

On the Prospects for Further Development of Sino-Russian Relations Against the Background of Increased Sanctions Pressure on Them from the West

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The main results of political, trade and economic cooperation between Russia and China in recent years

Russian-Chinese relations have not only withstood numerous new challenges arising from the Ukrainian crisis, but have significantly strengthened over the past two years. Shortly after the outbreak of the conflict over Ukraine, many foreign experts and politicians acknowledged that China had supported Russia in its quest to ensure its own security. Russia, in turn, provided diplomatic support to China during the crisis over Taiwan in the summer and autumn of 2022. At the same time, the leaders of both countries stated that relations between them "do not have an upper limit and no-go zones."

The political cooperation between China and Russia continues to deepen. Both countries have taken a unified position on most issues on the international agenda at the venues of the UN Security Council and the General Assembly, the Group of Twenty and other international formats. They continue to adhere to the principles of the need to comply with international law, the unacceptability of sanctions pressure and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, and the inclusiveness of international security, set out in the Joint

Statement of February 4, 2022. All these issues are important and sensitive for the whole world, and today there is almost complete consensus between Russia and China on them.

China and Russia agree that they consider the world order led by the United States to be unfair — Americans make all decisions, control all money and banking instruments, and maintain military bases around the world. Moscow and Beijing are striving for a more just and democratic world, where each country will really have its own voice. Russia is helping China they are on, but are ready to listen to both. Therefore, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the United States to drive a wedge between Beijing and Moscow.

The most serious challenges had to be experienced by the economic relations of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China. The sanctions war unleashed by the "global West" (including US allies in the Asia-Pacific region) against Russia has led to a reassessment of the risks of bilateral financial, trade and economic cooperation. Many analysts believed that the development of this cooperation between the two countries had stopped, and the Chinese authorities and business would not dare to enter into long-term investment or trade contracts, fearing secondary sanctions.

However, since 2016, China has

become the main technology provider in Russia, replacing the then Germany. Now he is no longer just the main one, but their only supplier and the only country that has not turned away from Russia because of the sanctions imposed on it after the start of its own, and which can produce its own technologies at a high level. In addition, Russian-Chinese military-technical cooperation is strengthening.

It is important to note that after the lifting of transport restrictions by both sides after the three-year COVID-19 pandemic, the intensity of contacts between the two countries was returned to a "doc-like" level. Airlines of both countries are expanding the network of air traffic between major cities of China and Russia almost weekly, land border crossings have been launched, restrictions on issuing all types of visas have been lifted (as well as visa-free entry to the tourist island of Hainan has been restored), which opens up opportunities for full restoration and further expansion of not only economic, but also scientific, educational, cultural and travel contacts.

According to Russian President Vladimir Putin, trade and economic relations between Russia and China are developing rapidly, demonstrating stable immunity to external challenges and crisis phenomena. Over the past five years, it has been possible to double the Russian-Chinese trade turnover: if in 2019 it totaled \$111 billion, in 2021 - \$147 billion, in 2022 - \$185-190 billion, and in 2023 it reached \$227.8 billion. Bilateral Russian-Chinese trade currently amounts to about 20 trillion rubles, or almost 1.6 trillion yuan. China has been the main business partner of the Russian Federation for 13 years, and Russia in 2023. It rose to the fourth place in the ranking of commercial counterparties of the PRC.

After the start of Russia's special military operation in Ukraine, China has become one of Russia's main trade, economic and political partners. After the

departure of the overwhelming number of Western companies from Russia, imports from China to Russia increased by 46.9% in 2023.

In January–April 2024, the trade turnover between China and Russia increased by 4.7% and reached \$76.58 billion, while China's exports to Russia decreased by almost 2%, amounting to \$32.73 billion. Russia exported \$43.85 billion worth of goods to China, which is 10.2% more than a year earlier. In the first two months of this year, the total trade turnover grew by 9.3%, including imports from China by 12.5%.

Strategic cooperation in the energy sector is developing systematically and consistently, where work is underway on new large-scale projects. Good dynamics is observed in the supply of Russian agricultural products to the Chinese market, initiatives are being implemented in the investment and production sectors, transport and logistics corridors between the two countries are functioning steadily and gaining strength.

