental theoretical insights, based on the views of many great theorists – from Adam Smith, Marx to contemporary scholars of today. This is the «theoretical mind of technical progress».

During preparation of the theory of noonomy, I analysed in great detail many works by authors, many concepts based on Schumpeter's ideas, Galbraith's ideas, those of Academician Glazyev, etc. It is a powerful comprehensive theory, covering all the fundamental aspects of the world civilisational development, and one author is unable to develop it comprehensively in every direction. There are quite a lot of consequences and applications of the theoretical platform of noonomy. And we have started inviting colleagues-scholars from different countries for further development of the theory and promotion of new directions. So, we have big plans. Next year we are planning to write a joint book with a renowned expert, Alan Freeman, on the mental economy, which deals with the problem of intellectual property rights today but not tomorrow. Why? In the book we show why property diffusion can be achieved and why it will be driven by intellectual property. That is, if you talk about the main factor of production and development, in modern society, it is knowledge, followed by intellectual property. But you can hardly keep it as property. And we will show that. The economy is the economic road leading to a non-economic society, digitalisation, intelligence, etc., as A. Freeman said, «the development of the creative process», and here we can present new developments and show this way.

Another important aspect is geopolitical economy. And so, with another author, Professor R. Desai from Canada, we are thinking to describe how noonomy sees the world and how it affects the global political environment.

Scholars who are involved in geopolitics and geostrategic research can confirm that our achievements are linked to social development strategies. Not only from an economic point of view, but also in connection with the way how the development of scientific and technical progress and society drives the development of civilisation. The books we have co-authored with Mr. Kvint and with Mr. Glazyev address the range of these issues. It is about strategizing the societal transforma-

tion on the principles of noonomy and the formation of an integral society, about the formation of a new economic paradigm and new centres of development.

The cost is another effect of the development of the current economic situation, which may be obtained in the future. We often talk about, and there are dedicated experts, who will confirm that this is a very important factor. And in noonomy, value is an important factor. It can demand that we stop what is interfering with our lives. Aristotle once said that value draws the dividing line between the economy and the household.

Today's global economy has no limits, it is wrong and fraught with many problems, which means it needs to be organised and managed. Aristotle also showed that there is a difference between economics and chremastics, and the watershed between them is the notion of limit. Don't you know why so many things are produced? Many needs are simulative. And meeting them is a waste of resources. We are just beginning to realise true values.

Much will be revealed in our next book, and more importantly, we will see the development of our ideas in some book by subsequent authors – and hopefully live long enough to read that book. Thank you!

Host Wang Wen: Professor Bodrunov's reflections on the future of the economy and emerging innovation thinking deserve serious study. This is facilitated by the publication of the book in Chinese. I give the floor to Ms Zhang Yiheng, editor of *Noonomy* in Chinese.

Zhang Yiheng: Good afternoon! As the responsible editor of the book, I am very pleased to participate in today's press conference to celebrate the release of *Noonomy* in China. First of all, on behalf of China Financial Publishing House, I warmly congratulate Mr. Bodrunov on the publication of the book! At the same time, I would like to thank the author and translator of this book, the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies at the Renmin University of China, for choosing us to publish the book.



Ms Zhang Yiheng, editor of Noonomy in Chinese

Established in May 1956 and directly managed by the People's Bank of China, our publishing house is a professional publisher, mainly publishing financial literature, periodicals and audiovisual electronic products. The publisher has made tangible contributions to supporting China's financial reform and development, popularising financial knowledge among the public, promoting international economic and financial exchange and promoting advanced financial culture.

Speaking of the book *Noonomy*, as the responsible editor, I reread it three times before its publication, and this can be compared to a sip of water after a long drought. The author of the book, Dr. Bodrunov, in the face of environmental problems and current limited resources, put forward the question «What is the source of happiness?» «Why should technology and culture be integrated?». The answers to these lead to multiple definitions of «noonomy». The author proposes to use scientific and technological progress to introduce rationality in the management of the economy, to improve the current state of the chaotic and lawless global economic development.

Our agency has contacted 30 renowned university libraries and provincial libraries in more than 20 provinces nationwide to distribute the book, including the Renmin University of China and Tsinghua University, as well as libraries in Shanxi Province, University of International

Business and Economics, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Guangzhou Campus of Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, etc. They are interested in the book and will receive it.

Once again, I would like to thank Dr. Bodrunov and the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China for the trust placed in China Financial Publishing House. Thank you!

Host Wang Wen: I give the floor to Ambassador Yao Peisheng.

Yao Peisheng: Dear Mr. Bodrunov, Dear Mr. Glazyev, Dean Wang Wen, guests from China and Russia!



Yao Peisheng, former Chinese Ambassador to Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine

I am honoured to present to Chinese readers the book “Noonomy” by the renowned Russian economist Sergey Bodrunov.

Among similar works, this book is particularly valuable.

Why? Its value lies in the fact that the author has put forward his own ideas and solutions for today’s most complex problems, as all areas of human society are undergoing unprecedented dramatic changes today.

Many years ago, Mr. Bodrunov put forward the following ideas in his writings: Significant changes in technology are approaching humans at an accelerated pace, dramatic growth, especially severe overburdening of the natural environment, is essentially an injury to human nature. Personally, I call this crisis the «alienation of the techno-

logical revolution». Mr. Bodrunov believes that in today's world, where rapid change can lead to chaos, people must fully exercise their subjective initiative and use systemic concepts to comprehend the essence of social and economic change and socio-cultural transformation, and that technological progress itself requires such transitions. He appealed to maximising the positive outcomes of the fourth technological revolution while minimising the negative impacts of technology.

As the first reader, I would like to promote the book widely and suggest that the Chongyang Institute for Financial Research hold special seminars in the future to attract as many readers as possible to the book. I sincerely congratulate Mr. Bodrunov on the successful publication of the book *Noonomy* in China, I am sure that it will arouse great interest among the Chinese readers. Thank you!

Host Wang Wen: Next I would like to invite to deliver his speech Professor Xing Guangcheng, member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Director of the Institute of Borderland Studies of China.

Xing Guangcheng: Dear Russian guests, dear Chinese friends, I am very pleased to be able to attend the presentation of the new book. In my opinion, it is not just a book, and its title *Noonomy* is not just a title, it is full of wisdom and deserves special attention, because many new concepts and ideas are put forward in it. I haven't had a chance to read it in full yet, but after reading just a few chapters, I saw a lot of thoughts that I would like to discuss.



Xing Guangcheng, Professor, member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Director of the Institute of Borderland Studies of China

The preface says that we want to build a «smart» society, a noosociety, and we propose a «smart» economy. Noonomy is an important part of a smart society, which depends on the trend of human society development. There are many issues to discuss here. For example, we talk about ‘running towards a basic economy’, which means that we have not realised noonomy as a whole? The question is, what is our current social state? The future is in the smart economy, but what kind of economy do we have now? Is it a non-smart economy, or are we already moving towards a smart economy? This is an important question.

The future intelligent society will go beyond the animal nature of human beings and even eliminate the idea of technological superiority. Then another question arises: if we remove the animal nature of humans and remove technological development as an important driver of human society, how do we bring humans to what we call a higher state, the intelligent society? I think economists, and not only economists, should discuss this question with sociologists and natural scientists.

«Smart» economy – what does «smart» mean? Is it the economy or the people? It’s about people here. What is the main topic of the book? I think that only people have intelligence, but does that intelligence have «proportions»? There is a fully rational society, there is a human society that is not yet fully rational, and in the development of human society we sometimes seem to be very intelligent and insightful, but we do very stupid things, even ruin ourselves. For example, Japan is dumping nuclear waste into the ocean – is this wisdom? I do not think it is wisdom. This is not an economic issue, but a matter of common destiny of the mankind.

This book has given me a lot to think about. As I just said, I haven’t fully read this book yet, but the points made on these issues are indeed worthy of study in China and elsewhere in the world.

The book is divided into five parts, I don’t know why the publisher didn’t translate the fifth part. The fifth part is exactly what interests me most as a scholar. Will Russia be able to close the gap to become a leader? Russian scientists have put forward such a very good theory, but how will Russia build a smart society? I really want to know the answer to this question. Thank you!

Host Wang Wen: I give the floor to Li Dingxin, Director of Strategic Research, Centre for Modern World Studies, International Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Li Dingxin: Dear Mr. Bodrunov, Academician Glazyev, respected scientists, experts and guests from China and Russia!



Li Dingxin, Director of Strategic Research, Centre for Modern World Studies, International Department of the CPC Central Committee

This book is full of original thoughts and differs from current books which focus on explanation and interpretation. It has a high theoretical density and relatively complex ideographic features of the Russian language itself; it incorporates the author's understanding of the new industrial society of the second generation and the new economic model, which corresponds, as the author says, to «the long-term deep thinking of Noonomy».

Since the 1920s, the Chinese have most often referred to the saying of Secretary General Xi Jinping: »Don't forget the original intention and keep the mission firmly in mind«. Innovation is at the heart of academic research. There are a lot of valuable thoughts for the stage of planning in this book. Such an academic approach or, to use our familiar words, 'the spirit of doing business and entrepreneurship' is worth learning. After all, compared to stages of implementation and application, it is better to correct an error and take the right decision at the

stage of planning. The book is about the harmonious coexistence of man and nature. Throughout the history of world modernisation, industrialisation and urbanisation, environmental damage has been a common problem. Chairman Xi Jinping has stated that «clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as gold and silver mountains» – and here is the solution to the fundamental problem of this concept.

This concept is deeply rooted in people's hearts and has been integrated into our system, politics and culture. Today, under its leadership, the Chinese people are making every effort to build a Chinese-style modernisation, in which man and nature coexist in harmony.

The author of the book also places environmental factors in an important position. He sees the concept of noonomy as an integrated concept and the environmental factor as one of its sub-factors. Nowadays, with the uncertain future of the global ecological environment and climate change, this secondary line may become the main one, this innovative idea coincides with the philosophy of «harmony between man and nature» in Chinese culture. As Mr. Bodrunov said, the very idea of moving to noonomy means improving the vision of the future way of life and protecting the world, in which we live, both as biological and social actors.

It is also a book that advocates building a beautiful human-centred society, in which people are more important than money, and helps humanity share a common destiny. The author of the book believes that the mission of noonomy is to rely on knowledge and understanding of the inevitable, rather than simply relying on capital to promote economic and social development, to enter the stage of wisdom, or, as Marx said, »the realm of freedom«, or to overcome the impending crisis of global civilisation. With the transition to noonomy, elements such as markets, money and capital and their respective real relations will disappear. In the words of the book, »the absurd concept of human capital will no longer exist and humanity will be valued more”.

As it was pointed out in the report of the 20th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, one of the major changes in the country in the past was that materialism was too inflated. Of course, if one pursues only material pleasures without a healthy spiritual pursuit and a rich spiritual life, becoming the type of «one-dimensional» man described by sociologists, the rich and colourful human nature

degenerates. This too is the tragedy of man. We do not pursue only material abundance, but the richness of the human spirit, which is the all-round development of man. At present the modernisation that China is building is a modernisation that coordinates the material and the spiritual components. It is an unprecedented new form of human civilisation. And so the ideas of noonomy are important. Thank you!

Host Wang Wen: Mr Jiang Yanbin, President of the Russian Confucius Cultural Development Association, concludes our press conference.

Jiang Yanbin: I am very happy to participate in the presentation of books. The reason why this book has attracted so much attention in the world is because of its uniqueness. The development of society requires the leadership of different aspects of the political system, just as the development of the economy does.



*Jiang Yanbin, President of the Russian Confucius
Cultural Development Association*

In my opinion, writing this book is a service to humanity. Professor Wang Wen and his team translated this book and recommended it to China, which is a contribution to the development of our Chinese economy and society. Thank you for bringing us a new round of views that also guide social development, thank you for presenting cutting-edge and inspiring theories from foreign countries and Russia to Chinese audiences and Chinese readers.

Host Wang Wen: I thank all the participants of the press conference!

“The Great Eurasian Partnership – a fundamental platform for the formation of a promising world economic order”

XI China-Russia Economic Dialogue

Initiator:

Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of Renmin University of China.

Organizers:

China–Russia Research Centre for Humanitarian Exchange of Renmin University of China

Free Economic Society of Russia

International Union of Economists

S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development, Saint Petersburg

April 14, 2023, 03:10 p.m. – 04:50 p.m.

Venue: Studio Hall of Renmin University of China (3rd floor).

Transcript of the meeting of the International Forum “The Great Eurasian Partnership – a fundamental platform for the formation of a promising world economic order”

The opening ceremony.

The opening speech.

Moderator Yang Qingqing: Good afternoon, dear Professors and friends!

We are launching the International Forum “The Great Eurasian Partnership – a fundamental platform for the formation of a promising world economic order”.

First of all, I would like to give the floor to Wang Wen, Dean of the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of Renmin University of China. You are welcome!

Wang Wen: Thank you, Qingqing!

Dear Mr. Bodrunov, Mr. Glazyev, ladies and gentlemen! We've met here for the second round of the 11th China–Russia Economic Dialogue of Analytical Centers. I'd like to note we've greatly benefited from the dialogues of analytical centers. Over the past years, we have initiated this dialogue together with Mr. Glazyev. Almost 7 years have passed since then, and for just 7 years, we've held 11 sessions, as a rule, in China in odd-numbered years of the session, and in Moscow or Saint Petersburg – in even-numbered years. Time flows imperceptibly, over 3 years of the pandemic we held many sessions online, which is not easy. This year the 11th China Economic Dialogue of Analytical Centers is taking place, and we have made a lot of efforts to hold it. We pay attention to perfectly all aspects. It took a lot of our effort to get visas so that Russian delegates could come here. I called our Ambassador Zhang Hanhui. Ambassador Zhang Hanhui deals only with special cases, and this is one of them, so visas were issued in three days. They say that since the pandemic ended, more and more friends from Russia want to come to China, and all of them are waiting for their turn. By the time we handed over the passports for visas, many people from Russia had been waiting for their visas for a month and a half, as there were not enough people to issue visas.

Thus, it was necessary to get here as quickly as possible, without waiting a month and a half. This is a technical difficulty, because too many people want to come to China. I spoke on the phone with Ambassador Hanhui, and said that you should arrive here as soon as possible. For our dear Russian guests, Ambassador Hanhui said, "Special cases, special execution!" It really took three days to get visas for everyone of you, and today, our dialogue has also received official support. Today, we have many Chinese guests, and tomorrow the Russian delegation will attend the National Development and Reform Commission. The superiors of the National Development and Reform Commission will also receive interviews. We've scheduled for you to visit the Chinese Foreign Ministry the day after tomorrow, and the Foreign Ministry leaders should also meet you. Today the time is a little tense, because in an hour and a half all the guests will also be invited for the meeting with Lin Shangli, President of Renmin University.

President Lin Shangli is not only the president of Renmin University. He worked in Zhongnanhai as Deputy Director of the Central Department of Political Studies, is a member of the most important think tank in China and works directly with Chairman Xi. President Lin was directly transferred from his position of Deputy Director of the Central Department of Political Studies to the position of President of the Renmin University, which not only indicates the attitude of the President, but also the special status of Renmin University, which is rather important.

Why do we continue to promote the China–Russia economic dialogue? Let me just say that China–Russia relations are the source of potential relations between major powers. In China and in Russia, I have talked to Mr. Glazyev many times, this problem exists both in Russia and in China: we are too influenced by Europe and the United States. I have been to Russia many times, and, to my mind, there are too many pro-American and pro-European factions in Russia, and of course there are many pro-American factions in China. All of them have very good impression of the United States, as well as a large number of Russian scientists have the same very good impression of the United States. In this regard, there is a certain commonality between Russia and China.

But there are always some scientists who don't particularly like this.

So, to be honest, over the years, Mr. Glazyev and me, as well as we and our colleagues, including Dr. Bodrunov, have discussed this, and, as the result, we all have a very important desire to jointly promote economic and social research and interaction of scientists from China and Russia, for further understanding and recognizing each other. Because, in my opinion, China–Russia relations are rather promising. If we develop them in terms of trade, our current annual trade amount is growing by over 20–30 %. Last year it amounted to 190 billion US dollars. This year, the amount is highly likely to reach 250 billion US dollars. Next year, if we continue to develop at this pace, it will exceed 300 billion US dollars. By 2030, the trade turnover between China and Russia is highly probable to amount to 400 billion US dollars or even more. According to some estimates, in 2030, the China–Russia trade turnover may amount to over 450 billion US dollars. And it will reach the level of trade with the United States. Why is

that? At present, the Sino-American trade is declining. Last year, the amount of the Sino-American trade dropped from 750 billion US dollars to over 600 billion US dollars, i.e., it made less than 700 billion US dollars. Judging by the rate of decline, this means that over next 7 years, by 2030, the amount of trade between China and Russia is likely to equal the amount of trade between China and the United States. It is quite possible.

Thus, Chinese and Russian scientists should actively promote cooperation and exchanges, and the research and dialogue between Chinese and Russian think tanks should also continue strengthening and supporting the relations. The theme of today's afternoon discussion is "The Great Eurasian Partnership – a fundamental platform for the formation of a promising world economic order". However, there are many very weak points in this cooperation. For example, at noon I told Mr. Glazyev that China and Russia would trade in US dollars. The basic financial infrastructure between China and Russia has not yet been adjusted. Do we have our own SWIFT? No, we don't. Our chips are very weak. Next, China–Russia trade continues to grow, and there are not enough railway and automobile overpasses. There are only three railway tracks. In Xinjiang, the China–Russia border is over 50 km, but there is no direct railway line in this sector, only three railway sidings. I've visited both of them, and they're congested. In other words, trade between China and Russia should grow, no matter whether they are ready to import or export to each other, but our technical conditions, automobile roads and railways are not enough, our goods are not enough at all, oil pipelines are not enough too, gas pipelines are not enough, there are not enough railway, auto, air services.

There are no media representatives here today. Mr. Glazyev and me have been the soul of the China–Russia economic dialogue for so many years, and I hope that we will be able to talk more about the problems. In the past, Mr. Glazyev and me promoted this dialogue, wrote reports and collaborated. Joint statements were sent to high-ranking officials, receiving attention of the leaders of the two countries. Therefore, our communication channel is very, very important.

That's all I was going to say, and hopefully we'll have an hour and a half to talk about this today. Director Lin Shangli will have the official meeting with the Russian guests at 5 p.m., as soon as this session

ends at 4:50 p.m. We have a car and we will send it directly to the seating room in the campus. It will take about 7–8 minutes, and there will be another half-day of discussion tomorrow. Thank you!

Moderator Yang Qingqing: Many thanks to Dean Wang Wen for his opening speech, as well as for our Sino-Russian relations as a potential reserve, which you have studied and evaluated. It also creates very favorable conditions for comprehensive development of the relations and cultural interactions between Chinese and Russian people.

Next, Mr. Sergey Bodrunov, President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, and President of the International Union of Economists, will speak.

Sergey Bodrunov: Dear colleagues, a lot of questions concerning trade and cooperation were raised this morning. During the presentation of my new book, we also managed to discuss several issues related to setting out the theoretical aspects, since there are many well-known Chinese experts here. Use them to develop the economic and social plan, because every one of us knows that all of us have ambitious goals. During the Soviet Union, there was a saying that there was a way to communism, but no one, as we joked, promised to “feed” people, while they are going along the way. Therefore, today we must devote ourselves to expanding our capabilities, developing our economy, solving the problems of our people and society. The request for this, which is our most important task, is a natural consequence of the theory that we propose today. There is one important aspect. Dean Wang Wen also said, and the Free Economic Society stated, and we talked about it at various meetings and in joint committees, that development of exchanges between our countries is not only development of trade. In my opinion, we should first of all focus on scientific and technological cooperation. Why is the scientific and technological cooperation important now? Because, according to our national leaders, the moment we are experiencing now, is a transitional period, a transitional situation in the global economy. My colleague Academician Glazyev specially wrote a book about this. He also stated that the new world paradigm is being formed right now, the basis of which is the new technological order. The status of certain people, countries or certain forces in the world is very important, and they will not give up their leadership, will resist, maintain their leadership

through associations or otherwise, but new centers of development will take their place.

Another challenge is implementation via noonomy, isn't it? Our task is to find such tools that will allow us to transit more comfortably to the new state of society. Although we face opposition, China and Russia together are the new center of the world. This requires the integrated approach from us, including research and development of technologies, strengthening infrastructure, implementing technological research and development in practice. In theory, based on the results of research by think tanks, we need to create new ideas of collaboration to be supported by universal values. These values are also based on the concept of common future for humanity put forward by China. All these ideas are simultaneously both theoretical and practical. Because there is no better theory than the theory proven in practice. Involving scientists and practical specialists, we shall work out pragmatic solutions and intensify our efforts in this regard.

Today's dialogue is organized by Dean Wang Wen. I would like to thank you for organizing the current dialogue. I would also like to thank Mr. Glazyev. In matters of science and technology development, he is one of the most famous experts in our country. He gives a lot of energy, gives an impetus to development of further cooperation. I would also like to thank Dean Wang Wen and Vice Dean Yang Qingqing of Renmin University of China for their efforts so that we could make this trip and personally conduct this dialogue.

I would like to express my special gratitude to Ambassador Zhang Hanhui. It's not that the Chinese embassy works slowly, but that there are so many Russians who want to come to China. Though, of course, the document processing is too slow. The embassy is rather large, and there are many employees there, but at present, there are a lot of Russian people who want to come to China now, so there is no time to process these applications right away. But people want to communicate, and we are going to rebuild our mechanisms for jointly providing solutions, including such areas as digital economy, finance, building technological infrastructure, space and transport. This is actually a kind of practical life. The amount of bilateral trade with China, which you mentioned, did not arise from scratch. On the one hand, we need to think over and implement the plan from the eco-

conomic viewpoint, also taking into account other aspects, such as technology and law, so that people engaged in the real economy could come up with a mechanism for expanding the amount of trade between our countries. Thank you!

Moderator Yang Qingqing: Many thanks to Sergey Bodrunov for his speech! It is great honor for us to conduct this dialogue, including your mention of Chinese Ambassador to Russia Zhang Hanhui, as well as many people from relevant ministries and commissions. They have greatly helped to realize the rare and precious opportunity that we have today.

For the next few minutes, we hope to talk about new ideological achievements. Then, there will be the keynote speech: two important guests will share their understanding of the Great Eurasian Partnership. First, the floor is given to the member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Mr. Xing Guangcheng, Director of the Institute of Border Studies of China.

Xing Guangcheng: Dear Russian and Chinese friends! As our moderator said, it is not easy for us to sit together and communicate offline, because over the past two years there have been many problems, some of which are very acute. One needs to learn. Today we are discussing the Great Eurasian Partnership. The Great Eurasian Partnership is the institutional scheme proposed by Russia for the countries of Eurasia. This is a very new idea. But Russia put forward this idea a few years ago, and now the situation has changed a lot. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine continues. The United States and Western countries, – by Western countries, we mean not only European ones, but also Japan, – are trying to restrain Russia in all possible areas. This situation is fundamentally new. I am aware that, when talking about Eurasian cooperation, we should pay attention to four essential issues:

1. Europe plus Asia, that is, Eurasia. Americans say that whoever controls the Eurasian continent controls the world. Therefore, the Americans are very proud to state that they now control the Eurasian continent, and nothing can be done on the Eurasian continent without the Americans. This is quite a clear viewpoint of American scientists.

2. Europe plus Asia plus the South Pacific region. In my opinion, this is the common Eurasian concept.
3. Russia excludes Western Europe from the Eurasian space.
4. Russia itself is Eurasia, Europe and Asia.

So, everything depends on basis we choose.

China offers “community with common future for humanity”, which is the most obvious goal to have been offered by China to the world. The community with common future for humanity is global. We offer the global platform that represents “One Belt, One Road”. China has not remained without attention when building the community with common future for humanity, and the global platform “One Belt, One Road” is our goal; as far as I remember, perhaps tomorrow you will have to come to the Development and Reform Commission, and I will go there too. Our attention may be focused on the surrounding areas; China is building “One Belt, One Road” in the surrounding areas, constructing the community with common future for humanity. When China builds relations with its neighbors, it includes Russia, as well. Here are our thoughts.

Another important point to be considered from a broader perspective is the key collaboration between the ASEAN countries and China. This is a very important aspect of the Chinese initiative “One Belt, One Road”.

Within the framework of ASEAN, RCEP, we have started advanced collaboration. This aspect also worries the USA in terms of economy. That is, China is implementing “One Belt, One Road” in Southeast Asia. These countries have taken institutional actions.

Secondly, why do we have advanced collaboration with Europe? For breaking the comprehensive sanctions imposed by the United States and Europe on China. If Europe does not keep up with the United States or distances itself from the USA, China will have the significant strategic opportunity to rise. Therefore, our “One Belt, One Road” and advanced collaboration with the EU are of strategic importance. From this point of view, Europe is also ready to collaborate with us, including Macron’s recent visit to China. When we are currently talking about this, we especially need to discuss with our Russian friends that your cooperation plan within the framework of the Great Eurasian Partnership is very good, but what about relations

with Europe? After all, Russia and Europe are in the state of conflict. Do you think this state to be temporary or long-term? The problem of Russia and Ukraine cannot be postponed like this.

If it is not resolved, relations between Russia and Western countries or Russia and European countries will still remain the full-scale confrontation. This problem needs to be solved.

Indeed, in my opinion, the Great Eurasian Partnership that Russia is going to build means to exclude Western Europe, that is, the developed part. There is another problem: if China and Russia collaborate, Russia and the West will further disagree on the Ukrainian issue, and even if Russia is in direct conflict with Europe and NATO, the United States and Europe will even more fiercely force some Eurasian countries to take side in the conflict. Bilateral relations between China and Russia will greatly suffer, and now they are disturbed. This is not a question of confrontation between Russia and the West, it is a question of the hegemony of the West, especially the United States, which requires you to take sides. It is impolite to say that this issue has not been forced, and the United States has greatly hindered bilateral collaboration between China and Russia. This is a problem. And it is rather vague, Russian friends may know better. This issue needs to be studied by us.

Let's assume that our part with the EU is located in China, Russia does not take into account European factors in our construction of the Eurasian system. In fact, there is another question: will Russia be able to return to the East? Is it possible to turn what we are talking about to the East (eastern problems)? What about the speed and the scale of this turn? Judging by this year, Russia talked more and did less. I don't think this turn is going to happen anytime soon. It's not about slogans, Russia is very weak in Siberia both in personnel, technology, and market terms. To my mind, Russian scientists have also studied in great detail the Far East and Siberia, which fulfill the mission of ensuring the rise of Russia. But this is just the weak link of Russia. Russia cannot change its centuries-old ties, I believe it is rather difficult, and this is due to building relations between Russia and the West.

If Russia really wants to realize its strategic vision in the non-Western world, I think, in the Eurasian space, we have problems with

systemic cooperation: the first system – I advise Russia to help China or break through the Russian blockade of Western Europe together, that is, to use the power of the East, not only China, but also the power of South Korea and Southeast Asia. It is very important that we continue preserving the space of Russia, Asia and Europe, especially Western Europe, its transport channels or pipelines must be unblocked. This is a very realistic aspect of breaking through the blockade of Russia by the West. It needs to be done, now it is impaired. The east-west system must be created, and what we call interrelation must continue.

Secondly, I would like to suggest the following: should Russia and China build a strategic channel in the north-south direction? Firstly, the coast of Russia, from Vladivostok through the Korean Peninsula, through Liaoning in northeast China and to Southeast Asia, for the purpose of establishing strategic collaboration, the belt in the north-south direction is needed. This is not only China, but also the north-south (collaboration belt) between Russia and China, especially the coastal regions of China and Southeast Asia; the second runs through the middle of Russia. These are Siberia in Russia, Xinjiang in China and Central Asia, using the existing China–Pakistan economic corridor, it goes to the Indian Ocean, which can even lead India. Thus, we have two strategic channels from north to south, which are two very important aspects for breaking the Russian siege from the West. Does Russia want to consider this issue? If so, Russia and China, Russia and India, as well as Southeast Asia, we have formed the east-west, north-south network. If so, then in the next ten to twenty years, the West will besiege China, and the strategic plan of the siege of Russia will have failed.

This can be very useful for development of the Eurasian region. We need to carefully study these issues to see not only our heterogeneity, but also real opportunities. Should we use at present various tools, such as the Great Eurasian Partnership, the “One Belt, One Road” of China and other countries, especially collaboration of Russia, China and the coastal areas of Southeast Asia. This focus is rather active, and the Russian party should take it into account. If the China–Pakistan economic corridor is extended to the north, I would also like to draw our Russian friends’ attention to the following: is it possible to use the

western part of China, our Xinjiang, Kazakhstan, and Siberia in central Russia as channels of economic cooperation through ports? Russia, Kazakhstan and China's Xinjiang are close to each other and are better connected to the China–Pakistan economic corridor.

There are still many issues that need to be discussed, but due to lack of time, I will not be able to raise them now. Thanks to everyone!

Moderator Yang Qingqing: Thank you, Director Xing, for raising a number of issues in your speech. Now all the experts will respond one by one. Given the relationship between Europe and the West, the issues raised have drawn attention to many weak links. I hope that at the next session we will be able to discuss how to overcome and solve these problems.

Next, the floor is given to Mr. Sergey Glazyev, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vice-President of the Free Economic Society of Russia, member of the Board (Minister) for Integration and Macroeconomics of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC).

Sergey Glazyev: Dear colleagues, I have already taken the floor today. For me, Professor Xing Guangcheng's speech is a kind of "look at the East". This is already far from posterizing and sloganeering; the turn has already taken place, the trade turnover between the Eurasian Economic Union and China increasingly grows. And I believe that this trend will steadily develop. Since 2015, the events that have taken place have greatly accelerated this trade, and this trend will continue, no doubt about this. China is our largest trading partner, and the structure of foreign trade gradually diversifies, as well. Let's look at the drastic changes that took place last year: Russia's trade turnover with Western countries and Japan decreased, this is one side, and the other side – is the amounts of trade with our partners. If you look at the entire EAEU, the volume of trade with China is 260 billion US dollars. Trade with unfriendly countries decreased by 13 %, but with friendly countries, it increased symmetrically – by 13 %. China is already Russia's largest trading partner, and this trend will increase.

Next, I will provide you with the concept, our long-term vision and views. I'd like to remind you that during the morning dialogue I already talked about the transformation of technology and the global paradigm. At the same time, we are experiencing the technological revolution right now. According to the theory, they always occur through de-

pression. Trying to maintain its dominance and weaken its competitors, as the British provoked the First World War between Russia and Germany 100 years ago, the United States has done the same now. Western geopolitics in its most primitive form is successfully repeated: they really believe that Eurasia is the key to governing the world.

The US strategy aimed at weakening its geopolitical competitors goes through several stages. The stage of unleashing war in Europe has already been passed. And here, I will correct my colleagues: the war in Ukraine is not a war between Russia and Ukraine, but a war between the West and Russia. Ukrainian nationalism has been cultivated by Americans for many years. In this war, Ukrainians have been used as cannon fodder. I understand the complexity of this process: the West, first of all, bears the burden that the United States must maintain its global hegemony. The West follows the multi-stage concept: to separate Europe from Russia, subjugate Russia, destroy Iran and, finally, isolate China as their main geo-economic enemy. It won't succeed. This time, the United States will lose, because it has lost its main advantage – issuing the world reserve currency. According to our forecast, we will reach an important turning point in the hybrid war in 2024, because, although the West and the United States have 10 times more military budget than Russia, they cannot achieve their goal of preserving their global hegemony. Since they have already lost the economic war, we predict that the world has moved into a new form of governance. I will not dwell in detail on the difference between liberalization and globalization, but this means that in the new world economic system to be replacing the old one, the task of a state is to concentrate all its resources to improve the people's quality of life. We have already talked about the reform of the global financial monetary system, so I will not dwell on this issue. We use for settlements national currencies, instead of US dollars. Even this already shows that the USA has lost its dominance.

Thus, globalization will be replaced by collaboration of various countries, not by trade liberalization. It is collaboration based on joint investments that will allow the countries to implement the combination of advantages. The state regulates prices, implements industrial policy, takes care of growth in labor incomes, actively protects the environment, in short, strives for achieving social harmony and protec-

tion of all segments of society. This new type of industrial relationship is located in China. Therefore, China is becoming a world leader.

In this new system of governance, the state obtains the highest moral and ethical priority. In this period, the strict system of values should be brought under the goal-setting of the state. We'll consider this in detail tomorrow. The states will preserve their sociality, restore their sovereignty, get aware of their responsibility for peace and protection of the civilization. Having comprehended and adopted the verified system of moral imperatives of socio-economic development, the PRC currently implements exactly such a policy, striving for harmonizing public and private interests for the sake of public welfare growth.

According to all forecasts, significance of China and the Asian center of world development will grow. Products produced by the countries of Southeast Asia now form the basis of the global economy. China, India and other countries, including Southeast Asian ones, will completely dominate the global economy and world trade.

Thus, the United States tries to maintain its hegemony and engage in hybrid wars, as the United Kingdom did in its day. But it will not succeed, not because they have no power, but because they are based on the old paradigm of thinking, a zero-sum game, benefiting through other peoples' interests, exploiting other countries, imposing its interests. But the old paradigm of thinking does not work now, the USA has destroyed international law, and is no longer the issuer of the world reserve currency. The world is rapidly moving away from this imperial system.

Herewith, the technological revolution takes place in the world. The modern scientific and technical paradigm is based on nanotechnology, biotechnology, as well as information and communication technologies. This is their point of growth. We believe that while the Kondratiev curve has been rising for over a decade, China and India have been able to create the core of an own new technology, Russia will soon grow to 5–6 % in a number of technologies, and other countries can introduce advanced technologies of the new technological order in 20 years. As the result, the countries of Southeast Asia, will continue growing, compared to their growth rates within the outgoing world order.

With the rise of China, a new global paradigm will be established, and American hegemony will come to its end. In this new economic paradigm, President Vladimir Putin put forward the idea of the Great Eurasian Partnership. Of course, one must agree with what Xing Guangcheng said. There is neither Europe nor Japan in the Great Eurasian Partnership, but the Americans started the war in Europe, which will bring Europeans back to reason. In the Kondratiev cycle, democratic people will come to power; they will be rational and pragmatic, they will form partnerships.

Mutual benefit is a very important factor. We have seen that China's initiative "One Belt,– One Road" is very interesting, and investments in the future will be made within the framework of this concept. Given comparative advantages of competition in various countries, projects within "One Belt, One Road" should be adaptive to allow us to move forward.

Finally, I would like to answer to words of Academician Xing Guangcheng. We are ready to connect the Eurasian Economic Union and "One Belt, One Road" to create the reliable, sustainable and decisive platform and initiative for the next few decades. For us, stability and sustainability, our commitment to the new economic paradigm is to combine these two projects, including transferring settlements to national currencies, establishing joint development institutions, as well as integrating financial markets. It is very interesting to create the single digital space for currency circulation, which will eventually lead to a single international settlement currency, which is beneficial to both Eurasia and the whole world. This can establish trading for the national currency.

And finally, about the network security: Americans try to use their dominance for overusing the dollar in the monetary and financial sphere, including information technologies. They prohibit exporting modern technologies, and are actively engaged in cyberterrorism. China already has the solid technological base in this context. It is appropriate to use it for the purpose to put the question squarely: either the United States renounces cyberterrorism, stops cyber-attacks, or we reserve the right to control products, goods and technologies coming from the United States. Until the USA signs the international convention on cybersecurity, for making its system fairer and more

transparent. I believe this will greatly contribute to our collaboration and development of our advanced technologies.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to Xing Guangcheng's question as to whether Russia can completely change the thinking that has developed in course of its history. As far as I understand, Europe's relations with Russia, relations with the West are meant. To my mind, we will be able to talk about this in detail tomorrow. President Vladimir Putin meant traditional values, and, when comparing Russian values and European values, China is much closer to us. There is no doubt about it, and we hope that healthy forces in Europe will support us, including our integration with China, integration of the Greater Eurasian Partnership. Thank you!

Moderator Yang Qingqing: Thank you, Mr. Glazyev, for sharing your opinion. Your presentation contains much information and a lot of valuable ideas. We have common ideological values, we strive for collaboration, not confrontation, win-win results, not a zero-sum game. Thanks again to Mr. Glazyev for his keynote speech!

The first half of the session has come to its end, and I invite my colleague Cai Tongjuan to take the seat of the moderator for the remaining part of the session.

Plenary session: Current state and prospects of the Eurasian integration process

Moderator Cai Tongjuan: Thank you, Teacher Qingqing, and I welcome all the experts! My name is Cai Tongjuan, and I will moderate the rest of the session for you. Just at the first part of the session, three distinguished guests presented us the Great Eurasian Partnership, which includes not only relations between China and Russia, but also relations between Europe and Asia, and it has risen to the level of the two countries' global strategy.

The theme of the next part of the session is "The current state and prospects of the Eurasian integration process"; we continue to discuss the Eurasian Partnership and how we can contribute to promoting its process, based on the current state of Eurasian integration. 6 guests are supposed to speak at this session. Please pay attention to the performance time, each person has 5–6 minutes.

Mr. Valery Kryukov, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, is the first to be given the floor.

Valery Kryukov: My colleague Sergey Glazyev's report just presented was very thorough. I will only briefly supplement it. We often talk about collaboration and problems of regional cooperation, because our cooperation constantly develops, requiring support – first of all, creation of infrastructure, including transport, information and business communication ones. Our collaboration cannot but be based on spatially-related projects. Here it is important to create the effective approach to implementing projects, which our esteemed colleague Professor Glazyev convincingly spoke about. It is impossible not to agree that among the promising areas of our cooperation is subsoil use and development of natural resources, since Russia is a country rich in natural resources, and China is one of the largest in the world consumers of natural resources.

However, the framework of such projects should be modern, in particular, joint work on development of modern materials and technologies. Moreover, these materials and technologies need to be developed on both sides of our common border. The model based only on extracting natural resources, with their subsequent sale on foreign markets, meets neither Russia's nor China's interests. Due to collaboration in the field of high technologies regarding natural resources, we can comprehensively promote our collaboration to its higher level.

First of all, this concerns high-tech services in the field of extracting and using natural resources. Unfortunately, in Russia in the 1990s and 2000s, developing these services did not receive appropriate support from the new private owners of assets in the mining industry. Now the situation is changing rapidly. We can establish the group of companies jointly providing services. This will also allow us to learn from each other, as well as gain new knowledge and develop unique skills and competencies.

The ultimate goal of our countries' economic development is to ensure decent living and well-being conditions for citizens of Russia and China. By developing joint collaboration, we contribute to solving social, professional and cultural problems.

We already have a number of successful joint projects, such as Yamal LNG. Russia is actively developing, for example, the Eastern Polygon aimed at developing the network of railways and port infrastructure in the Far East. However, there are also problems. Here it should

be noted that developing cross-border infrastructure takes time. It is important to build the system of priorities and coordinated steps.

We believe that it would be advisable for us to meet more often and discuss emerging issues. One of them is connection of the transport infrastructure of the East of Russia with solutions within the framework of the project “One Belt, One Road”. It would be right to form the group for exchanging views and discussing these issues.

Thank you again for your invitation to this forum, and the discussion that took place. Thanks!

Moderator Cai Tongjuan: Thank you, Mr. Kryukov. As he noted, collaboration between China and Russia takes place not only in the field of energy, minerals and raw materials, in fact, there is the wide space for trade and investment cooperation between these two countries. And it’s not just trading. This year, the trade amount is expected to exceed 200 billion US dollars. Our investments have just begun.

Now, I give the floor to our next guest, Mr. Li Dingxin, Director and Researcher of the Strategic Research Department of the Centre for Modern World Studies of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee!

Li Dingxin: Thank you! Let me briefly highlight a few opinions. Scientists from Russia and China came to the consensus. In the current new international environment and conditions, China and Russia need to further strengthen their collaboration in the framework of the important consensus and joint leadership formed by the two heads of state. There is no doubt about it. For over 100 years, as Russian friends call it, the collective West has dominated the situation that does not allow the Eurasian continent or the Eurasian group of countries to dominate. The strategic logic of the United States is the dual containment and suppression of China and Russia.

Secretary General Xi Jinping said that large-scale changes unprecedented over a century, are accelerating. The three-year pandemic and the Ukrainian crisis continue to ferment, causing changes, or fragmentation, in the original Eurasian continent; on the other hand, the countries of the Eurasian continent and medium-sized countries, such as Turkey and the states of Central Asia, have formed the group of Turkic-speaking countries. India and most countries in South and Southeast Asia have not followed the USA in respect of

sanctions against Russia. Instead, they supported Russia through trade collaboration, especially Iran, a major power in the Middle East. Recently, China and Saudi Arabia have reached historic reconciliation mediated by China. This situation means that the new geopolitical structure of the Eurasian continent is being formed at the accelerated pace. The United States will continue complicating control over the Eurasian continent, and its ability to shape and influence the world will further decrease.

From another point of view, we should not ignore the fact that the United States dominates alone. Academicians Glazyev and Bodrunov emphasized that the United States still has significant forces in Eurasia. According to a number of current economic indicators, it is possible to conclude that in the foreseeable future the United States will remain one of the most powerful and dominant states in the world. In the face of this situation, collaboration between China and Russia should not be taken lightly, because the important strategy of the Anglo-Saxon countries led by the United States and Great Britain is the system of checks and balances, and they have never abandoned checks and balances, provocation and alienation against the countries of the Eurasian continent. I personally would like to talk about some superficial thoughts or suggestions.

First, we must follow the consensus reached at the previous meetings of the two heads of state as a fundamental basis for bringing the China–Russia collaboration to a new level. Academician Bodrunov has just proposed to intensify high-level relations between the two parties. Relations between China and Russia are politically “hot” and economically “cold”. This problem has not been completely solved. Now, when we face the favorable political situation and historic stage, we have strengthened the collaboration status in an unprecedented way, especially this time when the Secretary General visited Russia, and President Vladimir Putin, and the two heads of state reached the signing of two important documents in two areas. The first document is the statement by the heads of state of China and Russia, and the second one is related to practical collaboration between China and Russia in the economic sphere until 2030. As for practical collaboration projects, they should be primarily implemented. It should be noted that, due to efforts of both parties, we will no longer have

situations like the Heihe Bridge and the Tongjiang Bridge, which were built for many years, but were never connected.

Who benefits from this situation? We must think together, especially with regard to the Far East and Siberia, where China and Russia are closest geographically. We must strengthen both parties, with not only cross-border exchanges, but also interregional ones. We have so many cooperation tools, the Russian side of the Volga, Siberia and the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River in China, some other provinces, not to mention the Northeast region, there is such close cooperation and framework agreements that we can only implement them. We, in China, should abandon the historical traditional part. Although some factors of insufficient mutual trust gradually reduce, they still exist. In my opinion, the elites in the strategic and ideological circles here need to work together, for minimizing differences between the two parties. This should be the issue of strategic significance.