Today, one of the main obstacles to the growth of trade between China and Russia has become not so much Western sanctions as internal restrictions, such as a lack of logistics capacity for transporting goods. This problem is gradually being overcome: two new land border crossings were opened in 2023, and the modernization of the railway infrastructure of the eastern regions of Russia continues at an accelerated pace. In March 2023, construction of Russia's largest logistics terminal, named after Deng Xiaoping, began in Tatarstan. And although the logistical problem in the face of constantly growing demand from both sides of the border has not yet been definitively resolved, work in this direction will be accelerated.

The expansion of the pipeline infrastructure is one of the most important megaprojects of Russia and China. The main gas pipeline "Power of Siberia" has reached its "destination station" — Shanghai, and work has

started in Russia on the design of the new gas pipeline "Power of Siberia-2" (and its continuation "Soyuz Vostok"), which was facilitated by the trilateral agreements between the Russian Federation, China and Mongolia, reached in September 2022.

On the prospects of investment cooperation between Russia and China

An important problem that the two countries will have to overcome in the coming years remains the underdevelopment of the investment portfolio of Chinese corporations in Russia. Despite the fact that trade between our countries is breaking records, the level of Chinese investment in the Russian economy remains very low, and Russian investment in China is even more modest.

However, their dynamics continue to be positive, and there are hopes that in 2024-2025 investment projects can go to such industries as automotive, machine tool construction, oil and gas chemistry, oil refining and agriculture. Cooperation in the field of nuclear energy will continue to expand. In November 2022 Following the meeting of the Intergovernmental Russian-Chinese Commission on Investment Cooperation, the parties decided to jointly finance projects worth \$1.3 billion, signed a Memorandum on further strengthening investment partnership, including in the field of new energy, high-tech sectors of the economy and in the field of infrastructure development. They also agreed to continue work on updating the Plan of Russian-Chinese Investment Cooperation and hold a series of seminars on the exchange of experience in strategic planning between the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia and the State Committee for Development and Reform of the People's Republic of China.

During negotiations in Moscow in March 2023, Russian Prime Minister M.

Mishustin announced 79 investment projects totaling \$165 billion under consideration by the Russian-Chinese intergovernmental commission.

Cooperation between the two countries in the field of industrial cooperation has significantly increased. In 2022, negotiations were held between the Technopolis Moscow Special Economic Zone and the Jiangbei Xinqiu large special technological zone of China on cooperation in the field of microelectronics, information technology and biomedicine. This cooperation is important not only for the scientific and technical field as a whole, but also for Chinese and Russian businesses, as it contributes to the expansion of possible alternative supply chains of components and raw materials, as well as the search for partners for the export of products and technology transfer.

On May 26-28, 2022, the AmurExpoForum 2022 was held in Blagoveshchensk, which became an important event in terms of finding markets, partners and suppliers. It was attended by representatives of Chinese companies related to energy, insurance, and logistics, and raised issues of further business cooperation between Russia and China. On June 27, 2022, a logistics base for the supply of auto parts focused on the Russian market was solemnly laid in the city of Suifenhe. The launch of the project is of great importance for Suifenhe, as it expands the scope of trade cooperation with Russia. Being a key industrial project of Suifenhe, it will undoubtedly lead to the development of the automotive industry in the region.

For Russia, this area of cooperation with China is of particular importance, since the Russian automotive industry, dependent on cooperation with the West, has suffered more from sanctions than other industries. The Russian market remains attractive for Chinese industrial companies. The Chinese metallurgical company Henan Xibao Metallurgical

Group announced the location of its enterprise producing refractory products in Lipetsk. The company has become a resident of the special economic zone located here.

On strengthening cooperation between Russia and China within the framework of the SCO and BRICS

An important aspect of Russian-Chinese cooperation in the international arena is the relations between the two countries in the multilateral formats of the SCO and BRICS, given the desire of many states in the developing world to reduce the risks of sanctions pressure from the West. In both cases, maintaining mutual understanding between Moscow and Beijing is of fundamental importance – the other participating countries see that even in the face of unprecedented economic and, in fact, military-political pressure from the West and the United States on Russia, these institutions maintain a working regime and ensure the realization of the various interests of their member states. Thus, Russia and China are already creating the foundations of a future international order without the hegemony of a narrow group of countries.