How to reduce the scale of disagreements? We can strengthen the societies of the two countries through close collaboration of our strategic and ideological circles, including news and communication circles, as well as through communication between officials of various levels, non-governmental organizations and companies, and form the stronger position. The main goal of the atmosphere of mutually beneficial and friendly collaboration is to prevent the United States from provoking and dividing China, Russia and the countries of Eurasia, taking advantage of the opportunity.

The Chinese party has always stressed that Secretary General Xi Jinping in many speeches, conversations and meetings also outlined our views on the world, including those on the Ukrainian crisis. We generally adhere to the principle and position of persuading peace and facilitating negotiations. That is, we hope that there will be peace on the Earth. For our friends in Russia, this is the same goal to be pursued. We have many tools at our disposal, such as policy tools and institutional tools, such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization platform, where we can use respective advantages of China and Russia to assist member states in building stronger strategic mutual trust, regional consensus and much more. The SCO membership has expanded significantly. We must promote greater consensus among the member states, and more synergistic forces will emerge. Russia can

make full use of its advantages. The traditional relations between Russia and India have contributed to the trilateral relations between China, Russia and India to become more harmonious, and it is very important that the Eurasian continental integration or the Great Eurasian Partnership form closer harmonious “tectonic plates”, not divided ones.

And there is Mongolia. Mongolia develops its third neighbor, although China and Russia are Mongolia’s two most important neighbors, so both parties might cooperate in this field. Together we will involve our neighboring countries in the historical process of establishing peace in Eurasia.

When collaborating, we still need to adhere to two principles – stability and efficiency. Our colleagues in ideological and strategic circles should first of all strengthen strategic mutual trust, and improve efficiency of communication.

Today, the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of Renmin University has done much for promoting exchanges of this kind, and not an official institution. It also demonstrates that universities and institutes of social research of our two parties become more considerable, showing that they play the role of a communication bridge between two great nations. This situation exhibits very well that the power of society has increased. This bridge also contributes more to development of communication between people and society of the two countries. Only now many scientists have mentioned that there are still some situations when people do not understand each other enough. We need more bilateral meetings like this one today, and more non-governmental exchanges. Today’s meeting is attended by colleagues and friends not only from academic circles, but also from business and public circles; they can work closely together to play a common role, for practically promoting cooperation projects and overcoming the lack of mutual understanding of some issues. For other major projects, we need to form either strategic or tactical tacit comprehension, that is, to do more and say less, or just do nothing. Some projects can be discussed, some projects cannot, because our today meeting is a closed one. I’ve just shared some thoughts. The time is over, and I will stop here. Thanks!

Moderator Cai Tongjuan: We thank Director Li Dingxin. Mr. Li not only outlined the effective position of China–Russia collaboration in terms of macroeconomics, but also spoke about this pragmatic cooperation between the two parties with the practical perspective, how to implement the consensus achieved by the two heads of state; several Russian experts also noted the important role of our infrastructure and significance of interaction.

The third expert, Mr. Alexander Lomanov, is given the floor! You are welcome!

Alexander Lomanov: In ten days it will be one year since the day of an important event in the life of the university, which our seminar is taking place at. On April 25, 2022, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Xi Jinping visited Renmin University. He called for accelerating construction of the system of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese specific features, creating the independent system of Chinese knowledge. Chinese scientists were asked to take China as a reference point, take into account the demands of time, rely on Chinese practice, and solve Chinese problems.

The call for researchers to take their country as a starting point has become the concentrated expression of the new era spirit. Previously, our scientific circles similarly proceeded from the priority of the Western system of knowledge. The external forms differed, but in fact this feature was common to Russia and China over the last few decades. Now we say goodbye to the westernization paradigm, intellectual circles in each of the countries are going this way in their own manner. It is time to ask the question of whether we can take together entire Eurasia as a starting point, for expanding our common approach. Turning to Professor Li Dingxin's speech, I can say that in this case we will be able to form the consensus not only at the top level, that is, the political elites of the two countries, but also among the intellectual elites of Russia and China.

The need for increasing mutual understanding is determined not by any conflict, but importance and self-worth of joint and simultaneously independent search for common values and prospects. On May 26, 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin explained at the First Eurasian Economic Forum that the idea of the Great Eurasian Partnership emerged not due to political conjuncture, but to global eco-

nomie trends and the gradual relocation of the world economic development center to the Asia-Pacific region. The Russian leader made another important remark. He described the Great Eurasian Partnership as a “great civilizational project” that takes into account the diversity of development models, cultures and traditions of all the peoples of Eurasia.

Against this background, discussing correlation between regionalization and globalization gains great relevance and practical significance. Is regional collaboration in Eurasia an alternative to the old model of globalization or its complement? If globalization is an irreversible historical trend, the current wave of de-globalization is only a temporary “retreat” from this key trend. But how long will this period last? How will the content of globalization change over this time? Will Russia and China be able to jointly offer some common vision of the processes of globalization and regional integration in Eurasia, which is attractive to a large number of countries?

Recently, well-known Russian researchers have suggested that China considers itself the leader of Asian globalization. This is “closed regionalism” to be determined by geographical factors. Against this background, the matter of values, the ability to put national sovereignty and cultural identity above the Western ideological model and the American “rules-based order” becomes of great importance. Can “closed” Asian regionalism transform into open one in the future for countries from other regions, which have similar views on world development? Many countries do not want to take sides and make a choice between Russia and the West, between China and the United States. It is fundamentally important that the Eurasian Partnership is not against the West. It is aimed at ensuring our own development, and creating collective competitive advantages. Herewith, it becomes difficult to talk about the economy in isolation from politics and ideology in the situation where the West is increasingly using economic collaboration as a tool of political and ideological pressure on other countries.

Yesterday Xi Jinping visited Guangzhou for the purpose of inspecting; he expressed a number of important considerations regarding the future development of China as a whole. The Chinese reform policy will not change, the country does not intend to “close the

doors”. However, as a large state, China should have its own real economy, it is necessary to achieve sovereignty over key technologies, train personnel, strengthen its own scientific and technological base, while not abandoning international collaboration. These areas do not contradict each other, moreover, they are integral components of the concept of the Chinese-type modernization.

And this is the second question that deserves our studies. The first problem is understanding correlation between regionalism and participation in globalization. The second problem is determining the optimal balance between openness to the outside world and national technological sovereignty. The advanced discussion of these issues will help us contribute to formation of development strategies for Russia and China, as well as to promotion of joint collaboration in Eurasia.

Vladimir Kvint: I have been researching global trends – regionalization and globalization – for long, since the mid-1970s, at first, I was a regionalist in the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. To date, I do not see any contradiction related to interaction of these major trends. To my mind, there is a demand in the world for interconnected implementation of strategies using these trends.

We have seen distortion of many economic trends during the pandemic. Such threats are observed during the spread of many epidemics, as well as in the analysis and accounting of space threats, occurrence of which has nothing to do with human activities, but consequences and prevention of their impact require efforts of international community.

Over the past 35 years, global community has developed, interacting in the global economic space, which cannot be closed.

In the processes of this cooperation, each state strives for preserving its technological sovereignty. And this is reasonable. For any major economic power (Russia, China, etc.), this is a very important issue of sovereignty, i.e. two modern interrelated areas of human development. There is a term “glocalization” intended for combining global, regional and local economic, technological systems and platforms. It is impossible to leave such a platform, therefore, large countries, such as China, Russia and the United States, actively participate in global and regional processes of economic interaction.

Moreover, in my opinion, glocalization is a promising trend that needs to be taken into account, when developing and implementing national and regional strategies.

Moderator Cai Tongjuan: Mr. Anatoly Mikhailov will be given the floor next.

Anatoly Mikhailov: Good day! It is great honor for me to speak at this session today.

Today I recalled that on the day of destructing the twin towers of the US World Trade Centre, I was in India and saw how people took easy the terrorist attack. They were aware that it was the consequence of the US policy in the world. The next day we went to the holy places. When people found out there that we came from Russia, they told us, “Do you know that the destiny of the world depends on interaction between Russia and China? If you manage to find common language, you will be able to solve global problems of humanity”. Today I would like to tell you about this; in my opinion, it is very important to comprehend this. The matter is definitely coming to its end, because what is happening in Russia – now is a challenge to entire mankind. The events in Ukraine are very important for us. The fate of Russia depends on whether the idea of the Great Eurasian Partnership can be implemented in conditions of total sanctions or not. Before my traveling here, people who directly took part in the Special Military Operation said that the military conflict could be stopped by the ideological and moral union of Russia and China, but this requires a kind of reset of the relations and getting many notions on the same page.

We were thinking, what kind of presentation could we prepare for the meeting? We have made for this a website, which is called the World Dream (www.worlddream.space) and reflects the essence of the Chinese global project “Community of Shared Future of Mankind”, namely the Great Unity (Datong) of people on the Earth. We were thinking how it could be visualized, so that the project might accommodate the Great Eurasian Partnership initiated by Russia. Please view the presentation of the idea on the proposed website.

We were inspired by the position of Indian leader Narendra Modi, who, when entering the G20 presidency, said that India’s – strategic project is “One Land, One Family, one Future”. This gives great hope for mutual understanding. In my opinion, the three strategic projects

of the countries of the RIC (Russia – India – China) format complement each other: “Community of Shared Future of Mankind”, “Great Eurasian Partnership” and “One Land, One Family, One Future”. For their implementation and synchronization, we propose to adopt the common system of traditional values and to think about creating the supranational Union of Common Values, first in Eurasia, and then in the BRICS format.

At the beginning the dream of Eurasia can manifest its outlines as the value or ideological and moral alliance between China and Russia, which may later spread to India, and then to Mongolia, Iran and other countries of the region, for restoring the vertical of meanings of human existence. In particular, this may help in resolving the escalating conflict in Ukraine, because at present the West defends its values with weapons. We can use an alternative Eurasian system of values as a common unifying platform for the countries of the East, which will be able no longer to be turned against each other by intrigues and cunning. The next step in implementation of the Eurasian Dream may be a new social network of the international alliance with the common value platform, performing practical partnership on global projects of the three countries. Anyone will be able to register in the new social network only if they agree with this unified system of values, otherwise there is no way.

My report is too long, 14 pages. Everyone of you has it, so I won't read it. It is in Chinese and Russian, so you can read it on the website of dear Jiang Yanbin (<https://confucianstvo.ru/?p=2801>).

Moderator Cai Tongjuan: The website can be opened in the computer, but there is a problem with transmitting it to the screen, I will share the website with you later.

Anatoly Mikhailov: You can give the link for everyone to see.

Moderator Cai Tongjuan: All right. Now I give the floor to Teacher Liu Xu, a researcher at the Eurasian Research Institute of Renmin University of China.

Liu Xu: I would like to express two points of my opinion: first, we must take into account the influence of the West on problems between China and Russia or on the Eurasian regions' integration to be discussing today. Dean Wang Wen just mentioned a very important fact that the amount of our bilateral trade increased significantly last

year, while the amount of trade in other regions decreased, accordingly. We cannot ignore another important fact – the conflict situation in relations between Russia and Ukraine, which emerged last year. We have seen that energy prices are increasing, and many materials cannot directly enter the Russian market, due to sanctions imposed by the West on Russia. Therefore, many markets entered the Russian market through Central Asia and China. This is a special situation, i.e., in future, when cooperating more in trade and investment, we must also take into account pressure from the West, although we are aware of the need to strengthen our cooperation. As far as I know, many Chinese companies pay much attention to the background of Western sanctions when they think about cooperation with Russia, and, to my mind, Russian companies should also take this situation into account in case of such international cooperation. Unlike the past, when we consider the China–Russia relations and mention the West, we can form the idea of confrontation or the system of checks and balances, that is, whether China and Russia will conclude the alliance against the West. But in the current conditions, this is no longer a problem of how we can coexist with Russia, facing enormous political and economic pressure exerted on Russia by the entire West. This is a problem not only for China, but also for other countries that have friendly relations with Russia.

Many professors and foreign guests have just mentioned the idea of regionalism and Eurasian regional cooperation. We see the framework of regionalism. I prefer to use the framework of multilateralism, when considering. Within the framework of multilateralism, if we want to come beyond China and Russia, we need to consider third countries all over the region. For example, it is very important what is happening in Central Asia. Last year we paid more attention to issues such as relations between Russia and the West. However, I found that Central Asia, as a significant part of the Eurasian continent, has actually undergone very important changes: for example, in January, there was a problem with Kazakhstan, and in July and August – with Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. After that, problems arise in the territory of Uzbekistan. To some extent, this indicates that China and Russia can strengthen political cooperation, resolve regional disputes and better provide the favorable political environment for Eurasian integration.

On the other hand, the Central Asian countries also consider the opportunity to continue developing relations with Russia and China against the background of Western sanctions. Therefore, a lot of new ideas constantly emerge in Central Asian countries. How can China and Russia better intervene in this region and work together with Central Asia, for the purpose of promoting the integration of Central Asia? For example, Russia has proposed “the natural gas union”. In fact, China may also join it. We will share the good dialogue between the supply party and the demand party. Joint promotion, it can create the best precedent in the world. Thanks!

Moderator Cai Tongjuan: Thank you, Teacher Liu Xu! And finally, the floor is given to Mr. Dmitry Mityaev.

Dmitry Mityaev: First of all, I would like to thank Mr. Glazyev and Mr. Wang Wen. Thank you for the invitation to participate in many conversations, I would like to talk about problems of the global financial system.

What should we do in the current conditions? The current international financial system is facing serious problems, and the global financial system is facing the risk of collapse. Do we have a choice: should we take some active actions or wait for the worst outcome? Or what general actions should we take to restart the global financial cycle and restore its normal operation, including the use of support of relevant international financial institutions for restarting our international financial system as soon as possible. In international trade, there are 3 major centers, one of which is China, followed by the United States and Germany.

After the 2020 pandemic, this logic prevailed: most of international trade is carried out by sea, and the sea freight price has increased several times, global supply chains and cooperation are being torn. Due to wars and conflicts that constantly occur in various places, the price will continue to rise and fall at times, which will also exacerbate the imbalance in world trade, as well as uneven distribution of wealth, especially increasing the gap between the East and the West, including the gap in technology, trade and production. As Glazyev said, the global development center has relocated to Asia, or returned to Asia, to be exact (it was here 200 years ago, before rapid de-

velopment of capitalism and colonialism of the West), which is also an irreversible trend.

For the first time since the 2008 economic crisis, the possibility of the global financial system collapse has become real again, including related measures to curb inflation (rapid interest rate increases by the US FRS, ECB, BOE, etc.). All countries showed relatively high inflation, not only the USA, but also Russia among them. In China, inflation is moderate, due to its flexible and appropriate economic policy (including multi-channel targeted monetary issuance), as well as some cooling of growth rates after 30 years of record growth. Inflation leads in Europe, we have just named three trade centers: Germany, China, and the USA. Inflation rates in Europe also remain high, sometimes higher than in the United States. In the financial sphere, the United States and the entire West have faced the problems of galloping public debt and “double deficit” (budget and trade balance, each of which has exceeded 1 trillion US dollars per year), as well as the problem of controlling inflation for the purpose of achieving sustainable and steady economic development, – there are no tools left for normal policy.

In the SCO, the BRICS and the EAEU, we have a number of efficient strategic resources, for changing this situation. China and Russia –are two countries with large gold and foreign exchange reserves, trade balance surpluses (in 2022, 400 and 240 billion US dollars, respectively).

We have another option: to make our currency the reserve one, and no one can prevent us from doing this, within the BRICS framework. We can turn the BRICS countries, including the BRICS countries and the BRICS Development Bank, into a precursor and prototype of the world reserve currency for the gradual formation of a more efficient, transparent and fair global financial system.

What kind of agreement in this area is realistic in the coming years? First, it is advisable to form the multilateral (within the framework of BRIC or SCO) group of experts, which should prepare the roadmap and develop the package of documents for the International Conference (like the Bretton Woods Conference). The Great Eurasian Partnership as a common framework: for implementing this idea, it is necessary to create at least the single exchange and trade and pay-

ment space, expand our trade amounts (which is already happening), and extend our investment cooperation.

We do not need a crafty (so beloved by the West) double standard system (here we stay within the old system and play by someone else's, colonial rules; and here we secretly create our own rules), but the open and honest process of developing and agreeing on uniform rules of the global financial system, open to all participants, replacing the dollar system.

At present, we have related systems that can be united. The next problem is one of adjustment. We need to create the single humanitarian space. In my opinion, it is necessary to cancel the relevant visa restrictions as soon as possible, following the example of the existing agreements of the PRC with the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan, which will bring us more opportunities. Thanks!

Yang Qingqing: Thank you to the experts for their remarkable speeches! Thank you for your contribution! We still have time tomorrow morning, and you can continue to communicate.

Moderator Cai Tongjuan: Thanks to the experts, thanks to everyone!

"The Great Eurasian Partnership – a fundamental platform for the formation of a promising world economic order"

International Forum and XI China-Russia Economic Dialogue

Initiator:

Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China

Organizers:

China-Russian Research Center for Humanitarian Exchange, Renmin University of China.

China-Russian Think Tank

Free Economic Society of Russia.

International Union of Economists.

S.Y. Witte Institute for New Industrial Development

April 15, 2023, 9:30 – 13:00.

Venue: Conference Room 602, floor 6, Renmin University of China.

Transcript of the meeting

XI Economic Dialogue of China-Russian Think Tank (2):

"Integration of values is a factor in the formation of a new global economic model"

Opening statement

Wang Wen: Dear colleagues and friends! Today we entered the third day of the China-Russian think tank's economic dialogue. On the first day, we did some really good research. By yesterday we had two and a half days of internal dialogue and a book launch conference. Professor Lin Shangli, President of Renmin University of China also personally met our delegation. Today, I have browsed the Internet and the Chinese media and got a large number of news reports. The new book of the head of the Russian delegation and

Professor Bodrunov was covered in many media outlets, which indicates that the visit of the Russian delegation to China and the start of an economic dialogue between the two countries had a huge impact on Chinese society. The China-Russian Research Center for Humanitarian Exchanges has also been heavily responsible for the economic dialogue between think tanks in China and Russia for many years. During the three years of the epidemic period, Minister Zhou Li also multiple times facilitated online dialogues between the China-Russia think tank and Mr Glazyev and Russian representatives. Today I am really excited by the presence of the Minister.

In addition to the representatives who spoke yesterday for the Chinese part, there are also several new guests here. These are the professors from the Institute of International Relations of Renmin University of China: Professor Wang Yiwei – Vice Dean of the Academy for the Study of Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics of the New Era of Renmin University of China and Dr. An Zidong, Associate Professor of the School of Applied Economics of Renmin University of China.

We have a very busy day ahead of us today. In addition to the morning dialogue, in the afternoon we will visit the One Belt One Road Construction Promotion Center of the National Development and Reform Commission, to which officials attach great importance to meet and discuss specific issues with our friends from Russia. Today's forum is for limited attendance because yesterday there were many experts present who made wonderful speeches. Today I propose to move the limited attendance forum to 12:30, or maybe even to a little later time. The topic of values integration that we are discussing today is very important because future cooperation between China and Russia will ultimately be based on a greater understanding of values. Globalisation will also face more problems of mutual recognition and understanding in the future. That's why today's topic is also extremely important.

I was honored to give the opening speech. Now I would like to invite Prof. Glazyev, co-founder of the Chinese-Russian Economic Dialogue think tank, to give a speech, please!

Sergey Glazyev: Thank you! Dear Executive Dean Wang Wen, dear colleagues and friends! Let's continue today with the economic

dialogue, which was very impressive yesterday. Executive Dean Wang Wen and I also decided to submit to the relevant authorities of our countries an analytical report which concerns the bottlenecks of our cooperation and cooperation with the Eurasian Economic Union. We had a very fruitful discussion yesterday. Today we welcome the representative of the Russian Embassy, who is always part of our economic dialogue. We will discuss, I think, the topic of fundamental importance, being the integration of values.

As a factor in the formation of a new global economic model, we economists read a large number of books, especially the major economic theories, and evaluate their significance, as well as ways of organising economic cooperation and formulating a common development strategy. This is perhaps the biggest issue that affects our long-term economic relationship. Within the framework of economic theory, the main value is profit, and for this reason economic actors should fight for the best use of resources. However, this point of view has been disproved many times due to certain events. Yesterday we talked about the importance of a "value system" when we presented Sergey Dmitrievich Bodrunov's book *Noonomy*. With the development of technology and the shift to a new economic paradigm, it can be said that the economy is becoming less and less economic, while it is the non-economic value of regulation that is becoming increasingly important. In China, we confirm that China's experience is very successful in modern economic development, and this also confirms this idea. If we look at the resolutions of the last Congress of the Communist Party of China, including the current five-year plan, then the goals such as environmental protection, high quality of life, scientific and technological sovereignty, building a reasonably prosperous society on all fronts, etc. – these tasks reflect the growing importance of shared values, for all Chinese people, and for the whole world in the future. This means the formation of a new economic management model and business model.

Many procedural operations are now performed by artificial intelligence, providing us with many new opportunities to creatively realise our intrinsic value and offer non-economic goals for economic development. Russia has accumulated a wealth of experience that has allowed us to develop social consciousness and thinking about values.