In this regard, the BRICS countries returned to an active discussion of the introduction of their own reserve currency based on a basket of currencies of the participating countries. According to V. Putin, national currencies already accounted for about two thirds of the total volume of bilateral trade settlements between Russia and China. Moscow and Beijing expect to increase this share in the future with the help of bilateral BRICS mechanisms and instruments. Russia and China carried out an accelerated process of switching to settlements in national currencies. The report of the Bank of Russia notes that the share of the yuan in foreign trade calculations for imports increased from 4% in January 2022 to 23% at the end of the year, and for exports — from 0.5% to 16%.

On further prospects for the development of Russian-Chinese relations after Putin's re-election as President of the Russian Federation

After his re-election as President of Russia, V. Putin made his first foreign visit at the head of a broad government delegation to China on May 16-17, 2024. On the eve of the visit, the President of the Russian Federation published a large interview with the Chinese state agency Xinhua, in which he noted the "unprecedented level of partnership" between Moscow and Beijing. The Head of the Russian State noted that relations between Moscow and Beijing have reached the highest level in history and, despite the difficult situation in the world, continue to strengthen. Speaking about further plans for the development of cooperation between the Russian Federation and China, V. Putin noted the need to establish closer cooperation in the field of industry and high technologies, space, peaceful atom and artificial intelligence. "We will continue to work on ensuring favorable legal and organizational conditions for this, on the development of transport and financial infrastructure," the Russian president said.

Following the negotiations of the President of the Russian Federation V. Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping signed 11 documents, the main of which is the joint statement of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China "On deepening comprehensive partnership and strategic cooperation entering a new era in the context of the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries." It says that the parties will "consistently increase the level of investment cooperation, guarantee the protection of the rights and interests of investors, as well as create equal and fair conditions for investment. Agreed... to consistently increase the scale of bilateral trade and optimize its structure. At the same time, both States condemn

initiatives to seize assets and property of foreign states and note the right to take retaliatory measures."

The Russian Federation and China also intend to develop cooperation in the civil aircraft industry, shipbuilding, auto and machine tool construction and the electronic industry, the statement says. The document also says that the parties agreed to develop market-based cooperation in the field of oil, natural gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), coal and electricity, as well as to ensure the stable functioning of the relevant cross-border infrastructure and create conditions for the unhindered transportation of energy resources. Another area of focus is cooperation between Moscow and Beijing in the field of artificial intelligence, communications, software, the Internet of Things and network and data security.

Xi Jinping, in his statement following his meeting with the Russian president, noted that "China and Russia have shown others an example of building a new type of interstate relations and relations between large neighbors." He named five principles on which the interaction between Moscow and Beijing is based:

- mutual respect and firm support for each other on issues related to the fundamental interests of both sides;
- ensuring mutual benefit in the formation of a new architecture of mutually beneficial cooperation;
- expansion of cultural ties between the two countries;
- promotion of the principles of global governance in order to form a multi-centric international system and a multipolar world;
- achieving a "political settlement of the problems of hot spots for the sake of truth and justice.

Conclusion

Russia and China recognize that in the face of the most acute challenges facing humanity, it is fundamentally important to build relations based on

dialogue, cooperation, and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States. The continuity in the approaches of Russia and China is determined by the fact that these two countries have for many years demonstrated a desire to promote a polycentric world order, oppose the use of force in international affairs, and emphasize the need for close cooperation between all countries in solving global problems. As permanent members of the UN Security Council, the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China have consistently advocated increasing the role of the UN in global governance and support the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

By coming into direct conflict with Russia over Ukraine, Western countries underestimated the scale and depth of the Sino-Russian strategic partnership in the new era. The events of recent years have refuted expectations about the "fragility" of relations between Moscow and Beijing, and have shown a willingness to support each other in solving complex foreign policy tasks.

The only place where the West has managed to achieve relative success is the curtailment of some of the Sino-Russian business ties, which is explained by the high degree of dependence of large Chinese companies on Western markets and technological partnerships and the fear of being hit hard by the so-called secondary sanctions from the United States.

However, the general practical significance of this should not be exaggerated. Especially given the active work being carried out by China and Russia to remove economic relations from a possible blow from the West.

The diplomatic activity of Moscow and Beijing, as well as their actions on the global stage, have shown that Russian-Chinese relations are more than allied in nature – they are based on a similar deep vision of the main international problems and the

necessary changes in international politics and the global economy. Over the years, there has not been a single example of disagreement between Russia and China on issues that each side really considers essential. It is worth emphasizing that the main reason for such close cooperation between Moscow and Beijing is not the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, which only accelerated some processes, but the natural state of long-term strategic partnership. The official position of the parties is that the Russian-Chinese tandem is one of the most important factors for ensuring stability in international affairs, and the interests of the two countries are synonymous in a number of strategically important sectors of the economy.

The stabilizing role of Sino-Russian relations is also important for such new-type international associations as the SCO and BRICS. In both cases, maintaining mutual understanding between Moscow and Beijing is of fundamental importance – the other participating countries see that even in the face of unprecedented economic and, in fact, military-political pressure from the West and the United States on Russia, these institutions maintain a working regime and ensure the realization of the various interests of their member states. Thus, Russia and China are already creating the foundations of a future international order without the hegemony of a narrow group of countries. [17](#)

俄罗斯总统普京新任期内的俄中关系前景展望

“2024 ~ 2025 年的投资合作项目有望进入汽车、机床、油气化工、炼油和农业等领域。核能领域的合作将继续扩大。”

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近年来俄中政治、经贸合作的主要成就

俄中关系不仅经受住了乌克兰危机带来的诸多新挑战，而且在过去两年中得到了显著加强。乌克兰冲突爆发后不久，许多外国专家和政治家就认识到，中国支持俄罗斯寻求确保自身安全。反过来，俄罗斯也在 2022 年夏秋台湾问题危机期间向中国提供了外交支持，两国领导人都表示两国关系“没有上限、没有禁区”。

中俄政治合作继续深化。两国在联合国安理会和联大、二十国集团以及其他国际平台上对国际议程上的大多数问题采取了一致立场。两国继续坚持 2022 年 2 月 4 日《联合声明》中提出的原则：必须尊重国际法、不接受制裁压力、不干涉他国内政、国际安全的包容性。所有这些问题对整个世界来说都是重要而敏感的，如今中俄两国在这些问题上几乎已达成完全共识。

中国和俄罗斯一致认为，美国主导的世界秩序是不公平的——美国人做出所有决定，控制所有货币和银行工具，并在世界各地维持军事基地。莫斯科和北京都渴望建立一个更加公正和民主的世界，让每个国家都真正拥有话语权。俄罗斯正在帮助中国向尚未决定站在哪一边、但愿意听取双方意见的其他国家的民众宣传这一理念。正因如此，美国越来越难以在北京和莫斯科之间挑拨离间。

中俄两国的经济关系面临着最严峻的挑战。“全球西方”（包括美国在亚太地区的盟国）对俄罗斯发动的制裁战导致人们重新评估双边金融和经贸合作的风险。许多分析家认为，两国之间的这种合作发展已经停滞，中国政府和企业会因为担心遭受次级制裁而在签订长期投资或贸易合同时犹豫不决。

然而，自 2016 年以来，中国已成为俄罗斯的主要技术供应国，取代了当时的德国。现在，它不再仅仅是主要供应国，而是唯一的供应国，也是唯一一个没有因为特别军事行动开始后对俄罗斯实施的制裁而背弃俄罗斯，并且能够自己生产的高水平技术的国家。此外，中俄军事技术合作也在不断加强。

重要的是，在历时三年的 2019 新冠疫情大流行后，双方取消了运输限制，两国之间的接触强度得以恢复到新冠疫情前的水平。两国航空公司几乎每周都在扩大中俄主要城市之间的航空联系网络，陆路边境口岸也已投入使用，各类签证也已取消限制（海南旅游岛已恢复免签入境），这为全面恢复和进一步扩大经济、科学、教育、文化和旅游交往提供了机会。

俄罗斯总统普京表示，俄中经贸关系发展迅速，对外部挑战和危机现象表现出稳定的免疫力。在过去五年中，俄中贸易额翻了一番：2019 年为 1110 亿美元，2021 年为 1470 亿美元，2022

年为 1850 ~ 1900 亿美元，2023 年已达 2278 亿美元。目前俄中双边贸易额约为 20 万亿卢布，约合 1.6 万亿元人民币。中国已连续 13 年成为俄罗斯的主要商业伙伴，2023 年俄罗斯在中国商业伙伴的排名中上升到第四位。