This age-long experience of organising the national economy rests on gathering, integrating different ethnic groups, including non-Christian peoples, around common goals. After the socialist revolution we moved to an atheistic society where it was the moral code of socialism that set values and shattered many of the Christian values on which the Russian Empire had relied. It was then that our Patriarch Kirill said that although there was no God in Russia during the Soviet period, we lived according to God's commandments. Now, in the view of many of us, the church is rapidly regaining its importance in the public consciousness of people who go to church more often, but many do not practise the teachings. Patriarch Kirill says that God represents our common consciousness, but many people do not reckon with God's way, but stick to their consumerist notions to satisfy themselves. In economic cooperation, they also pursue purely commercial interests. Cooperation between the East and the West shows that the sense of values is very important for the economy. As far as Russian citizens are concerned, they tend to trust: we are very trusting people. For 30 years we trusted the West and believed that there was a country where there ruled the law, respecting international law and protecting privacy rights, many Russian businessmen moved their savings to foreign jurisdictions, but now Western politicians have imposed regional sanctions on Russian businesses. Of course, they are frustrated and realise that the Western value system is not as fundamental as they claim because politicians manipulate Western democracy. Western democracy is now discredited, including in Europe and the United States. It is in the economy that we see the outrageous violation of the property rights of Russian entrepreneurs, the unjustified freezing of their assets and the attempts to trace Russian property in order to seize it, which characterises Western society as a whole. All this suggests that we are witnessing the collapse of the Western value system and that cooperation with the West is becoming increasingly risky and uncertain.

Russian enterprises and business entities cross over to the East, as we said yesterday. Today, economic cooperation based on our common values cannot be organised in the long term unless we recognise the value of our partners and those shared values that can create our common cause. About twenty years ago, the World Russian People's Council established ethical standards for business, there are

10 guidelines that are based on the Orthodox tradition. The Council also defined some of the activities that are required of entrepreneurs. The Russian Empire used to mostly adhere to these principles, and now many Russian entrepreneurs also observe these principles. It is very important that Chinese companies also understand the motivation structure of Russian entrepreneurs and how to establish long-term cooperation with them.

In addition, it is very important for our entrepreneurial society and the country to understand the values of China, which are not yet very clear to the Russian social consciousness, and this is also very important for eliminating the "Chinaphobia". This is the tendency of some pro-Western media in Russia. To a large extent, we have not recovered from this sentiment yet. In order to build a shared future together, the heads of state of the two countries have defined a good strategic partnership for us. They have a very good understanding.

This open approach is based on mutual trust and common interests. It is important that the political cooperation of the heads of our states be supported by the cooperation of business circles. In the second part, I would like to ask Professor Anatoly Mikhailov to present our joint work, which is related to the issues of values. Not so long ago, Russian President Vladimir Putin issued a presidential decree "Concerning the Protection of Traditional Values". Thus, our traditional values are becoming more and more important, officially recognised. We also did a comparative analysis with the Asian value system, summarised the results and held a big academic conference in Beijing. People of different religions and countries in Asia have a common list of values that need to be discussed.

This topic is very interesting and important, and I think that after today's discussion we will be able to outline further steps in this area. Mr Mikhailov has a proposal for a broad public discussion on the values of Russia and China as they relate to the peoples of Asia, which we could hold within the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership. Thank you!

Wang Wen: Thank you, Mr Glazyev. We will now pass on to a special section of our discussion, which will be chaired by two of our colleagues from the Research Institute, Research Scientist Liu Ying, a committee member and director of the Collaborative Research

Division of the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China, and Shen Yujing, Junior Researcher at the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies of the Renmin University of China, as well as several young scientists from the research department who are eager to learn. We would like to invite researcher Liu Ying as a moderator.

Special section of the discussion 1:

The development of economic cooperation as a necessary condition for the progress of social space within the framework of the new world economic order

Moderator Liu Ying: We thank Executive Dean Wang Wen and Sergey Glazyev for their presentations. Let us proceed to discussion 1: The development of economic cooperation as a necessary condition for the progress of social space within the framework of the new world economic order.

I invite the first speaker, Mr Zhou Li, former Vice Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China!

Zhou Li: Dear Mr. Sergey Glazyev, Mr. Sergey Bodrunov, Mr. Wang Wen, dear friends from Russia and colleagues from China! I am very pleased that Mr. Glazyev led the Russian delegation to China and exchanged views with his colleagues from Chinese think tanks on strengthening China-Russian relations and China-Russian economic cooperation. I would like to take this opportunity to share my views and suggestions. Today's topic is the integration of values, which is ultimately an ideology. So, I would like to start with the general picture and then move on to economic cooperation.

First, the current development of China-Russian relations has aroused unprecedented interest worldwide. Never before have China, Russia and China-Russian relations come under such intense scrutiny from the world community, especially in the last year or so. It can be said that every day governments, media and think tanks around the world do not miss a single news item about China and Russia, about the relations between the two countries, and on this basis they compare, analyse and form forecasts for the future. This phenomenon

in itself shows that China and Russia, as two independent poles in the world, are not afraid and rebelled against the extreme repression of the US ruling authorities, clearly stand for multilateralism and democratization of international relations, move forward together with developing countries back to back, and it should be said that they have had and are having a profound impact on the reform of global governance and the formation of a new global political and economic order.

Second, China-Russian relations have been put to the test. Every year for the past three or four years, the heads of our two States have met and issued joint statements in which some provisions have been repeated and some have been supplemented. Last February, during President Vladimir Putin's visit to Beijing to attend the Winter Olympics, a joint statement by the two heads of state spoke specifically about the nature of China-Russian relations, areas of co-operation, tasks and goals. The point is to make it clear that "the new-type relationship between China and Russia goes beyond the Cold War model of military-political alliance relations; there is endless friendship between the two countries, there is no forbidden zone for cooperation between them, only enhanced strategic cooperation, which is not directed at third countries and does not depend on changes in third countries and the international situation." This statement, which I believe has been made in great detail so far, is a response to the great sowing of discord and dissension between China and Russia by the United States and Western countries. This shows that the friendship between our two countries is endless, there is no limited area for co-operation, and the strengthening of strategic co-operation is not aimed at third countries, nor is it affected by changes in third countries and the international situation.

This year, after his re-election as president, Xi Jinping chose Russia for his first visit, which was also exclusive, that is, direct, without visiting other countries. Everyone in China emphasises the special nature of the unique development of China-Russian relations, which has no analogue in the world. President V.V. Putin also praised and called it a model of bilateral relations. In addition to the visit and in-depth exchanges, a joint statement was also signed, emphasising that China and Russia regard each other as priority partners, always

respect each other and treat each other equally, becoming a model of great power relations today. Strengthening and deepening the comprehensive partnership and strategic interaction between China and Russia is a historic choice made by both sides on the basis of national conditions, in accordance with the fundamental interests of the two countries and their peoples, in line with the development trend of the times, and free from external influence.

The development of China-Russian relations, in fact, includes the Ukrainian issue, as the development of China-Russian relations cannot be separated from the Ukrainian issue. For more than a year, China has withstood enormous pressure from the West and determines its position and policy based on the essence of the matter itself. At the UN, in the UN Security Council, and in interaction with the rest of the world, countries of all sizes adhere to this principle on various occasions. China has always advocated promoting peace and negotiations, considering that the top priority is a ceasefire and war termination. At the end of February, the Chinese government published the "China Position Paper on the Political Settlement of the Ukrainian Crisis", which had a wide resonance in the world and was highly appreciated by the Russian side.

As for practical cooperation, China-Russian cooperation has not stopped due to the epidemic and US sanctions against China. Good results were achieved last year, with bilateral trade reaching \$190 billion, especially in energy, agriculture, finance, military, humanitarian and other fields. Cooperation in these areas has been expanded and further strengthened. All this suggests that China-Russian relations have withstood the tests of international "turbulence."

Third, there is an even greater challenge ahead. You ask why? Because there is no doubt now that the US power, and by US power I mean the US government led by the president plus both houses of Congress (Senate and the House of Representatives), together called the US power, have made "dual containment" of China and Russia the US foreign development strategy for a long period of time in the future. This dual containment will be long-term, complex, cruel and blood-drenched. It not only links the US, Russia and China, but also directly involves a wide range of countries in Europe, Asia and the

Arab world. This has had and will continue to have a profound impact on post-Cold War global strategic stability, on the international political and economic system and order, and above all on the reshaping of the world market share of such mass commodities as energy and food, on changes in traditional modes of trade and finance, and on the deployment and build-up of existing weapons and even nuclear forces.

The next 30 years will be a decisive period for China to achieve the great renewal of the Chinese nation, as well as for Russia to restore its position as a strong country. We have a very clear understanding of this. At the same time, we also need to carefully observe and study what the international community thinks, what dissatisfaction and expectations are experienced by a huge number of developing countries regarding the current situation caused by the US ruling power. How far can European countries go under US pressure. Based on this judgement, what should each of us do in China and Russia? And what should our countries do together? In any case, China and Russia should adopt "anti-dualcontainment" policies and actions. We cannot be defeated, we cannot be overthrown, we must dare to fight and to be good at fighting because our cause is righteous and bright. It is for this reason that President Xi Jinping also emphasised during his visit to Russia that strengthening and developing China-Russia relations is a strategic choice made by China on the basis of its own fundamental interests and the general trend of world development, and that the overall direction of strengthening China-Russia strategic cooperation is unwavering.

In other words, in fact, we have noticed that both in China and in Russia there are different opinions about the development of China-Russian relations. While the leadership of the central government and the views of the dignitaries of the two countries coincide, the views of the people do not fully coincide. Many people think that Russia is a big country, our neighbour, and that we should have good relations with it. In their eyes, however, this "relationship" is limited to "good neighbourliness and friendship". They talk only about "good neighbourliness and friendship", only about bilateral trade and enterprises, not about strategic cooperation. In fact, it is replaced by "good neighbourliness and friendship" to cover up views about China-

Russian strategic cooperation. I believe that this viewpoint is dangerous and that we, as representatives of Russian and Chinese think tanks, should and must actively promote that Russian-Chinese relations include two aspects, one of which is good neighbourliness and friendship, which is beyond doubt; the other is strategic cooperation, and strategic cooperation has even a slightly higher weight. Because without international strategic cooperation, without confronting hegemony and power politics, without democratisation of international life, this good neighbourliness will not go far or deep enough.

Fourth, we must focus on building an international united front against hegemony. The various measures taken by the US ruling authorities against the trend of human society will inevitably meet the resistance of people all over the world and will eventually fail completely. We see that France and Germany in Europe are not happy with the United States, they are in a position where they want to get rid of it, but they cannot, and despite their resistance, in their hearts they still crave strategic autonomy. In Asia, India and ASEAN have expressed their unwillingness to see serious conflicts between the US, Russia and China, while Southeast Asian countries do not want to tolerate the intensification of the US "Indo-Pacific Strategy" and do not want outside forces to interfere with peace and problems in the region. Latin America has seen a resurgence of leftist movements in the last few years, leftist forces have come to power with popular support in several countries, and by the beginning of this year leftist countries in Latin America accounted for 90 per cent of the total population of the region. The revival of leftist forces in Latin America continued the tradition of resistance to American hegemony. Traditionally opposed to Western interventionism and hegemony, African countries have taken a relatively neutral stance on the Russia-Ukraine conflict, advocating a resolution of the crisis through dialogue. We also note that a number of African countries have unequivocally rejected US and Western proposals calling for condemnation and sanctions against Russia and abstained from voting on the issue. I believe that all of this is a good basis for us to build a united international front against hegemony. China and Russia should make serious plans in these two aspects and work together back to back.

Fifth, we should seriously and fully implement the 8 key areas of China-Russian cooperation. This time, President Xi Jinping and President Vladimir V. Putin signed an agreement on 8 key aspects of China-Russian economic cooperation, starting with the expansion of trade scale to 2030, focusing on trade scale to improve finance, connectivity, energy cooperation, large-tonnage production (metallurgical, chemical and fertiliser products), technological innovation, industrial cooperation for quality improvement and modernisation, agriculture, etc. I think that all departments of the governments of our two countries should make efforts to eliminate any kind of interference. We eliminate both external and internal interference. We need to enhance consultation and coordination, follow up on various specific measures and strengthen cooperation in the above-mentioned areas and achieve practical results as an integral part of countering U.S. dual containment of China and Russia.

Sixth, in the long term, China and Russia should team up to build a community of economic development, which is the long-term direction of China-Russian cooperation. You ask why? China and Russia are connected by overland transport with obvious geographical advantages and are relatively safe and secure in the future overall situation. Russia has a lot of energy and resources, China has relatively strong capital and technology, the two countries have strong economic complementarity, we should further liberate our minds, shouldn't we take another big step forward from now on, that is, on the basis of deepening trade relations, establish industrial production cooperation between the two countries. Open more markets to each other and explore new points of sustainable economic growth. These 8 key areas are only for the period up to 2030, and if you pay attention, the first one is trade. In fact, it's mostly about scaling up trade. What do we need to do to solve the problem of trade expansion? To address various bottlenecks such as port connectivity – transport – infrastructure construction – finance – local currency settlements – scientific and technological innovation etc., it is such a continuous process that the first key area defines the other seven key areas. All this would take place before 2030.

And what will happen after 2030? We, as members of the academic community and think tanks, believe that in the long term, it may be a

way out for China and Russia to engage in regional economic cooperation and integration, because combined with what I just said, the dual containment of China and Russia by the United States is long-term and for decades to come. We have each had our own challenges and goals over the past few decades. China needs to achieve a great renaissance of the Chinese nation, and Russia needs to take a truly powerful position as a power in the world. What will that path be in the next 30-40 years? I believe that efforts should be focused primarily on strengthening the infrastructure construction of the two governments in energy, manufacturing, agriculture, transport, construction materials and digital industries. In this area of infrastructure construction, the integrated industrial chain and the midstream and downstream supply chain should be put into action, the government should manage the formation and improvement of the industrial chain and supply chain to conduct operational research, guidance and promotion. It's not about the government doing it directly, it's about the two governments having a plan that has a guiding role, a driving role, a planning role. This also includes specific trends in investment and financing, location of inputs, currency and credit settlement, freight capacity guarantees, strengthening of anti-monopoly and competition policies, provision of visa guarantees for design and construction personnel of the two countries, etc. minimum principles should include this.

Finally, Mr. Glazyev has just said that we still need to promptly propose a roadmap and timetable for connection to strengthen the link between the One Belt One Road construction and the Eurasian Economic Union. We had four or five years. Since 2015, we have signed an agreement between One Belt One Road and the Eurasian Economic Union. Seven or eight years have passed. What are the results? Where's the link? Apparently, there's no link. Every year I repeat what I said the previous year. Everyone knows it's important, but what to start with and what to cut short? Where to start first of all, because the Eurasian Economic Union is not just China and Russia, the Eurasian Economic Union includes six or seven countries. How to determine that? I think it is time to unite the voices of Central Asian countries and launch some specific and strategically significant projects, such as focusing on building the railway network, road

network and communication network of Russia, China and Central Asian countries. It is not that there is no foundation at present, but we should link them together to coordinate the One Belt One Road and the Eurasian Economic Union, it is of special significance to promote the long-term and stable development of trade in goods between the two sides in the region where the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is located, to form a strong industrial chain and supply chain. Thank you all!

Moderator Liu Ying: Special thanks to Minister Zhou for his report. In fact, you have clarified and defined China-Russian relations for all of us here, especially over the past year. Some people's thoughts can't be so unified. You have proposed six aspects of positioning and orienting China-Russian relations from strategic, macro, medium and micro perspectives, including construction drawings, planning maps and roadmaps, I would like to share my learning experience.

First, China-Russian relations should improve the system of global governance.

Second, China-Russian relations are a model of great power relations.

Third, the impact of the dual containment of China and Russia by the United States and the West on the world. We need to resist its dual containment by not only daring to fight, but also daring to win. You mentioned that the strategic partnership between China and Russia is not only good neighbourliness and friendship, but also strategic cooperation, which we haven't really focused on.

Fourth, it is important to create a united front against hegemony, especially in Latin America, where, as Lula's recent visit showed, 60-70% of the population are actually leftists.

Fifth, we need to comprehensively implement the eight key areas of China-Russian cooperation. We realise that from agriculture to industry, from logistics to finance, from trade to investment, this is one-sided thinking. Your contributions enable us to promote China-Russian cooperation from a systematic, holistic, comprehensive and strategic perspective. Moreover, from a long-term strategic perspective, especially when the global production chain, supply chain and value chain change, how China and Russia can strengthen

complementary advantages by taking advantage of our strong economic complementarity, including in various areas of finance, to consider the challenges from a long-term perspective, we need comprehensive planning to be accompanied by construction plans and roadmaps, not just paperwork. Many thanks to Minister Zhou for speaking.

Next, I would like to invite Professor Valery Kryukov, member of the Presidium of the All-Russian Economic Association, member of the Presidium of the International Union of Economists, Director of the Institute of Economics and Organisation of Industrial Production of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences. You are welcome!

Valery Kryukov: Good morning, everyone! I am honored to have the opportunity to meet my Chinese colleagues who came to the meeting despite the fact that it is Saturday. I am very grateful that you also took the time to discuss today's topic with us. Thank you for your support and your spirit to fight and win. We have a very tight schedule. Mr. Glazyev talked about the importance of values, while Mr. Zhou Li covered about the importance of our domestic and foreign policies. I am not only a member of the All-Russian Economic Organisation, but also a representative of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. I deal with issues of Russia's spatial economic development. We aim to take a value-based approach to analysing and considering the direction of economic activity. I fully agree with Minister Zhou Li. The basis for the development of sustainable bilateral relations is our strategic cooperation, which also encompasses the framework you mentioned. This kind of strategic cooperation cannot be achieved without mutual trust. The goal we are talking about is not so much the creation of supply chains, but the creation of value-oriented cooperation chains, including the upper, middle and lower levels of the state hierarchy, as well as science and technology, modern education and, ultimately, the creation of new human potential. Only relying on them, we can implement our plans.

What, for example, should not be done in Russian-Chinese relations? If we are consistent advocates of a values-based approach, we should not seek only economic gain for one party at the expense of the interests of the other party.

There is a very striking example from this area. A private Russian bank set up a leasing company, which in turn organised a large project to set up a well drilling company and ordered dozens of drilling rigs from China, originally built at URALMASH (Ural Machine Building Plant), which for many years was the leading heavy industry manufacturer in our country. For example, this plant produced more than 360 drilling machines annually until 1990. In the 00s, production of drilling rigs dropped to 30 units. The reasons include, among others, the transfer of the production of these machines to China. The main criterion is lower price and support measures under China's export development policy. It is clear that such a decrease in production could not but affect the social problems of the city where these drilling machines and their components are manufactured in Russia (Ekaterinburg).

What do we have in the end? Divergence of economic interests between the two countries – each country pursues its current economic benefit. This involves two major players, Russia and China on the one part, and our financial and industrial sector on the other.

What could we do together while focusing on a value-based approach? Discuss the possibility of integrating the efforts of Russian and Chinese companies in the development of drilling equipment production, solving scientific and technological problems in this field. Obviously, a mutually beneficial value-oriented solution can be found during negotiations in Beijing or Moscow. This approach would allow the Ural Machine Building Plant to modernise faster, based on modern approaches and Chinese experience in implementing flexible solutions in the management of multinational companies. It's in our mutual interest. Drilling the modern wells with the length of the horizontal part of the borehole of almost 20 kilometres can be compared to the task of launching satellites to distant galaxies. This is exactly what Minister Zhou Li was talking about.

It is important that we recognize the challenges, shape and coordinate the specific steps and opportunities that will best meet the development goals we seek to end US hegemony. This is important in itself, but it is more important to contribute to the social challenges that our countries face. The solution to these problems depends to a large extent on the creation of high-tech jobs. I believe that this is

one of the most important tasks, which is based on the creation of trans-regional value chains. Examples are not only supply chains, but also energy, petrochemicals, new construction materials, agriculture, biochemistry, etc. mentioned by Mr Zhou Li.

Moving in this direction involves joint planning based on an integrated collaborative model to achieve a multiplier effect. I fully agree with Minister Zhou Li's suggestion that we need a road map and we should develop one.

The One Belt One Road super project is worthy of our common attention and development, on cooperation in this area. As a Siberian, I cannot help but express surprise that a significant part of the pilot transport projects within its framework bypass Siberia and are not part of the priority projects promoted by China. For now, Siberia is out of its priorities. The One Belt One Road program is not aimed at implementing joint strategic projects in Siberia. All of them are passing through Kazakhstan so far. I think it is important to follow a project-orientated approach. It is important that the Chinese people, Chinese culture, its system, its wisdom, its dynamics are present in our cooperation. It is within this framework that we can win and achieve those high goals that are presented by our leaders and are focused on creating decent living conditions and activities for our peoples.

Thank you!

Moderator Liu Ying: Thank you very much for your wonderful presentation, Mr Valery Kryukov. You've made some very important points. Whether it is a comprehensive strategic partnership between China and Russia or our back-to-back, side-by-side, heart-to-heart cooperation. We need high-quality cooperation, high-level cooperation and even high-tech cooperation. These aspects are indeed in line with the bilateral relationship between China and Russia. We all aspire to high-quality development and high-level openness to the outside world, which may require us to provide special assistance to implementation from the system, from the law, and from all aspects of the strategic level. I believe that both China and Russia do have leading advantages in the production of advanced high-end equipment and in information technology. There is no doubt that we do have that potential, including opportunities for development. Both China and Russia have this potential. We cannot

rely on any country, including the United States and the West. Over the past year or so, we have seen that the sanctions imposed by the United States and Europe on China and Russia have had a counter-sanctions effect. Whether its their high inflation, high debt, high risk or low status quo, they reap what they sow as we see. How can we strengthen China-Russian cooperation in the long-term strategic perspective? Minister Zhou had just mentioned that the United States and Europe have a dual containment strategy towards China. How can we replicate it and facilitate its realisation from the macro level to the micro level?

Let us now welcome Xu Xinquan, chairman of New Order Group, member of the International Academy of Telecommunications, former advisor to President Putin's office on "Internet+China", former vice president of Huawei, founder of Honor Mobile, former vice president of Jingdong Mall and strategic advisor to China Railway Group. You are welcome!

Xu Xinquan: Dear colleagues, we continue to discuss values, and I agree with Mr Zhou Li and Mr Glazyev, who have analysed the prospects for our cooperation from a macro and micro perspective. I want to have a discussion from a corporate point of view, because you can see how the whole world order is changing and what international trends are from your point of view. Yesterday I met a friend of mine. We studied together in Saint Petersburg. That was in the 1990s. Back at that time, the city was still called Leningrad, but now it has become Saint Petersburg again. I have seen huge changes on both sides over the last 30 years, including the colour of our flag becoming redder.

The world has entered a period of instability and upheaval, and the theme of my report is "A Century of Unprecedented Change". What role does Chinese culture play in this process? Of course, you also have some understanding of Chinese culture. What is our psychology? What kind of psychology do you want to use to collaborate with us? What should we do on the way to the revival of Russia and China? With what project and what approach will we be able to achieve our goals?

I would like to briefly introduce myself. I first went to Moscow in 1989, 30 years ago. Two years later, the Soviet Union collapsed. Since then, I have been studying and living in Russia for 18 consecutive

years. I also worked at Huawei in Moscow. I am the first Huawei employee in Moscow, and we have helped Huawei in expanding their overseas business. Our contract was signed with the Russian side in the amount of 38 US dollars. To date, Huawei's overseas contracts have reached 800 billion US dollars, but the first step towards reaching these 800 billion US dollars had been taken by us. During my years in Russia, I did other work at Huawei and later actively helped support cross-border e-commerce. I have dealt with many prominent Russian entrepreneurs and have been in close contact with Russian society, and I have had to call on them for cooperation where coordination was required. I am the only foreign member of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, and this position gives us the opportunity to participate more actively in the life of Russian society. I would like to discuss with you my personal views and opinions on how we will develop in the future, what I predict and what I expect from the future.

This change chart is largely taken from the World Bridge magazine's change chart, which shows changes in the strength comparison of major countries around the world. This cycle is relatively long, and it's mostly changes between 1,400 years. China is constantly improving its power, occupying a leading position in power comparison. Over the past 200 years, Columbus discovered the New World of America and turned it into a global village. In the last century and more than a decade, we have lagged behind for a long time because we have not kept up with the rapid pace of the global first and second industrial revolutions. Since the Third Industrial Revolution, we have been catching up fast. In the foreseeable future, we will see that, according to Glazyev's theory, in 20-60 years we will have completely new forces and we will catch up, including with the development of new technologies and digital technologies, this will fundamentally change the world, including changes in productivity and production relations between people, which will lead to significant changes in global relations. On the one hand, such a change is an economic change. As Glazyev said, it turns out that the only goal of our economic activity is the main force. In the future, our economic activities will be based on a people-centred economy to enhance the well-being of all humanity. That's our ultimate goal. We

have these expectations for the next 30 years, and we will achieve that goal. Unfortunately, we have witnessed some new forms of confrontation and antagonism, namely the trend and signs of a new Cold War, especially between the East and the West. In the West, the source of their thinking and ideology is Jerusalem, the source of religion, while their way of thinking is also Jewish. Further east are the Orthodox and Christian religions, although there are many religious schools in China. China is a multi-religious country and we have three religions at the same time, mainly Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism.

The Confucian school, from an academic point of view, cannot be considered a religion. All "religions" are theistic. There is no single God. Buddhism advocates self-cultivation, as well as Taoism. Everyone who believes in religion must find the purpose they are pursuing through self-improvement. This is not Confucianism, Confucius or Meng-tzu. Thus, in the consciousness of Chinese tradition, the root of our culture allows us to create other (religions). We are a unity of three religions. In Chinese culture, Confucianism is used to rule the country and coordinate relations between people; Buddhism advocates the coordination of relationships within people; Taoism coordinates the relationship between people and things through nature, that is, through human nature. The origin of Taoism is Lao Tzu, and as a kid I was just wondering why we have three religious schools and not two or more? I have found that it is these three religions that reflect our hearts and psyches. People subconsciously distinguish black and white, and they have their own first idea of whether or not something tastes good. Our current quantum computing is also based on the idea of trilateration or triangulation to the idea of triangulation there is research at Moscow University, and we do have common cultural roots. We must continue the ancient traditions, so it is very important to carry on and pass them on. We are not black and white, but we want to find the right middle ground. The problem of negotiating or resolving the Russian-Ukrainian crisis also fully demonstrates this.

I fully agree with the policy mentioned by Mr Zhou Li that we would like to see a fairer international order. Is it "virtuous rule", "the

right way" or "the principle of ruling by force and fear", I would like to see a fairer way. That's my personal opinion.

In terms of the geopolitical relationship between the East and the West, the traditional confrontation between maritime and continental forces, China belongs to the continental ones, according to the Anglo-Saxons, they have always held the idea among their plans that they should acquire more, maximise their position and hegemony, take measures to ensure that more than 70% of the countries connected with the world territory, especially the continental countries, lose the initiative or lose their dominance. Being a land power, in our relationships we pay more attention to infrastructure development, including building relevant roads, laying the railways and building the ports, mainly to achieve the connection between the "One Belt –One Road" and Eurasian partners.

Any major world power hopes to establish a more just international order and to establish a multipolar world so as to realize the renaissance of China and Russia. It is a challenge that we face together and a challenge that all countries face. On the road to Russia's revival, the challenge is reindustrialisation. I would like to remind you about AICT, as I mentioned yesterday, AICT is the triangle of AI (artificial intelligence), microelectronics and information technology, which is a very important point and the foundation on which we will build a modern, digital nation. If we don't want to be isolated from the modern digital world, we will try to achieve that, that's the basis. Over the past five years, China has spent about 280 billion US dollars on the development of microelectronics, including the development of chip manufacturing technology. Earlier, 95% of our chips used to have strong external dependence, but now the external dependence of chips has decreased by 75%, and soon we will reach 50% external dependence. We need to get rid of the phenomenon of dependence on Western microchips as soon as possible, because the volume of the world microelectronics market has reached 600 billion US dollars, China accounts for almost half. At the same time, we have a large share of imports. In terms of microelectronics, especially in terms of microchips, it's very important for us. From Russia's perspective, Russia accounts for only 0.1% of global production, including drilling rigs and remote drilling

rigs. In fact, they are all controlled by chips. These are high-precision and CNC technologies that require microelectronics support. This is an important basis for industry and industrial development. I urge you to keep this in mind when formulating microeconomic policy and consider the importance of microelectronics in revitalising our industry. When I was studying at Bauman University, I had already learnt that artificial intelligence or CNC – technology is a promising technology for our future. When I was in school, it was the second generation of artificial intelligence or CNC technology, and now it is the third generation of technology. Both Russia and China have long-term development experience in this area, and we should learn from each other. As everyone knows, due to the objective environment and conditions, Huawei has significantly reduced its staff and cut its business in Russia. But we see that academic and R&D cooperation is still ongoing. I saw that Saint Petersburg University is a leading university, especially in the field of mathematics. Private companies, including Huawei, are also ramping up. We are in the Sokol Industrial Park, where I was the first director of the Huawei R&D Centre, and we know the potential we have; the specialists, especially the Russian ones, are very competent. Yesterday we mentioned that higher education in Russia is very strong, and we have strong support from think tanks and a strong tradition of cooperation that have laid a solid intellectual foundation for our further development of cooperation.

One last thing I'd like to draw your attention to: what exactly are we doing? After the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, we are still in some confusion, including in matters of doing business and cooperation between companies, and it is only a matter of time before this problem is resolved. Yesterday we mentioned the golden age of cooperation. In the 1960s, Japanese companies also established a tripartite mechanism to support exports, enterprises and relevant countries such as Japan in implementing cooperation. They created a triangular model that allowed their industries to penetrate various corners of the world. Therefore, our cooperation can relate to the Japanese Mitsui model. We can use the Mitsui model to allow Russian companies to enter the Chinese market and allow Chinese companies to enter the Russian market to help each other because they understand the market situation well and increase mutual

penetration. From the point of view of all parties, we also create a comfortable environment for them at both macro and micro levels by inducing more favourable feelings towards each other. We have to come to a consensus. While we have many differences, only by finding common ground while maintaining our differences can we work together to establish a new order.

Moderator Liu Ying: Many thanks to Mr. Xu for his wonderful presentation on the prospects for a new building of the future world order, and how One Belt One Road and the Eurasian Economic Union can be a practical cooperation. We also look forward to seeing whether China-Russian cooperation can create a new form of human civilisation. From this point of view, we will strengthen practical cooperation. While it is true that humanity is entering a period of rapid change in the world, we are also facing huge opportunities for digital transformation, including artificial intelligence, and Russian-Chinese cooperation can change the technological and organisational foundations we have had in the past, and even update our economic theories. Yesterday, Mr Bodrunov also released his major paper, Noonomy.

Our next guest is Professor Vladimir Lvovich Kvint, Head of the Department of Economic and Financial Strategy at the Moscow School of Economics of Lomonosov Moscow State University, member of the Board of the All-Russian Economic Organisation, member of the Presidium of the International Union of Economists, foreign member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Economics.

Vladimir Kvint: Dear colleagues and friends, I am very grateful to the moderators of this forum for organising our first visit after three years of pandemic. We are representatives of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Free Economic Society of Russia, the International Union of Economists, but my main place of work is Lomonosov Moscow State University, and I am a representative of two structural units of MSU: the Department of Economic and Financial Strategy of the Moscow School of Economics of Lomonosov Moscow State University for the last 16 years and the Centre for Strategic Research of the Institute for Mathematical Studies of Complex Systems of MSU. I must say that our faculty, the Moscow School of Economics, is of great interest to the students of many Chinese universities, and that Chinese professors pay due attention to us. Since 2021, we have

established two parallel groups of approximately 35-40 students, one in Russian and the other in English, both with many students from China. According to our curriculum, currently 38 Chinese students have completed the first year of the Master's programme, learning the theory and methodology of strategy development. We use part-time and distance learning. Unfortunately, the vast majority of our teachers do not speak Chinese, but there are teachers who speak and teach in Chinese. At the same time, there are 35 students from China in the second year of the Master's programme who have already had a year's study experience. Why do students from China come to study with us? Because the heart of our teaching is strategy theory and strategy methodology. Strategy methodology is a discipline of worldwide interest and all our students and research departments study strategy theory and strategy methodology. More than 250 foreign universities outside Russia use monographs and textbooks written by teachers and researchers of our department. One of my books (*The Concept of Strategizing*) has also been translated and published in China. This book is a textbook in many American, British and European universities, as well as in Canada and Australia. Thanks to this, many international students from China come to MSU to study and intern with us.

When we talk about new trends and approaches to understanding global development, we mean identifying and capitalising on new strategic opportunities. I have just listened to the wonderful speeches of S.D. Bodrunov and S.Y. Glazyev, and my research is also related to the directions they articulated. I want to emphasise that my monograph, which has already been published in China, talks about methods and forms of strategizing, especially in times of significant social transformation.

The theme of our meeting today is to deepen our understanding of shared strategic values. From the moment we tried to understand the role of a personalized society and values in the entire period of social transformation, just when we began to formulate the entire plan or strategy for social development, we began to conduct this kind of training. In the process of creating a system for teaching strategy theory and strategy methodology, we explored their philosophical roots, primarily in the realms of ontology, Confucianism, and

existentialism. All strategic theories should include a study of Sun Tzu's system of thought. Of course, we are thoroughly studying both Confucianism and Sun Tzu's teachings at MSU and are gradually learning and teaching how to realise some of our national, regional and personal interests by reflecting them in practical strategies.

The basis for the success of these strategies are people, strategic leaders and people-oriented strategies, that is, strategies for social transformation in accordance with the interests of the population should be the essence of any strategy. The focus and priority in the development of any strategy is to identify competitive advantages. If competitive advantages are not identified and realised, there will be no effective implementation of strategic priorities. When we develop an overall strategy, we must consider its social implications and take into account those aspects that enhance people's well-being. We must realize not only their material, but also moral and intellectual values. It is the development of human intelligence, including emotional development, human ecology and the natural environment. All of these are important components and elements of our understanding of strategy processes, national strategic priorities.

It is always important to identify which key points we can realise, in which key areas we have a competitive advantage. If the key points you implement or define are not in line with the development vector of your company/enterprise/region or the competitive advantages you possess, the key areas will be implemented ineffectively. When priorities, strategic advantages are identified, this is when the strategic objectives are finalised.

Yesterday we talked about the growing competition in the global market space and the transition from a unipolar to a multipolar world. All of the speakers yesterday touched on this topic in one way or another. We must pay attention to various factors related to the strategic interaction between Russia and China, including in the global market space. We must use the advantages that the market gives.

What do we need to do first? First, to identify areas and spheres of activity in which we have competitive advantages, benefiting or profiting from projects in these areas. It is important to explore and understand the level of technological sovereignty. This largely depends on the academic system and on the direction of the

education system development. There is a whole chain from the beginning of a person's training to their entry into the field of production. We should support those research areas that have strong research potential. They will also have sufficient influence on the development of professional talents, forming new own scientific and technological advantages. We have high expectations for current students. Our department at Moscow University teaches 36 disciplines that cover the methodology of strategy, including financial strategy, investment strategy, strategy of technological sovereignty and development of human potential and strategic leadership, the use of various mathematical methods in the processes of strategy development and implementation. Our teachers are the authors of individual and collective monographs on relevant topics, and these books are in great demand in the world. They have already been translated and published in 15 countries. Some of our books are devoted to the strategy of developing human resources, especially in the Far East region of Russia, to the formation of strategic competitive advantages there.

What is the Far East? What is the concept of development of the Far East? The Far East shares a 2,000-kilometre common border with China. China has a good labour potential. All we need to do is to develop mutually beneficial and mutually acceptable cooperation strategies. Since the entire Siberian and Far Eastern region is larger than the United States and Canada, we have great strategic advantages and potential for effective cooperation. I invite all of our symposium participants to attend MSU, and we will give you the opportunity to speak to our students and faculty. We are very interested in interacting with the Chinese intellectual community. The first wave of students from China have already come to us and are undergoing training. I hope that we will continue to develop this area of cooperation. Thank you for your attention!

Moderator Liu Ying: Many thanks to Professor Vladimir Kvint for his wonderful presentation. This morning's topic is "Integration of Values". Whether it is a speciality in strategy or in finance, it is a popular speciality not only in Russia or China, but all over the world. You are also strategists and financiers. We should introduce strategic thinking and financial thinking in the cooperation between China and

Russia in various fields of economy and finance. I also agree with what Mr Bodrunov said in the book Noonomy presented yesterday, which is that it has just been stressed that the focus should be on people rather than on the goal of profit maximisation, which is particularly emphasised in traditional economics. We need to focus more on community impact and improving the wellbeing of all people. The integration of these values can become a consensus that we should reach. In the age of artificial intelligence and the digital economy, we certainly need theoretical innovation, especially in terms of conceptual innovation and value integration. The digital economy itself has the characteristics of a free economy as well as the characteristics of a sharing economy that enhances the welfare of all people. The original focus on private property rights in so-called neoclassical economics requires us to continue to explore whether we can improve the general welfare of all people in all aspects of property rights, technology, and sovereignty.

Let's leave a few minutes for free discussion. All experts here are invited to participate, including colleagues from the research department who have questions that they hope to ask (which may be asked). To improve our interaction.

Otherwise, for saving time, we will move on to the next round of the forum on the topic of "A Community of Shared Future: Socio-Geo-Economic, Cultural and Humanitarian Aspects of International Integration". The moderator is Mr Shen Yujing, Junior Researcher, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China.

Special section of the discussion 2:

The concept of "A Community of Shared Future: Socio-Geo-Economic, Cultural and Humanitarian Aspects of International Integration"

Moderator Shen Yujing: Thank you, Mr Liu! We now turn to the second morning closed session, which will be devoted to the topic of "A Community of Shared Future: Socio-Geo-Economic, Cultural and Humanitarian Aspects of International Integration". In previous discussions, experts attending the meeting also discussed that real estate cooperation between China and Russia, including economic

and trade cooperation, investment cooperation and infrastructure cooperation, cannot do without the integration of concepts, ideas and thinking. In the context of the topical issues of time, history, peace and people, the concept of "A Community of Shared Future for Mankind", proposed by President Xi Jinping ten years ago, presents us with a worldview and methodology. In 2013, General Secretary Xi Jinping also first proposed the concept during his visit to Russia. This year also marks the tenth anniversary of the concept. This forum is dedicated to this theory, and translation of the theory into practice. I hope that all experts will speak freely during the discussion.

First of all, I would like to invite Mr. Liu Zhiqin, Senior Researcher, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China, to share his opinion.

Liu Zhiqin: Thank you, honored guests and leaders, and special thanks to the backstage interpreter who did a very good job, spoke very fluently and smoothly.

Today's topic is very important, especially the integration of values. Our sub-theme is now A Community of Shared Future for Mankind. In fact, A Community of Shared Future for Mankind is another manifestation of the integration of values. Here I would like to ask questions without going into more academic axioms and grand theories.

Are there any conflicts in the value system? Yes. Is the conflict of values a conflict of water and fire? Who is water and who is fire in the reality of our values? Without clarity on this issue, integrating values can create significant contradictions, delays or difficulties. According to my personal analysis, the reason why we always talk about Chinese oriental wisdom, the United States and the West nowadays is because the United States and the West are grouped together, and it is a different value system. The values of the East and the West must be fundamentally different. Is this fundamental difference a matter of conflict between fire and water? There is no need to avoid discussing value systems when it comes to China's values, such as the "value of peace" and "mutually profitable development", there is no question here, but in the United States and in the West, U.S. political quarters understand Chinese values very narrowly as the rule of the Chinese Communist Party and the government of the state. In any case, they don't accept such a concept. This concept is fully demonstrated

among the 1.4 billion people. This is a successful experience and model, but it is absolutely unacceptable in the eyes of the United States and the West. This is what is causing unease towards China in American and Western political quarters.

I read a book on the subject of democracy in the United States written by a former Secretary of State for Security Assistance. When the United States look at any country, whether newly built or all countries in a row, they are guided by two principles. The first principle is whether the country is led by the Communist Party. He made it clear that as long as it is run by the Communist Party, it is a different frontier and cannot have the same value as the United States; The second principle is what is the so-called government model of elections, he said they evaluate countries on these two principles. Judging from this, it is clear that the hostility towards China has not changed for decades, not just in the last ten or five years. This kind of conflict of values is actually a serious test for us, while it is also the biggest challenge to the Community of Shared Future for Mankind. A Community of Shared Future for Mankind is about different people living in the same settlement with different values. When they live under the same roof, a conflict is inevitable. Conflict can be inevitable, sometimes violent and sometimes restrained, sometimes obvious and sometimes unexpected. How we accept this distinction is critical for all of us.

I was particularly surprised by Mr Glazyev's comment that among values, many people in Russia are "Chinaphobic" because I thought the US and the West were "Chinaphobic", how can Russia be "Chinaphobic"? Since I personally believe that the fear of China is a false statement. How can China pose a threat to other countries? For centuries, China has not invaded any country or taken a single piece of land from other countries. We have acted with military, economic and political restraint and in strict accordance with the boundaries we have set for ourselves. This "Chinaphobia" is misunderstood, misinterpreted and even reinforced in many countries because China, firstly, is not aggressive; secondly, it does not have any hegemony; thirdly, it is always equality. In many cases, China seeks development in the world through compromise. Even so, sentiments of "Chinaphobia" have emerged in many countries. In fact, this mood

can be lessened or even completely eliminated in a variety of ways. Since China has historically been a poor country, it has often been oppressed by many surrounding countries. But you can ask the Chinese: who are you afraid of? But China won't be able to tell who it's afraid of. China has been harassed many times, but it has not said it is afraid of Russia, the United States or anyone else. Instead, it restrained itself in its words and actions, probably due to the education that Confucianism and Confucius had given it for thousands of years: "I do not oppress others or fear threats from others". These are the values to which we adhere. Among the values, we must first highlight and explain how to solve the water and fire problem. I have written before that China is water and the United States are fire, and that there is always a constant exchange, conflict and integration between the two sides.

On the other hand, China has always had a lot to learn from Russia in its growth and development over the past 100 years. Prior to reformation and opening up, China learned how to develop its industrialisation from the experience of the former Soviet Union. China has learnt from the industrialisation process of the former Soviet Union, but China did not go down the path of Soviet-style industrialisation, but instead followed China's own path of industrialisation. In the early 1990s, after the formation of Russia, China paid attention to how Russia behaved with the West during the period of its formation. This is due to the fact that Russia began to westernise and move closer to the West after gaining independence. As Glazyev said earlier, Russia admired Western values, morality and the rule of law. Russia participated in the G8. Do you know how much your participation in the G8 has hit China and affected people? Then Russia completely sided with the West and as a result was expelled by the West from the G8 two or three years later. It was a clash of the values of water and fire that ultimately did not lead to equilibrium.

In these ten years (in the lost decade and the process of Westernisation), Russia has learned another lesson from China's experience. China cannot westernise, cannot follow the values of the United States and the West, and must maintain its own independence and characteristics of development. That is why we have learned lessons not only from the industrialisation of the former Soviet

Union, but also from China's own industrialisation. We have not gone down the path of westernisation, we have gone down our own path. This is the reason for our great achievements over the past decades. I hope that there will be more exchanges in the future, because yesterday in Bodrunov's book there was a point that many people did not pay attention to, but it is very important: when financial capital and a quasi-need collide, the social consequences are extremely serious, and a large section of his book is devoted to this topic. He specifically mentioned quasi-need. Quasi-need is very important to our values, our Community of Shared Future for Mankind and mutual cooperation. The author also mentioned the "corrosive action" of financial capital. Many of the economic problems we currently face are problems of "pseudo-consumption", "pseudo-prosperity" and "pseudo-development". How can these problems be solved? What is the impact on China of these so-called false theories and lines, including those put forward by the West? China should firmly follow its own path of development. Only if China firmly follows its own path of development, without bowing to the West or blindly bowing to any of its friends, can we maintain our independence and ensure healthy and sustainable development.