俄罗斯在乌克兰的特别军事行动开始后，中国成为俄罗斯的主要贸易、经济和政治伙伴之一。随着大量西方公司从俄罗斯撤出，2023 年中国对俄罗斯联邦的进口增长了 46.9%。

2024 年 1 月至 4 月，中俄贸易额为 765.8 亿美元，同比增长 4.7%，而中国对俄出口额为 327.3 亿美元，同比下降近 2%；俄罗斯对华出口额为 438.5 亿美元，同比增长 10.2%。今年前两个月的贸易总额增长了 9.3%，其中从中国的进口额增长了 12.5%。

能源领域的战略合作正在有条不紊地持续发展，新的大型项目正在进行中。俄罗斯农产品在中国市场的供应呈现良好态势，投资和生产领域的举措正在实施，两国之间的运输和物流走廊正在稳步运行并日益壮大。

如今，中俄贸易增长的主要障碍之一与其说是西方制裁，不如说是国内制约因素，如缺乏物流运输能力。这一问题正在逐步得到解决：2023 年，两个新的陆路边境口岸投入使用，俄罗斯东部地区铁路基础设施的现代化进程也在继续加快。2023 年 3 月，以邓小平命名的俄罗斯最大物流枢纽站在鞑靼斯坦开工建设。虽然边境两侧需求不断增长的物流问题尚未最终解决，但这方面的工作将加速进行。

管道基础设施扩建是俄中两国最重要的大型项目之一。“西伯利亚力量”主管道已抵达上海，俄罗斯已开始设计新的“西伯利亚力量 2 号”管道（及其延伸段“东方联盟号”），俄罗斯、中国和蒙古于 2022 年 9 月达成的三方协议为该项目提供了便利。

俄中投资合作的前景

未来几年，两国必须克服的一个重要挑战是中国企业在俄罗斯的投资组合发展不足。虽然两国贸易额不断刷新纪录，但中国对俄罗斯经济的投资水平仍然很低，俄罗斯对中国的投资更是微不足道。

不过，两国的发展势头依然良好，2024 ~ 2025 年的投资项目有望进入汽车、机床、油气化工、炼油和农业等领域。核能领域的合作将继续扩大。2022 年 11 月，在中俄政府间投资合作委员会会议之后，双方决定共同资助价值 13 亿美元的项目，签署了关于进一步加强投资伙伴关系（包括新能源、高科技产业和基础设施发展）的备忘录，并同意继续更新《中俄投资合作计划》，举办一系列研讨会，交流核能领域的经验。

2023 年 3 月在莫斯科会谈期间，俄罗斯总理米舒斯金宣布了俄中政府间委员会正在审议的 79 个投资项目，总金额达 1650 亿美元。

两国在工业合作领域的合作明显加强。2022 年，“莫斯科技术城”经济特区与中国大型技术特区“江北新区”就微电子、信息技术和生物医药领域的合作举行了谈判。这种合作不仅对整个科技领域具有重要意义，而且对中俄两国的企业家也具有重要意义，因为它有助于扩大零部件和原材料的可能替代供应链，以及寻找产品出口和技术转让的合作伙伴。

2022 年 5 月 26 日至 28 日，在布拉戈维申斯克举办了 2022 年阿穆尔展览论坛，这是寻找市场、合作伙伴和供应商的一次重要活动。与能源、保险、物流相关的中国公司代表参加了此次论坛，并提出了俄中进一步开展商业合作的问题。2022 年 6 月 27 日，在绥芬河市举行了物流基地奠基仪式，以确保面向俄罗斯市场的汽车零部件供应。该项目的启动对于绥芬河市扩大对俄贸易合

作范围具有重要意义。作为重点工业项目，绥芬河无疑将带动俄罗斯新工业中心的发展。

对俄罗斯而言，与中国在这一领域的合作尤为重要，因为依赖与西方合作的俄罗斯汽车工业受到的制裁打击比其他行业更为严重。俄罗斯市场对中国工业企业仍有吸引力。中国冶金企业河南西保冶金集团宣布将其耐火制品厂设在利佩茨克。该公司已入驻利佩茨克经济特区。