There's a lot to say, but that's where I'll stop. Thank you all!

Sergey Glazyev: May I add something? Prof. Liu's "Chinaphobia" and the "Chinaphobia" I mentioned refer to the pro-American media. You know, in the 1990s, the United States had a significant impact on Russia. At that time, mainstream newspapers as well as television stations influenced public opinion. These mainstream media disseminated the order of the United States, its attitude and public opinion towards China, because at that time this public opinion had just formed after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Awareness of the threat from China reached such a level in the 1990s that some of the officials in our government approached the United States with a proposal that the Americans use submarines to patrol our waters in the Far East. Unfortunately, this "Chinaphobia" promoted by the US still exists. Therefore, it is important that China's value system of peacefulness and friendship, as well as President Xi Jinping's concept of a "Community of Shared Future for Mankind," be more actively promoted in Russia, as Russia still has little understanding of China's

cultural traditions. It is necessary to vigorously promote and reveal the essence of Chinese traditional culture, strengthen our cooperation and friendship not only at the level of professionals.

Moderator Shen Yujing: Thank you, Professor Liu and Mr. Glazyev, for this discussion. Indeed, in the era of the digital economy, we also need to be wary of the penetration of American and Western thinking into China, including Russia. Chinese values are very integrated and inclusive. General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed to reflect our pursuit of the common value of all mankind from a higher perspective. This common value of all mankind may not be China or Russia, but people all over the world, including the United States and the West. The common value of all mankind is our desire for peace, development, honesty, justice, democracy and freedom.

Next, I would like to invite Alexander Lomanov, Head of the Center for Asia-Pacific Studies at the E.M. Primakov National Research Institute of Global Affairs of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Alexander Lomanov: The issues of the relationship between modern ideology and traditional culture deserve study and attention as they influence the content of interaction between Russia and China. The concept of a "Community of Shared Future for Mankind" is at the forefront of Chinese foreign policy. Chinese politicians, diplomats, and scholars constantly refer to traditional culture when discussing this concept. In the speeches of Xi Jinping and high-ranking diplomats, one can find indications that the modern Chinese understanding of the global "Community of Shared Future" is based on ancient ideas – "The Harmony Of Myriad Kingdoms," "The Middle Kingdom Belongs to All" (*Tianxia wei gong* – a formulation from the Confucian canon), and the "Great Unity" (*Datong*) of the entire world. It would be a presumptuous mistake to think that none of this matters and that we can understand China without reference to its traditions and culture. I admit that the task of explaining this aspect of Chinese policy directly to the general public in Russia is not an easy one. However, work needs to be done to ensure that the political and intellectual elites of the two countries have an adequate

understanding of the influence of culture on contemporary public decisions.

In particular, the Russian side needs to know what "Celestial Empire" and "Great Unity" are, how these ideas originated in Chinese culture, and how they have changed over time. We should be aware that uncritical appeal to accessible interpretations of Chinese policy in Western publications can lead us far from the truth. Western propagandists often claim that the ancient idea of the "Celestial Empire" masks modern China's desire to dominate the world. But you will not be able to identify and expose these lies on your own unless you have knowledge of the basics of Chinese culture.

The concept of a "Community of Shared Future for Mankind" recently turned ten years old. Chinese President Xi Jinping first spoke about it in March 2013 during his speech at Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO). And this is another reminder of the high degree of mutual trust and mutual interest between our countries. The Chinese leader presented the new fundamental concept in Moscow, during his first foreign visit as head of state. Over the years, the content of this concept has gained depth and internal structural clarity, and the semantic links between the "Community of Shared Future" and other basic ideas of Chinese foreign policy have been formed. The inevitable formalization should not be an obstacle to understanding. For example, if we come across a Chinese reference to the "five worlds," can we immediately and accurately identify what we are talking about? These are the five characteristics of the ideal future that the concept of a "Community of Shared Future for Mankind" aims to create – lasting peace, universal security, shared prosperity, openness and inclusiveness, and a "clean and beautiful" ecological environment.

There is much we can learn from books, scholarly articles, and media publications. However, they are no substitute for our direct communication and frank dialog. The first question I would like to ask our Chinese colleagues concerns the interpretation of the "Community of Shared Future for Mankind." What is the relationship between the basic concept, which is addressed to the whole of humanity, and the local bilateral communities that China is talking about – "the community of destiny of China and Africa," "the

community of destiny of China and Latin America," "the community of destiny of China and Central Asia"? In our discussions today, the idea of an "economic community of destiny between China and Russia" has come up. This is an interesting topic for future discussions. Is it possible to have a "community of destiny" of our countries beyond economic cooperation? Is there a prospect of forming a "community of destiny" for China and Greater Eurasia? The search for answers to these questions will inevitably touch upon the interaction of cultural traditions, the correlation of development models, and dialogue between civilizations.

The topic of modern values of our countries is of great interest. Reasoning about Chinese values cannot be abstract and detached from reality but must take into account existing normative interpretations. We drove from the hotel to the Renmin University to the Forum meeting along the Beijing Third Ring Road, on both sides there were often posters promoting the twelve core socialist value views. They are well known to their Chinese colleagues, nevertheless, I will allow myself to list them. The set of value beliefs consists of three levels. The value views of the highest state level are wealth and power, democracy, civility, and harmony. Then there are the values of society – freedom, equality, justice, rule by law. The third row is filled with values of the individual level – patriotism, respect for one's work, sincerity, friendliness. Over the past decade, Xi Jinping has made great efforts to promote these values, spreading them among China's youth through the education system.

Surprisingly, Western experts on China are often well versed in the moral values of ancient Confucianism, but fail to see the modern values of Chinese society. We should not copy this mistake. To develop true friendship, we need to know about the ancient values of "humanity" (*zhen*), "justice" (*yi*), "ritual decency" (*li*), and the twelve socialist values displayed on countless propaganda posters. Modern China cannot be understood in isolation from its historical tradition. However, inattention to the ideas and values of today can ultimately devalue our knowledge of antiquity if it is closed in itself and not aimed at comprehending the New China. Confucius' classic Conversations and Judgments (*Lun yu*) and the list of twelve socialist

values are not mutually exclusive; in fact, they reveal each other's semantic content.

Chinese colleagues have a more difficult task, since Moscow streets do not have similar posters with a brief exhaustive enumeration of modern Russian values. But this does not cancel the importance of mutual study of the cultural traditions of our countries in the context of modern trends.

China makes a clear distinction between "universal values" and "shared values". "Universalism" in the field of values means the desire of the West to impose its own interpretations of democracy, freedom, equality, and human rights on the whole world. Chinese authors note that it is not only about supporting the political domination of the West by strengthening discursive hegemony, using values to destabilize unwanted countries and provoke "color revolutions", but also about the groundless projection of the attributes of the civilizations of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome onto the whole world. China has an ancient civilization, in which for thousands of years their own ideas of the fundamental importance of the people for the future of the state have matured. However, these arguments do not mean that China denies the existence of values that can unite and unify all of mankind. Such values are necessary to move towards creating a "community of future" for all people – that is peace, development, justice, democracy, freedom. Having learned about the rejection of "universal values", one should not jump to the conclusion that China completely rejects democracy and freedom. The point is that it is unacceptable to impose them from the outside, to turn them into an instrument of interference and political influence. If the choice in favor of these values was independent and consistent with the national cultural tradition, they can become components of a broad consensus that brings different countries and peoples closer together.

Another argument for the importance of linking the values and traditions to contemporary political reality was a recent publication by a senior Chinese diplomat on the "community of future of the mankind." It pointed out the connection of this concept with traditional views in various civilizations – Arab ("coexistence of many things"), Indian ("the world is one family"), European (the Olympian spirit of ancient Greece), African (the unity of man and nature).

Russian culture has for centuries formed its own ideas about the unity and community of people, but their correlation with the idea of the "community of destiny" has not yet become a subject of discussion among researchers. And this could be another topic for future discussions.

Now one of the key trends in China's ideological and theoretical space has become the discussion of "Chinese-type modernization". Against this background, the long-standing question of correlation between modernization and westernization has returned to the field of scholars' attention. In the 1920s and 1930s, some Chinese intellectuals argued that China could only be saved by a complete westernization of all aspects of life from economy to culture. They argued that traditional culture was hopelessly outdated and should be discarded. Contemporaries asked these people derisive questions about whether the Chinese should embrace Christianity for the sake of such modernization, learn Western dances, and use a fork and knife instead of chopsticks to eat. The subsequent development of the country has shown that the radical prescriptions born against the backdrop of hardship were misguided and potentially damaging. The Chinese cultural tradition has demonstrated its vitality; it has been the source of the apparent success of "Chinese-type modernization." This leads to the following question: to what extent does the study of the origins and content of the Chinese path of modernization require from a foreign researcher the knowledge not only in the field of economics, but also in the field of traditional culture.

One of the speakers had justifiably mentioned that China had found its own path of modernization, including taking into account the lessons of the experience of the Soviet Union. In the 1950s in China there appeared and spread the expression "Today of the Soviet Union is our tomorrow". At that time, it demonstrated the belief that China would definitely succeed on the path of modernization and become a powerful and prosperous country. After the collapse of the USSR, this phrase became a serious warning that China could repeat its neighbor's sad fate if it did not learn from Soviet mistakes.

Nowadays, the experience of post-Soviet Russia can again be a source of important conclusions for China. The Ukrainian crisis of 2022 showed how tough and comprehensive Western sanctions can be

in the area of technology, supply of spare parts, and maintenance of previously supplied equipment. In the face of global instability, China could be drawn into a large-scale confrontation with the West even against its will. One of the lessons for China has been the need to prepare for possible tightening of Western restrictions. In particular, it concerns the probable refusal to supply China with spare parts and components to maintain previously delivered Western-made civilian airliners. Previously, it was common to believe in the reliability of Western suppliers and their interest in making profits in large overseas markets. It has now become clear that the West can break economic cooperation in any sphere for the sake of gaining additional levers of political pressure. Minister Zhou Li said in his speech that these are times when we must have the determination to fight. This applies to both Russia and China.

Once again, I repeat the thesis about the great importance of deepening mutual understanding between the intellectual elites of Russia and China. Prof. Liu Zhiqin mentioned foreign "Chinaphobia," the fear and anxiety about China and the Chinese living in other countries. Note that adherence to stereotypes can be found everywhere. In previous years, in the course of scholarly discussions, I have repeatedly heard my Chinese colleagues' judgments about the influence of "messianism" rooted in religion on Russia's modern foreign policy – the Russian people allegedly believe themselves to be the saviors of the world and seek to promote their values and expand their influence everywhere. I have also heard that Russia is still torn between the East and the West, because of which it allegedly cannot make its civilizational choice and realize its identity. This is an old-fashioned topic from a century and a half ago, but it can still serve as a subject of academic cultural debate today. The straightforward conclusion that Russia will always be drawn to Western civilization and for this reason China should not place too much hope on cooperation with Russia is dangerous. It can lead to erroneous strategic decisions in the field of bilateral interaction.

At the end of March 2023, the President of Russia approved the updated Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation. This document is much talked about in Russia, and Chinese researchers have paid attention to it. The Concept has a remarkable new

provision that Russia is an "authentic civilization state" with deep historical ties to traditional European culture and other Eurasian cultures. Western scholars have long called China a "civilization state," and now Russia has used this characteristic to describe itself. Using the widespread Chinese formulation about "four self-confidences" (*si ge zixin*), we can say that Russia is on its way to strengthening the certainties of its own civilization and culture.

Meanwhile, in mid-March 2023, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, in his speech at the Forum of CPC Dialogue with World Political Parties, proposed a global civilizational dialogue initiative. It is about recognizing the diversity of the world's civilizations, expanding communication between them, creating an inter-civilizational consensus based on common values, promoting the inheritance of civilizational traditions, their innovative transformation and adaptation to the demands of the modern era. These provisions can provide constructive guidelines for Russian-Chinese dialogue on the role of civilizational traditions in the modern life of our countries and on issues of cultural identity. It is a promising way of grasping the meanings and values that guide our movement towards the future.

Moderator Shen Yujing: Thanks to Mr. Lomanov for sharing his thoughts and reflections during his stay in China. He proposed Russia's unique civilization, and we also welcome Russia's development of its own unique civilization. This coincides with our civilizational viewpoint because we advocate a fusion of civilizational views rather than conflicts between civilizations caused by differences in them. The West emphasizes universal values, while China seeks common values for all of mankind. Although we are both democratic, the two concepts in the East and the West must be different.

Next, I would like to invite Professor Wang Yiwei, Vice Dean of the Academy for the Study of Xi Jinping's Idea of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics of the New Era at the Renmin University of China; Professor of the School of International Studies at the Renmin University of China.

Wang Yiwei: Thank you very much for the opportunity to learn from Russian experts and scientists. First of all, I would like to answer Mr. Lomanov's question about the relationship between "One Belt

One Road" and "the world and the country belongs to the people". It's not "cosmopolitanism", there's no doubt about that. But with the transformation, creative transformation and innovative development of traditional Chinese culture came the age of globalization, not the age of "Chinese World". It is the innovative development of different cultures, not just traditional culture. I asked you at the last Valdai Forum how to express the community of shared future of the mankind in Russian culture, but you never answered me. If you had told me, I would have included it in Foreign Minister Qin Gang's article. I would learn how to express it in Chinese culture. It's proposed by China, but it doesn't belong to China. It is the greatest common divisor that unites the cultures of different countries, but it needs creative transformation rather than direct addition together.

Second, there are different levels of the community of shared future. For example, when I went to Africa to talk about the community of shared future, there was no questions whatsoever that I came from a country with a community of shared future. But can we share happiness and sorrow? From the African side, I heard the response that "you are now so developed while we are now so poor, how can we be a community of shared future?" I said China will always be a developing country.

Third, you just talked about values. The presenter also just mentioned that we are now proposing "the values common to all mankind" rather than "universal values". Values are different. Therefore, universal values should be called "the values common to all mankind" and not your values be called universal values, which we oppose. So, there are universal values, which mean the values common to all mankind, and there are other values, and that's okay. This is a broader and more inclusive concept, not a binary, negative concept. Because there is no concept of "universal" in traditional Chinese culture, because "universal" seems like monotheism to us, similar to what Mr. Xu said earlier. We are Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. That's not God. We translate the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" not as "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" but as "Unified Declaration of Human Rights". The first sentence was changed, the original text "All men and women are created equal" which was written by the Americans according to the "Declaration of

Independence", we have translated as "Born Equal", not Created – do not think that we were created. The Chinese people worship their ancestors, we stand for natural laws, not for a single god. Thus, the core socialist values in China are internal. Many of these values are not socialist in the sense you might think, because China is a socialist country. We usually refer to these 24 characters as "core socialist values," but there are three components in them: 1. Tradition China, 2. Modern China; and 3. Global China, which is globalized. Therefore, China has all three identities combined. The Chinese themselves think there are too many, just one or two principles of freedom and democracy are enough. This is still a transitional phase. We have traditional, modern and global principles. A "Community of Shared future for Mankind" will be the order of the day in the future, but it still takes time.

Now about what I wanted to say myself, which was a kind of answer to the previous question.

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party said, "China's path of modernization is conducive to building a community of shared future for mankind and creating a new form of human civilization." From the internal and external logic, it is clear that the first thing to do is to promote our own modernization, then promote the common prosperity of mankind, and then the community of the shared future for mankind. These are the five pillars and the Chinese like the number "5" which is supposedly also related to metal, wood, water, fire and earth – the five elements of Chinese philosophy. And this "Chinese modernization" is not only for Western modernization, but also for good human modernization aspiration, of which there are two in English translation: one is China Path and the other is Chinese modernization. We now see the "community of the shared future for mankind" as the name of the party congress. In the past, the names were "Diplomacy of China as of a large country with Chinese characteristics" and "peaceful development", but now they are collectively referred to as "community of shared future for mankind". This is a clear banner of our diplomacy that has changed since the report of the 20th National Congress.

Many have questioned why a community of shared future for mankind was proposed, with the General Secretary suggesting "changes

in the world, changes in the times and changes in history." "Changing the world" refers to whether the world is currently getting worse or better; this "era" refers to a new era in relation to the five-hundred-year history of globalization and the socialist movement. Changing the history is the great history, the whole history of mankind for millions of years, and now mankind is entering into what Marx called the real history of the world, he talked about it in three dimensions.

Many wonder whether China and the U.S. can be a community of shared future? Are Ukraine and Russia a community of shared future? Besides, why mention it now if it already existed before? We will now answer these questions.

Many people say that the 21st century is the century of China, symbolized by the "One Belt One Road" and the "community of shared future for mankind", comparing China with Western powers. This is why Professor Alexander Lomanov just mentioned that we are a civilized country, not a Nation State, and not the Western concept of Power. Consequently, this kind of understanding is a Western understanding. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party made it clear that we are talking about a new form of human civilization, not the Power politics of the West. It is very important. When the Soviet Union was created, the goal was not for one exploited class to replace another, but to eliminate exploitation. We learned this from the Soviet Union. Today, "Truly great people can only be found in this era" is version 2.0, and as Chairman Xi Jinping said, we are not replacing US hegemony with a new hegemony but burying world hegemony itself.

In 1974, Deng Xiaoping stated at the Sixth General Assembly of the United Nations that if China were to develop in the future, it would also decline and become a hegemonic empire. China and the people of the world will work together to overthrow this hegemony. This was said in 1974. Thus, we oppose hegemony per se. The lyrics of Chairman Mao's poem include the words "All kinds of frost fight for freedom." As long as there is hegemony, such as the alliance system, some countries will be dependent on the United States. For example, the United States is now monitoring South Korea and Merkel's cell phone, so they won't wait. That's why we want to promote a non-adhering and equal partnership. Thus, the new type of great power

relationship between China and Russia is a new form of civilization in human politics.

1. What exactly is the "Community of the Shared future for Mankind"? These three sentences are crucial:

Firstly, the same space-time system, as President Xi Jinping said in Moscow, we said in Brussels that we are postmodernists, China is modern, while Somalia is pre-modern. It is developing linearly. Today such a concept does not exist. We all live in the same space-time system, and no one comes first or second.

Secondly, Xi Jinping's verbatim words are "We are a big family of mankind, and the desire of all countries for a better life has become a reality." We say that China has a Chinese dream, Russia has a dream of great rebirth, of course the United States have an American dream, but the fading of the American dream is another matter. Somalia has a Somali dream, the dreams of all countries are common, and the world is one whole. That's what we mean. America's dream is that you can't dream, your dreams must obey my dreams. We are not like that.

Thirdly, the future of all countries must be in the hands of the peoples of all countries. In the current world, the future of all countries is in the hands of American capital, American technology and American oligarchs. Why are there so many problems in the world? There is no autonomy. Macron came to China and said we want to have our own destiny and independence. However, he was criticized for not believing in his own autonomy, which is a very bad thing.

The concept of a community of shared future for mankind was first proposed in the 2011 White Paper on China's Peaceful Development. The report of the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed the concept of promoting a community of shared future, which was discussed internally. At the international level, this was actually proposed in Moscow. Back at that time, there was no reaction at home or abroad. Until it was proposed at the United Nations, perhaps because the concept was first proposed in Russia, while the West boycotted it. I believe it is related. After a suggestion from the United Nations, the United Nations immediately incorporated the concept into a resolution, but the effect was still no good. Of course, the wording was more systematized, the five basic

principles became clearer. Later they wrote about Africa, Afghanistan, outer space and human rights, which were included in the resolution.

The actual "Shared future" is what we have learned at the UN; this is not a Chinese invention, we adopted it from the UN, which is definitely clear. Later, it was written in the Charter of the (Chinese) Party and in the Constitution, and this became our concept not only of diplomacy, but also of internal affairs, including our military, which is also included in the community of shared future for mankind. In the future, the China's People's Liberation Army will build up our strength for the community of shared future for mankind, not only to strengthen national security.

The concept of the community of shared future for mankind, where the West colonized the world and put forward the concept of "anthropology" is a very discriminatory discourse, we need to get rid of anthropocentrism and the four Western discourses, make human beings human, humanity is originally one, the world is originally one. In the era of the interconnectedness of everything, Japan also proposed "Society 5.0" at the G20, and the development of technology has united the world. This is what we mean when we say that real world history is coming, and geography is moving from physical and political geography to functional interconnected geography. Including in the age of digital civilization, China and the United States are also a community of "I am in you and you are in me" future. Of course, since there was a primary industry, a secondary industry and a tertiary industry in the industrial age, there is no difference in the era of digital civilization, for example, ASML is a lot of companies (formed) together, not necessarily (exclusively) Dutch.

The key word is "предназначение (life purpose)." This word "предназначение (life purpose)" cannot be translated into English because monotheism only believes in "Destiny". When the concept was first proposed, Europeans said if you die you will see Marx, while if I die I will see God. How can it be Common Destiny? This was later translated as "Shared future", but the "Shared future" did not translate the Chinese term for "life purpose". Later I went to speak in India and the Indians talked about how they are polytheists, that life is cyclical, so monotheism is fatalistic. China is neither monotheism nor polytheism, nor atheism. We emphasize that we "use it according to

the purpose of heaven." We must believe in the "heavenly way" under which God is, but it is not passive inactivity. We are active + we obey the laws of nature + we follow the path of heaven, which is the main meaning of the community of shared future for mankind.

The meaning of the word "community" also remains the same. The original community was a homogeneous community, and those who believe in God, such as the Islamic Brotherhood, are communities. If it wasn't Islam, could it have been a community? Today we are saying that no matter what God you believe in, whether you believe in God or not, tolerance on a broader level, human values, that's probably what the concept is talking about.

2. Why we must help build a community of shared future for mankind.

First of all, what is the purpose of the great revitalization of the Chinese nation? Some people say it will go back to the Han and Tang dynasties, while others say it will replace the United States, however, this is not the case. It is to create a community of shared future for mankind, which is an important goal of the great revitalization of the Chinese nation.

How to answer the question, what's this world coming to? There is only one way out: "harmony and coexistence". The word "coexistence" is also difficult to translate into English. In Korea and Japan there is the word "공생" (pronounced GongSin), which came from Chinese. There is no such thing in the English language, only "Let you live". But if coexistence cannot be achieved, you must reach each other and reach yourselves. This situation does not mean saving your life, and a win-win situation does not mean that either. It also does not mean saving lives, and the term Win-Win does not convey the meaning. So it is very difficult to translate. I hope everyone can visit Executive Dean Wang Wen's hometown, Zhejiang Province, where the Harmony Forum is being held, which is just about that. "A Community of Shared future for Mankind", "cooperation" and "One Belt One Road" are problem-oriented and address four or five major deficits. Confucianism emphasizes "the world, the country belongs to the people," Taoism says "the unity of yin and yang," while Buddhism emphasizes "the harmony of all karmas," which are all "harmony." It is the coexistence of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. An

enthusiastic conversation of three gods, it is very interesting. Confucianism speaks of "coexistence," Taoism of "common heaven," and Confucianism speaks of "common deeds" and "common karma." Only now, Mr. Xu has changed his outlook. Buddhism emphasizes the relationship between man and his own heart; Taoism emphasizes the relationship between people, where benevolence means loving others, and loving others means two people; Taoism emphasizes the relationship between man and nature, and the "doctrine of the nature of the Tao". All three directions coexist harmoniously. This includes the fact that China and the United States will have to live, work, and coexist in the future, but the level of understanding will be different.

Of course, through the great struggle, Americans do not want to build a community of shared future for mankind. They are monotheistic. Shaolin Monastery has a logo that looks like Buddha, Confucius, and Lao Tzu, whatever you believe in, look at it next time you get to Shaolin Monastery. It's a monument to the "Confluence of Three Religions." At present, all of humanity is made up of eight religions. Is it possible to unite all religions into one, and make it so that this "one" would be a universal value that surpasses monotheism. Why is it proposed? First of all, the gap between the rich and the poor in the world must be addressed; there is no need to focus on capital which leads to the poor becoming even poorer, this is unacceptable; There is also the problem of getting rid of the colonial system, western values, economic theories, Do as I say, Not as I do. Since you finish when I do, industrialization is no longer possible. Since the phrase ends with I do, that is, you finish only after I do, it will be impossible to achieve industrialization. Obama then said that if every Chinese lived the way Americans live, then there would not be enough land. Today I am going to live the American way, this is our human right, there is still enough land. Therefore, we put forward the concept of "Chinese path to modernization" and "community of shared future for mankind."

So, the story is not over, from the original central edge of the United States, triangular trade in Europe, today we propose internal trade and local trade, to live in the interior, to get rid of what the "Communist Party Manifesto" says: "the East is subordinate to the West, the village is subordinate to the city, all uncivilized and semi-

civilized nations and peoples are subordinate to the civilized ones." We are only uncivilized if we are defeated, which is obviously a discriminatory view of civilization. Including the current "Chinese path to modernization", which in Europe is not the concept of "modern = civilized" but the concept of barbarism, backwardness and humanity. The imbalance and disorder around the world between people, between people and nature, and between people and society must be addressed. Globally, there are still 770 million people without access to electricity, as well as logistics systems, internet and fiber optic cables. In 2016, Cameroon laid a submarine fiber optic cable from Brazil, and Latin America and Africa were finally able to be interconnected. Previously, they were connected via the United States. So the world is connected or unified but not connected; connected but not unified; now we must have mutual connection and mutual communication.

To solve these problems, we have to solve the identity crisis, including the machines. We should not underestimate this. ChatGPT now turns people into machines or machines into people. This is the rebirth of a new human race. What is this world coming to? If we want to solve such fundamental problems, we must go through the "three modes", all traditional Chinese cultures are interconnected. There is a similar expression in the Koran, and since I don't know Russian, I will have to learn from you to find something similar in Russian. We were in the Mandela Museum in Africa, he had the phrase "I am who I am because of you", in English "Love" is always capitalized; it is very important not to be self-centered, to be "we", as the Chinese say, "I am formed because of you". We are all connected to the United Nations system, and we are all connected to the true world history emphasized by Marxism.

What should we do? How to build? As Mr. Lomanov has just said, the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party contains five proposals on five major aspects.

First: to form common values of all humanity and to solve the "brain" problem. UNESCO stated that the struggle is conditioned by many conceptual problems and the task of developing the concepts of peace and security should be set.

Second: it's modernity, globalization for humanity. What Mr. Fei Xiaotong said is very important. Western communities exist "only in their own race." Therefore, there is no way to build a unified community. Whether you believe it or not, the Chinese people are more of the belief that the world is a loveless community where education should be for all. So-called greater tolerance is not denial. This is very important, education is not presupposed, not given, but formed. There should be no distinction between people in getting an education, it has to do with human culture to transform the world, roughly speaking, that's the point.

"One Belt One Road" that we propose today is to talk about the fundamental issues of interconnectedness, such as being connected; being not united; being not connected; being connected but not united; and being united but not connected. Therefore, the "Global Development Initiative", "Global Security Initiative" and "Global Civilization Initiative" were launched to build a community of shared future. Among them, the "Global Civilization Initiative" is very interesting. As Mr. Lomanov just said, the civilizations of the past that Westerners talk about were other Civilizations. Later Hegel said: Your civilization is dead, and now civilization is "only one Universal Civilization". It was us who told him that this is a story of linear evolution. Civilization is inherently diverse. You can't say you've opened up America's New World and Russia and China aren't civilized enough. What is it called? You can also monopolize the right to define civilization. What we are saying today is that civilization itself is diverse, and it is important to restore its diversity without breaking the hegemony of the discourse of so-called modern Western civilization as universal. This is an important reason for our civilization initiative. This civilization initiative is very interesting. Such management problems need to be addressed through management, discussion, creation and information sharing. Some countries have not yet gone online, but you should consider their interests when formulating rules. You can't wait for other countries to formulate them, or you'll have to remake them. That's something to keep in mind. The rules include pathways from inside to outside, from near to far, from surface to inside, allowing for the challenges of building a community of unified destiny. Finally, a new perspective, a

form of human civilization, is taking shape. The world is connected, including the EU anthem "Ode to Joy," which also talks about it. It was later said that Michael Jackson sang the song "We are the World", however, it referred to Christianity. Later, when we went to Sierra Leone, we learned that they also have a West African version of the shared future community "We rational African".

Why the community of shared future for mankind is proposed: firstly, to solve the problem of the relationship between China and the world, and secondly, to solve the problem of what the world is coming to; thirdly, universal human values, the ability to form common values of all humanity, which is the right way for the world, otherwise there will be endless conflicts and confrontations. The idea of our community should move from the duality of one and many to the idea of one and many without separation, not destructive duality, but coexistence, symbiosis, even common karma. This is a long-term process for us. Since time is limited, I won't go into details. I have a book, the English version of which remained, while the Chinese version was given to Mr. Bodrunov. Thank you all!

Moderator Shen Yujing: Thanks to Professor Wang Yiwei for the detailed and vivid explanation of the concept of the community of shared future from the perspective of Chinese culture. Indeed, community is not a homogenization, but rather a relationship of mutual achievement and coexistence.

Next I invite Professor An Zidong, Associate Professor of the School of Applied Economics, Renmin University of China.

An Zidong: First of all, I would like to thank the organizer, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, for the invitation. I am honored to have the opportunity to discuss here with my Russian colleagues the integration of values and the new model of the global economy, especially the internationalization and integration of the community of shared future, as well as social and economic aspects. I think that the information I have prepared is a bit "dry" compared to the presentations of experts, so I will try to make it shorter.

Further, based on my personal profession and research direction, the theme of my presentation is "Promoting balanced, stable, coordinated and win-win global development with policy coordination and helping to build a community of shared future for mankind".

The first thing I want to share with you is the theme of the International Monetary Fund's previous World Economic Outlook from 2021. It also reflects the major challenges facing the global macro economy and how these challenges have evolved and are interrelated. From hoping to stimulate the economy through political support in early 2021, to polarizing political governance and widening gaps in the economic recovery in mid-2021, and then to rising inflation as the recovery stalled in early 2022. After a full year of high inflation and high uncertainty in 2022, there is a latent concern about stagnant inflation in 2023. But we also know that most of these problems are short-term, and compared to these short-term problems, there are some medium- and long-term world problems that are larger, deeper, and more difficult to solve. For example, issues such as supply shortages and global supply chain constraints in the post-epidemic period could cause already fragile global economic growth to remain sluggish for longer, economic fluctuations to be frequent with various shocks, and long-standing problems such as poverty and income inequality to become more difficult to address. It also includes the serious and increasingly pressing problems of pollution and climate change, as well as the rising tide of anti-globalization. In line with these worldwide concerns, national development goals include a number of diverse objectives such as economic growth, price stability, full employment, industrial modernization, and openness to the outside world. On the one hand, for economic policymakers, achieving each goal requires enormous effort; The more difficult task is that these goals are mutually constrained; On the other hand, policy instruments are limited. Traditional policy instruments are mostly limited to monetary and fiscal policy frameworks, the number of instruments is much smaller than the number of development goals. Moreover, policy space refers to exhaustible resources, monetary policy faces a lower interest rate ceiling, and fiscal policy is constrained by the debt ceiling. So, frankly, the policy space is exhausted in many countries. Thus, the complex problem of economic development is how to use limited policy instruments and policy space to address these policy challenges and achieve the goal of diversification.

Global policy coordination has the potential to elevate the original system of economic governance to a higher transnational level, and by building on positive policy externalities, it opens up new opportunities for macro-regulation and control. For example, as far as policy spillovers are concerned, the interaction pattern of global economy is accelerating. As General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized, humanity is going through a period of great development, great change and great restructuring. The world is multipolar and economic globalization is deepening. Many countries have spearheaded the change, and some countries have gone from being the original recipients of the world's rules to being the creators of them. Corresponding policy spillovers have increased and channels have expanded. Policymakers should know how to actively consider policy spillovers and subsequent feedback effects when designing policies, and how to promote their own economic development while avoiding harming the interests of other countries.

As far as infrastructure construction is concerned, China has a relatively perfect infrastructure system. In some countries around the world, the demand for infrastructure is higher than the domestic supply. Some relatively developed countries need to update and improve their infrastructure. Some developing countries lack funding and technology. How to harmonize supply and demand for infrastructure construction in the international market and promote mutually beneficial development through comparative advantages.

With regard to climate change, we know that climate change management has strong positive externalities and is a public good of the international community. Global cooperation is needed to combat climate change. How to steadily advance global climate governance and international cooperation while keeping the principles of equity in mind.

As for fight against poverty, in 2021, China achieved a comprehensive victory in the fight against poverty, helping nearly 100 million people to come out of poverty in eight years. By comparison, there are still 1.2 billion poor people in the world, and as the UN Secretary General has warned, the world is rolling backwards in eradicating the poverty. How to eradicate global poverty based on the existing financial assistance and project assistance, in terms of management system – for example, can China's experience in

fighting against poverty also contribute to the acceleration of global poverty eradication?

In terms of the digital economy and artificial intelligence, we know that technological leaps that promote economic development can also challenge traditional patterns of production and distribution, which can lead to divergent economic development between countries and widen the gap between the rich and the poor within countries. How to maintain healthy competition and equalize progress opportunities in the development and use of new technologies.

In terms of international debt, current global debt has reached new highs, global economic growth has slowed, which further increases structural risks. How to assess the debt structure of countries around the world, how to manage debt risks in the short term, and how to adjust the total amount and structure of debt in the medium and long term, in addition to the above aspects, energy security, international cooperation on tax rates, international coordination of green funding and many other aspects are also issues that can be taken into account in policy coordination. How to strengthen political interaction within the G20, enrich political reserves, lead honest, efficient and sustainable multilateral institutions, promote balanced, stable, coordinated and mutually beneficial global development, and promote the building of a community of shared future for mankind.

All of the above are my personal thoughts and research. I would appreciate your criticism. Thank you all!

Moderator Shen Yujing: Thank you, Prof. An Zidong, for sharing your thoughts. Indeed, the problem the world is facing now is not a problem of each country, but of humanity as a whole (climate as well as the problem of persistent poverty). Policy coordination is a very important starting point for addressing these issues. Next I invite Anatoly Mikhailov, Executive Director of the Eurasian Center for Cultural Exchange and Education ANO Vladimir Malyavin Center "Sredotochiye".

Anatoly Mikhailov: Good morning to all! Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak. My colleagues and I have prepared a very extensive 14-page report in Moscow specifically for this event, it is translated into Chinese, it is provided to the

organizers, it is also printed out, so I can give this report or send it to anyone who is interested in it. My colleagues and I raised some very important questions concerning the integration of a unified system of values into people's lives in order to equalize the meaningful axis of existence in our lives today.

The situation in Russia is very difficult today. Many experts compare the conflict unfolding in Ukraine to the "Cuban Missile Crisis". I would like to discuss this with the experts here and to think together about what comprehensive set of measures for the future we can propose, and what specific recommendations we can make to reduce the risks of the Ukrainian conflict escalating and to strengthen the role of China's relevant peacekeeping proposals. Many people are sarcastic about Russia-China relations, although there is good interaction at the highest level using high epithets. Some experts from the United States and Europe scoff at this when looking at the visa policies of the two countries. In fact, we believe that such basic issues as visas pose great difficulties and discredit the agreements at the highest level. If somehow, after today's meeting, our initiatives on easing the visa policy, as Dmitry Mityaev mentioned yesterday, can be perceived at the proper level, it will significantly strengthen bilateral relations. The first step to confirm the deepening of relations between the two countries is visa facilitation. Our team faced significant challenges in this case. Executive Dean Wang Wen personally called the ambassador to allow us to come here. This will cause ridicule all over the world, although we all hear of lofty and high-minded words about bilateral relations, but they are not true. For example, Kazakhstan has already lifted all visa restrictions, and Belarus hasn't had them for a long time. Everyone should realize that such a situation would really damage the high-level assessment of the relationship between the two parts that we talked about earlier.

Even if there is the slightest opportunity to lower the current temperature of conflict tensions, true cooperation between China and Russia and visa facilitation should be comprehensively demonstrated. This should not be a theory, not beautiful words, but a concrete deed, a trusting step towards each other. The West believes that China and Russia have insurmountable underlying contradictions with each other, and our interests cannot be fully integrated. Western countries

have been successful in imposing their value system on countries in need of economic assistance. Our colleagues in Georgia and Armenia report that there is an imposition of values incompatible with their culture through economic assistance.

So, I think the most important thing is that after our economic dialog, we should have concrete proposals on how to demonstrate in practice the rapprochement of China-Russian relations and show a genuine "Russia's turn to the East," which should include concrete measures. Many experts suggest that in order to demonstrate the extent of our integration, it is important to show in practice that we have found common ground in terms of shared values. If we imagine Russia and China announcing to the world that they have reached a consensus on a common system of values, ethics and morals, this would be of great interest to neighboring countries. Then there will be a desire among Eurasian countries to join this consensus on a unified system of Eurasian values. It is reasonable to propose the creation of a supranational Union of Common Values, to which allies, India, Iran, and other countries of the continent could be invited. We must show that Russian-Chinese relations should look like a synthesis, a fusion of many traditional concepts and interests of Asian countries. Harmonious and full-fledged interaction between our countries should begin to revolve around a common center – a common system of values. We must learn to coordinate and synchronize our plans, our ideas, our visions and form a Eurasian magnet for other countries.

We have a desire to realize these measures through specific actions. The creation of an ideological and moral union of the countries of the east will stop and make senseless further provision of unlimited financial and military aid to Ukraine by the West. The balance of power in the world will be corrected, and it will become clear to everyone that problems can only be solved by peaceful negotiation, not by military force. Since this conflict is supported by the West to this day, there are many programs on Russian TV channels, including author's programs (by Vladimir Solovyov and others) that directly discuss the possibility of using nuclear weapons if the conflict cannot be contained physically and materially. We will need to prepare for an offensive of 200,000 troops. Many people say

that President of Belarus Lukashenko said not so long ago: "We want the West to wake up. What are you doing, why are you blowing up the fire? You know that Russia is a nuclear-armed power and it cannot be defeated on this battlefield. The more pressure you put on it, the greater is the risk of nuclear conflict." These are not the words of the President of Russia yet, these are the words of the President of Belarus and it is very serious.

The creation of the Eurasian system of values and ideological and moral union in the RIC format will reduce the intensity of the conflict and cool the hotheads in the West. This can be not only a position of unity, but also a willingness to build a supranational union of countries with common values, which is not a military, not political, not economic union, but a union of ideological and moral values, uniting all the countries of Greater Eurasia.

Let's see, you can always see better from the outside. The initiative proposed by the Indian Prime Minister has been published in various countries, we have also published his articles in Business Daily. He is the Chairman-in-Office for his country at this year's G20. India has proposed the "One Earth, One Family, One Future" initiative. The strategic initiatives of Russia, India and China are very close in meaning: the Greater Eurasian Partnership (GEP), the Community of Shared future (CCF) for mankind and India's initiative are close and complement each other well. One can imagine that in the short term there will be a synchronization of these projects. Yevgeny Maksimovich Primakov dreamed of an alliance between Russia, India and China and proposed this when he was the Prime Minister of Russia. This requires first a full-fledged synchronization between China and Russia to eliminate all deep contradictions and set an example of fruitful cooperation in practice. First of all, it is necessary to simplify the visa regime, to establish the possibility of using the MIR card so as not to use US dollars, because rubles are not accepted for exchange here. At the highest level, lofty epithets characterize the bilateral relations of our countries. This sounds good, but it really isn't. Together we must fill these nice words with concrete content and this will strengthen Russia's position in the international conflict. There should be some concrete suggestions for those lofty words, we have prepared some of them.

We dared to think about what a Community of Shared future for Mankind might look like in practical terms? What could a Russian-Chinese-Indian alliance, or perhaps the BRICS format, look like? We have outlined our ideas in the form of a presentation on the proposed website: www.worlddream.space. We propose to think of the global dream in the form of the Great Unity around a common system of values. For this purpose, we propose to create a global social network in which a person can register only after agreeing with the proposed system of traditional values. We took as a basis the list of Asian values proposed at the International Confucian Forum held in Beijing in 2016. Forum Chairman Teng Wensheng proposed a list of nine items in the final report, which were discussed by representatives from more than 30 countries. Scientists from many countries of the region made presentations and participated in the discussion, and a good description of the principles of a harmonious, peaceful life was obtained. We proposed to supplement the list of Asian values with Russian traditional values and thus create a unifying Eurasian system of values based on the proposed Asian model. We have taken as a basis points from the Decrees of the President of Russia on the protection of spiritual and moral values, which have recently been published in Russia. They characterize a proper person worthy of respect, namely: Honor and Dignity, which were highly valued in tsarist times; Honesty and Justice, which were especially valued in the Soviet years; Morality and Ethics, which are valued nowadays; life according to conscience, which has always been valued in Russia. These simple words emphasize the highest ideal of humanity, they precede the religious outlook and characterize the "Noble Man". Dear Teng Wensheng put forward 9 points of values, which state how a person should live in this world. We proposed seven values that outline: what kind of person one should become, what kind of individuality, nobility and wisdom one should possess. The unification of these two value systems may become a unifying concept of Eurasian values, or it may be a global dream.

The process of thinking about the Chinese dream and the Russian dream can form a common alliance of values in Eurasia. In this case, it can be proposed to consider the Global Dream as the Great Unity of the people of the whole world into a Community with the Shared

future for Mankind. This is what philosophers of the Silver Age, including Fedorov, Solovyov and Berdyaev, were thinking about when they talked about the Unitotality and the Uniman. "The golden age will be entered by people who learn to unite" said K.E. Tsiolkovsky. At least it is possible to do this around a common value system. So, it is quite clear that the proposed website can be seen as a global project-portal in the future, bringing people together in an ideological and moral alliance, and our academic community can prepare relevant projects so that our values can converge and complement each other in practice.

Academician S.Y. Glazyev recently gave an interview to Expert magazine and told how he sees the Great Eurasian Partnership (GEP). Dear Jiang Yanbin translated his interview into Chinese and posted it on his website. We also reflect on an integral aspect of the Greater Eurasian Partnership and have our own views on the Community of Shared future for Mankind. What is the Great Unity (Datong)? We know that there are Taoist interpretations, as well as Confucian understandings: Confucian speaks of horizontal harmony and a just society of people; Taoist speaks of a potentially possible vertical unity of Heaven, Man and Earth. This is very similar to what the Russian cosmists said at the beginning of the last century: all people make up the whole of the Uniman, and each unit is a separate individual. There are groups of cells similar to the organs of the human body, there is a circulatory system similar to the financial one. In this great body there are corresponding organs – institutions that are part of a single system. Indeed, people coexist within the framework of a single human collective, which also makes the idea of the Community of Shared future for Mankind very reasonable and harmonious, with hope for the future. Some say it's just a utopia, but our mission is to turn myths into reality.

According to leading experts, there are five negative scenarios for the further development of mankind and not a single positive one. So, I propose to create a common analytical center – the Eurasian Club to unite the intellectual elite of Russia and China with the support of the business community in order to develop a positive scenario for the further development of mankind. The Club of Rome didn't manage to do it, so it's up to us. A synergistic merger of the Community of

Shared future for Mankind project with the Greater Eurasian Partnership and the India project will be the basis for a positive scenario. The transition to a new type of Noonomy, as S.D. Bodrunov wrote about in his new book, is also part of the positive scenario. To make this transition possible, we need to think about the conscious evolution of a person, such a person who can make the transition from capitalism to a new economic paradigm, a post-capitalist society and a new WEO. For these purposes, a transition from democracy to meritocracy, to the power of decent people, is necessary. These strategic projects should focus on the global transformation of society. The consumer society has no future, it needs a transition to a society of conscious and responsible people who are able to collectively solve the problems the mankind is facing. We need not only to talk about it, but also to think about how to implement it and submit relevant proposals.

We can suggest several concrete steps to begin with, such as simplifying the visa regime between our countries. Further, nothing prevents us from creating, first of all, a common system of values for uniting Russian and Chinese entrepreneurs in a common social network, which will create a space of mutual understanding and trust necessary for doing business. We know that more than 70% of China's GDP is the contribution of small and medium-sized businesses. It is necessary to establish mutual understanding in business circles at this level in order to increase mutual trade. We have to realize that cultural differences are still very serious. Many people in Russia do not yet realize that when dealing with Chinese colleagues, it is necessary to think about "saving face", such as going through a "circle of 300 handshakes" to establish trust, and that it is impossible to do business with a Chinese entrepreneur without gaining trust.

We propose to create a network for entrepreneurs where a space of mutual trust can be created and people can integrate into a system of shared values, including mutual alignment between the individual and the business community. It would be useful to gather Chinese entrepreneurs in Russia and ask them what problems they have had and what problem issues have accumulated over the past period. Working on mistakes is a useful endeavor. If we see this through to the end, perhaps the old problems will not recur, and then we would

be able to decide what to do next so that clear economic rules and ethical relationships can be established. We believe that China, with the leading economy in the region, can offer its rules of the game, plain and simple, for all market participants. It will be very useful for Russian entrepreneurs. It will be clear which rules we should cooperate under to get the best result. A network for the business community can help with this and offer a number of useful tools. The network project is introduced for your consideration in the presentation. It can be quickly established, but it requires appropriate solutions and mutual desire of the two sides, as well as the support of the business communities of Russia and China.

Then, everyone in the West will see that the Russia-China alliance is acquiring a deep integration of interests and meanings, acquiring the properties of water that can cool the hotheads of the West. As we know, you can't drive wedges in water, so this will be the end of the American policy "divide and conquer". So it will become clear to everyone that it is pointless to continue to finance the war in Ukraine, that this issue cannot be resolved by force, and at the initiative of China, everyone will agree to get round the table and will negotiate in order to establish a balance of forces and interests between the East and the West in the world. When the balance is restored, each side will present its view of the world, its value system and a new world order will be established.

In this way, the activities of the two hands, the East and the West, will be balanced. If the Western countries have an excess of Yang and they are too excited in their actions to unleash wars around the world, then it is necessary to pour a basin of cold water on them from the East to help them recover and get back on track. For this reason, an ideological and moral unification of the Eastern countries is necessary to form a balance between the East and the West and to preserve peace on earth. Then the economy and other aspects will follow. E.M. Primakov not without reason argued that the most important thing for stabilizing the world is a deep alliance between China, India and Russia, the three major Eurasian powers, and if they can find common ground, including later organizations such as BRICS and SCO, it will only be due, first of all, to the harmonious relations between China and Russia, built on the principle of the "Great Limit –

Taiji" in the image of the harmonious interaction of the forces of Yin and Yang.

The third partner will be India to implement its idea of "One Land, One Family, One Future" when it sees harmonious and fruitful interaction between China and Russia, and then the Greater Eurasian Partnership (GEP) with other countries of the continent, harmonizing with other BRICS-type alliances. So the Great Unification of people on earth and the project of the Community of Shared future for Mankind will gradually begin to be realized, which realization can be helped by the idea of creating the portal of the World Dream www.worlddream.space.

On this portal, people all over the world will be able to see the proposed system of traditional universal values, and if they agree, they will be able to register in it, passing verification, gaining access to communication with like-minded people and many useful tools. Residents of Western countries will also be able to vote and express their attitudes towards traditional worldviews. As the number of registrants from different countries, including the United States and Europe, increases, it will be possible to see how many people support the concept of preserving traditional values in the world.

I have a neighbor who was a diplomat in France for many years, and he told how all of Paris took to the streets to oppose the decision to reconsider the approach to traditional values and customs, but the changes for the worse still came true. Therefore, many people in Europe oppose the new trends, but no one listens to them. If we can take swift action and create tools to test public opinion around the world, then things may change.

It seems that Russia does not intend to retreat in the conflict with the West and is ready to use increasingly powerful weapons. If the Western coalition is not cooled by the healthy consolidation of the East, it is unknown whether life on Earth will still survive....

Thank you!

Moderator Shen Yujing: Thank you, Mr. Anatoly Mikhailov, for your excellent report. Your report is very interesting for us. Thank you for providing us with a very detailed and accurate report as well as providing this website. This website is dedicated to the development of cooperation and exchange between Russia and China

in a digital and modern form and thank you very much for sharing it with us.

Time is limited and a day and a half of economic exchange and dialog between China and Russia has come to an end.

Conclusion

Moderator Shen Yujing: Finally, I would like to invite Mr. Sergey Bodrunov to make a closing statement.

Sergey Bodrunov: Dear colleagues and friends, first of all, I would like to thank the host country.

Our 11th China-Russia Think Tank Economic Dialogue is very important and very progressive. We have learned a lot, paid attention to a lot of things, and I think that our Chinese colleagues have probably heard many of our thoughts and views on the situation.

I would also like to thank Executive Dean Wang Wen, who is the soul and engine of our event.

I would also like to emphasize: it is very important that in the last few days we have had both very good moderators and excellent speakers of very high level. Of course, that's why we had a basic in-depth exchange of views. Without good assistants and simultaneous interpreters, our dialog would not have been as successful either. I want to thank them, too! (Applause)

I'd like to say a few more words. I listened carefully to yesterday's and today's speeches. I fully agree with all my colleagues on many issues, but I still want to put forward a few of my own proposals. The last speech of my colleague Mikhailov inspired me because he talked about five negative situations of development without a positive scenario. But yesterday we talked about the fact that there may be not 5, but 50 or 200 such risks, financial, technological, medical, biological, environmental, natural. There are many negative aspects in this regard, and only one development option is definitely positive, it is described in Noonomy. Academician Sergey Glazyev and I demonstrated the foundations of this theory in our joint new book, and with Academician Vladimir Kvint we showed how a result can be achieved if this theory is used. We came here not just to say pretty words about it. We are here to show you what ideas we have

developed together and have referenced papers at various scientific events, including a large number of expert forums. We stand on the shoulders of giant scholars in political economy, economic theory, sociology, and history. Together, we can lay the foundation and platform of this theory to develop some concrete things including social media and technology to solve global problems and avoid risks. Risks are increasing, but human capabilities are also enhancing to a great extent. If such a tool as today's powerful technology ends up in the hands of irrational people, it will cause great harm. It is very important to realize this.

Colleagues, I would like to say that our theory, "Noonomy", has made a prediction, which is not just to economically satisfy people's needs, including the development of management on the basis of this "smart" economy on the basis of the seventh economic paradigm, its life cycle, which I spoke about yesterday. It is about a broader approach. It is an integrated economic paradigm, the first part of which is the new generation of industrial society we are entering.

Given today's topic, I would like to ask everyone to pay attention to the following point. This stage, in which we now live, is still a stage of economic development, but even at this stage, the motivation of the economy and the needs of people are associated with the so-called spread of ideas of non-economic motivation, associated, in turn, with the process of diffusion of the institution of property. These values have gone beyond momentary economic gain, as we were fortunate enough to convincingly demonstrate yesterday, and the core values are the foundation of this new community, the vector of civilizational progress, the turning point in the global transformation of our civilization.

Yesterday we also talked about the strategy of Noonomy, solidarity, its origins can be seen today. The absolute task of demanding re-industrialization, scientific and technological progress with certain moral and ethical boundaries and the formation of a "new man" at the same time. However, the fourth important task is to create a new value foundation, which will completely change the understanding of that platform – the mainstream of so-called democratic countries, social development. With the latest technological solutions, with their exploitation, society will enter a

new stage of development. Governance is not some formal system; it must be based on a core of values that shapes the post-national system. Our life will be based on the coincidence of values of the individual and society, a concept that is already present in China, as Mr. Glazyev said, and a new paradigm of economic integration is also forming in Russia. We recently published a book in collaboration with Mr. Glazyev. There's no need to idealize the current situation, but the new stage of development has indeed reached a turning point. Our book also shows that a global economic paradigm shift is underway, and there is no doubt that this is a crucial phase of global development, one of the most complex and challenging. It can have catastrophic consequences, including an increased risk of conflict and a complete halt in development. At the same time, there is also the possibility that our society will unleash its creativity and apply the development formula developed by scientists. We can either reach a scenario that gives active development or a negative one, and we have to think about what to keep from the existing bundle of knowledge about the development of society, and what to find as a new solution. So, when we think about a new economic paradigm, we need to take that into account. The very name of this new integrated economic paradigm speaks not so much of an integrated society as of the integration of core concepts that is crucial for social development.

As far as integration is concerned, in the general context, economic integration between countries is just that, economic integration. Integration in the theory of "Noonomy" is the concept of overall integration, economics, ideas and social system. Our answer in principle is that the process of integration, which is not only an advancement of "Noonomy", but also of fundamental importance for its formation, has significantly shifted previous emphases. I think there will be another name to define this process, such as intellectual integration, intellectual values, some ethical values, cultural values that make up the Noonomy that is the driving factor, including economic integration, the emergence of the intellectual economy, and the emergence of international solidarity and mutual aid. This is one of the driving forces behind the development of the new society.

Economic integration, in our view, seems more robust if it is based on non-economic principles and values. You ask why? Because

economic reality changes, but values remain stable. Today we are again talking about values embodied, pushed by those in the West who "shifted" our worldview and gave us some economic, material things, some values for a reason, because the basis belongs to them, it is their value. However, on that basis, other people's interests are formed, and an alternative economic reality is established, which is their intention, and it is on the basis of these things that these negative scenarios are created. We must figure out what the secret is. We must focus on this issue.

Colleagues, there is an answer. This is our integration within the SCO. The Eurasian Economic Union should also be based on these values. Finding and segmenting these values is therefore of paramount importance to us. We need to include this in our teaching materials, instill it in our colleagues and promote it in the media. This should be our top priority. First of all, we should work hard to improve the economic situation, and this is not an economic task, although we should not ignore economic tasks. Because, as it was mentioned yesterday, no one promised to cover the "path to communism" with roses. Because here you can't trade one thing for another. The image representation of this situation is similar to the relationship between water and fire as described by Prof. Liu Zhiqin. He compared the way of thinking between China and the United States, to water and fire. In Russia there is the concept of "*puff*", an empty effervescence where water splashed on a fire forms a vapor that first scalds you and gives you a pleasant sensation, and then becomes cold, and disappears. In such a scenario, such a puff is formed.

Russia realizes that in practice this is ineffective. Russia is not a stone, it is fuel for the hearth. And the fire is China. If you combine Russia's fuel with China's fire, it becomes the center and source of heat. The source of our shared warmth. I think it's more in line with the topic we're discussing, if it can be put that way. My point is that these things are not reflected enough in cultural traditions. Even according to our understanding of language, there are some relatively distinct expressions of cultural traditions. We have to bring this cultural value to people through culture. To better understand all of this, we need to do a lot of work. We need to publish articles in our language and some magazines published in Chinese. We will leave

these magazines in the library in Chunyang so that everyone can understand us better. We can also publish your articles in our country. That's the first thing.

Second, last year we planned to set up our new joint committee to promote the interests of China and Russia. Executive Dean Wang Wen once said that one of his very big ideas is to write a book on getting to know Russia, which is a very important initiative, I immediately supported his suggestion, we will also write a book "A New Introduction to China", we will sell it and distribute it in Russia, so that in this way, through information sharing, we can really solve the problem of people's awareness.

Dear colleagues, I would like to return to our dialog again. The organization of this meeting amazed us. We really like the warm hospitality of the Chinese side. I have been in China since 1987 and have been in contact with China continuously. Every time I come, I feel admiration and surprise. China is developing, getting younger and more beautiful. The most important thing is that our friendship is uninterrupted. I was very surprised when I first got here. My wife and I were taken to an alley, and we heard the Chinese singing the song "Moscow Nights". When I was in Shanghai a few years ago, it was during one of my visits, when they found out there were two Russians, they too immediately sang "Moscow Nights". Dear colleagues, we must continue this tradition, inherit it and push it forward.

This is the end of my presentation. Let me ask Executive Dean Wang Wen to make his closing remarks.

Wang Wen: Thank you, Chairman Sergey Bodrunov, for making great demands on me. In September of this year, we promised each other that we would implement and promote them in Moscow. I should say that I'm actually working on a book called A New Introduction to Russia, it's in progress, but it's actually quite complicated. It is very difficult to publish a book with cutting edge perspectives in China. But the relevant points have been read by the leaders, and I responsibly say to my Russian friends that my report "A New Introduction to Russia" was also one of the important factors that contributed to President Xi being able to visit Moscow and visit Russia as planned in March. Without my report, the process may be more uncertain.

As Chairman Bodrunov just said, over the last three days we have had a half day of research and a day and a half of dialog. We will go to the Development and Reform Commission in the afternoon and then to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs tomorrow. I think we should have a lot of success. Part of our dialog comes to an end today. It is true that we have accomplished a lot, including myself, and Chairman Bodrunov. I told Professor Glazyev last night and this morning that we need to continue the 11th China-Russia Think Tank Economic Dialogue. We need to hold 100 sessions, calculated at two sessions per year, this will take over 40 years. Firstly, we have to be healthy and live to be 100 years old. I will also be about 100 years old at that time. We need to keep healthy so that we can work hard for the good of China and Russia. It is very, very difficult for us to maintain such good communication under the current interference in China-Russian relations from the outside world, including domestic uncertainties. Therefore, we must keep going.

Chairman Bodrunov has just thanked the assistants and interpreters, and I would like to thank my colleagues as well. This time we were very limited in time, and Ambassador Yao Peishen said that only your institute can organize such a large group for four days, with so many activities repeated over and over again. I would like to express my gratitude to my friends from Russia. I will be discussing with my colleagues every meal, where to have lunch and where to have dinner, as well as the entire budget, funding, visas, high-level networking and logistics of this event. We discuss with our colleagues every meal, where to have lunch, where to have dinner, all the budgets, funds, visas, high level contacts and logistics of this event. A few colleagues in the back row, Li Xinpeng, Chen Tianyang, Liu Yajie, Liu Ying, who took the photos, and some of them did a lot of logistical work, all of them in my partner Yang Qingqing's team, I offer a round of applause to all of them for their amazing work!

(Applause)

I'm also going to make some points of my own. I also think there are a lot of common ground between Russia and China at the moment. Four years ago, Professor Glazyev and I published a book, "Opening a New Era in Asia and Europe – a New Step in the Joint Study of Chinese and Russian Think Tanks on the Joint Revival of the

"Two Countries" in the People's Publishing House, the best publishing house and the most reputable publishing house in China, which sold exceptionally well and for which I received a small honorarium, which Mr. Glazyev and I also shared. This book contains a number of new ideas, including the one on page 126 consisting of five reports stating that "both countries face six historic challenges that are virtually identical: achieving national rejuvenation, preserving sovereign integrity, advancing economic transformation, assuming international responsibility, maintaining world peace, and promoting global development." I think it is still right and promising to advance these six objectives that we discussed together with Prof. Glazyev. The six tasks have come a long way and it is still important to keep pushing them forward, there are still many differences in the process that can serve as a small summary of our dialog today.

What are the differences? Colleagues from both China and Russia have just mentioned this. The first dissimilarity is the difference in how security and development are coordinated. In some ways, China is more focused on development. We put economic development in a more advanced position. Although President Xi Jinping also said that we need to coordinate security and development, the two should be coordinated, but between security and development, China puts development in a slightly more advanced position. So, we often talk about solving so many problems, and the most important thing nowadays is to do your job well. Doing our own thing well is development, and as long as we continue to develop, we will become safer. This is a very important logic for China.

It seems to me that Russia may have put security a little ahead of development, which is also very important for Russia, but security seems to be slightly ahead of development in Russia. I don't know if my statement is correct. At least last September I traveled to Russia for 2 months and visited over 20 cities. Of course, when I traveled to these cities, people were very friendly to me as a Chinese person, and in many cities I traveled alone or with only one of my students. But frankly speaking, it's not very convenient either. Every time you land in any city in Russia, a Russian visa is not enough, you also need a visa on arrival in any city, which is not required in China.

I am honored that the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Embassy have granted me a year-long entry permit. I am also thankful that last year it was easy for me to travel to Russia, but it was very inconvenient for many of my colleagues. Last trip in September, I wanted to take four people with me, but I was the only one who got a visa, and four of my coworkers didn't, so I ended up going alone. Can we continually appeal to both sides in this dialog that China and Russia should give each other ten-year visas, not multiple round-trip ten-year visas, and can we start with two-year multiple round-trip visas? This can greatly promote mutual cooperation and communication between China and Russia. Can we prioritize development from an open perspective? Without this development, security may not be possible.

Second, as several Russian and Chinese friends have just said, the two countries should still continue to strengthen mutual trust between the two countries, especially between me and Professors Bodrunov and Glazyev, we talk about everything, the higher level of the two countries should continue to deepen communication. I believe that the very important people of both countries have not yet freed themselves from the shackles of "Western centrism" and "American superiority." In both our countries, there is a significant number of intellectual and business elites who believe that the West is more civilized. Professor Wang Yiwei just mentioned that not only Russia, but also China, especially in the financial sector, believes that the West is more civilized, and that the U.S. is better. I don't think so, but I'm not anti-American, anti-Western, or nationalist. I at least believe that all peoples, all nations should be equal to each other, that no nation is inferior to another, that we should communicate as equals, respect each other, have equal values and equal ideas. From this perspective, we must also work together to free ourselves from so-called "Western centrism" and "American superiority." We also need to improve communication.

Third, about the world of the future. I think China will definitely not have any hegemony in the future world. China has sense under the leadership of President Xi Jinping, China is increasingly clear on our global demands. I think China's global demands are the international order based on the United Nations after the end of

World War II, international rules based on the UN Charter. Such international rules have been made very clear. We certainly don't want hegemony, and we certainly don't want war, although several of my colleagues from Russia have said that mainland China should take this opportunity to liberate Taiwan. We are at war with Ukraine, you should be at war with Taiwan. Of course, I'm particularly grateful for their advice to China, but China can certainly achieve reunification, but there are many ways in which we can reunify, and I think we will choose the best way and try to do our best to solve this problem peacefully. In that sense, can we do more to promote reform of the international system? It's not easy and we need to work harder to solve this problem.

As Prof. Kvint said, an important point in the development of the Far East is the issue of openness. Last time I stayed for a long time in Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Kamchatka and Yakutsk, communicating and understanding many people. I also visited Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg and Krasnodar. I have traveled to many cities in the Far East and interacted with many ordinary people. Common people are very friendly with China, but some of them have doubts about China, deep down they think about the fact that this place historically belonged to China, and they worry whether the territory will return to China. I can't talk about it publicly or I will be scolded badly by the Chinese. At least from the official point of view, China's so-called territorial problems in history have no official claim at all. I made a statement at the Eastern Economic Forum that subsequently caused a lot of controversy in China, and I was very sincere when I said: "We want to open up Vladivostok, make it the Hong Kong of the Far East and Northeast Asia, make it an open port." With you, the Far East can develop. How can the Far East develop, how can the Chinese go and let more people in, if the Far East is not even open in all aspects of finance and trade? If Vladivostok really becomes Hong Kong in the Far East, a free port for capital, trade and investment in all fields, China will also go there gradually, and I believe northeast China will also develop better, which is a complete "win-win" situation. Frankly speaking, this view has been hugely criticized in the country. People in the country were saying, "Have you forgotten the history?"

Although the domestic public has a similar idea, Chinese officials are still sensible and rational.

From this point of view, we also hope that our colleagues from Russia will be able to convey our official message to Russia. We need to build mutual trust at the operational and strategic levels. Only in this way can strategic mutual trust become stronger. We cannot rely only on the strategic mutual trust between President Xi Jinping and President Putin, nor can we rely only on the strategic mutual trust between the Chunyang Institute of Financial Research of the Chinese People's University and the Free Economic Society of Russia, nor can there be strategic mutual trust only between me and Mr. Glazyev. We also have a wider range of strategic mutual trust at the highest levels of society. That is how, according to President Xi Jinping and President Putin, it is not easy for China and Russia to maintain friendship from generation to generation, and we still have a lot of work to do.

Our dialog over the past three days has been very successful. Further I will continue to write my book, A New Introduction to Russia, for publication. I also hope to organize a delegation to visit Russia, visit Moscow and hold the 12th China-Russia Think Tank Economic Dialogue at the invitation of Mr. Bodrunov as soon as possible to contribute to the development and exchange between our two countries.

This concludes our meeting for today!

Sergey Bodrunov: Dear friends, we have such a tradition of giving out not only books as keepsakes, but also souvenirs. I have a little souvenir for you.

(Souvenir Ceremony)

(Photo session)

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