俄中巩固在上合组织和金砖国家机制中的合作

中俄在国际舞台上合作的一个重要方面是两国在上合组织和金砖国家多边形式中的关系，因为世界的许多发展中国家都希望减少来自西方制裁压力的风险。在这两种情况下，保持莫斯科和北京之间的相互理解至关重要——其他成员国看到，即使在西方和美国对俄罗斯施加前所未有的经济和军事政治压力的情况下，这些机构仍能保持运作，并确保实现其成员国的不同利益。因此，俄罗斯和中国已经在为一个没有狭隘国家集团霸权的未来国际秩序奠定基础。

在这方面，金砖国家又开始积极讨论在成员国一篮子货币的基础上引入自己的储备货币。普京表示，在俄中双边贸易结算总额中，本国货币已占约三分之二。莫斯科和北京希望在双边机制和金砖国家工具的帮助下在未来增加这一份额。俄中两国一直在加快向本国货币结算过渡的进程。俄罗斯银行的一份报告指出，人民币在外贸结算中的进口份额从 2022 年 1 月的 4% 上升到年底的 23%，出口份额从 0.5% 上升到 16%。

普京再次当选俄罗斯总统后俄中关系进一步发展的前景

普京连任俄罗斯总统后，于 2024

年5月16日~17日率领大型政府代表团对中国进行了首次外访。访问前夕，俄罗斯总统接受了中国国家通讯社新华社的长篇书面采访，他在采访中指出，莫斯科和北京之间的伙伴关系达到了“前所未有的水平”，尽管世界局势艰难，但两国关系仍在继续加强。在谈到俄中合作的进一步发展计划时，普京指出有必要在工业和高科技、太空、和平利用原子能和人工智能领域建立更紧密的合作关系。俄罗斯总统说：“我们将继续努力确保为此提供有利的法律和组织条件，发展交通和金融基础设施”。

俄罗斯总统普京和中国国家主席习近平在会谈后签署了11份文件，其中最重要的是俄罗斯和中国签署的《中华人民共和国和俄罗斯联邦在两国建75周年之际关于深化新时代全面战略协作伙伴关系的联合声明》。其中指出，双方将“不断提高投资合作水平，保障投资者权益，为资本投资创造平等、公平的条件。同意... 不断扩大双边贸易规模，优化双边贸易结构。同时，两国谴责扣押外国资产和财产的行为，并指出有权采取报复措施”。

声明说，俄中两国还打算在民用飞机制造、船舶、汽车、机床和电子工业领域开展合作。文件还称，双方同意在石油、天然气、液化天然气（LNG）、煤炭和电力等领域开展基于市场的合作，并确保相关跨境基础设施的稳定运行，为能源资源的畅通运输创造条件。另一个领域是莫斯科和北京在人工智能、通信、软件、物联网以及网络和数据安全领域的合作。

习近平在会见俄罗斯总统后发表声明说，“中俄两国为其他国家树立了建设已经成为新型国际关系和相邻大国关系的典范”。他列举了莫斯科和北京之间互动的“五个坚持”：

- 坚持以相互尊重为根本，始终在

核心利益问题上相互支持；

- 坚持以合作共赢为动力，构建中俄互惠互利新格局；

- 坚持以世代友好为基础，共同传递中俄友谊的火炬；

- 坚持以战略协作为支撑，引领全球治理正确方向；

- 坚持以公平正义为宗旨，致力于推动热点问题政治解决。

结语

俄罗斯和中国认识到，面对人类面临的最严峻挑战，必须在对话、合作、尊重国家主权和领土完整的基础上建立关系。俄中两国多年来一直表示希望促进多中心的世界秩序，反对在国际事务中使用武力，并强调所有国家在解决全球问题时密切合作的必要性，这决定了两国在方法上的连续性。作为联合国安理会常任理事国，中俄两国一贯主张联合国在全球治理中发挥更大作用，支持不干涉别国内政的原则。

西方国家在乌克兰问题上与俄罗斯直接发生冲突，低估了新时期中俄战略协作伙伴关系的广度和深度。近年来发生的事件推翻了人们对莫斯科和北京之间关系“脆弱”的预期，证明了两国愿意相互支持，共同解决复杂的外交政策任务。

西方唯一相对成功的地方是削弱了中俄的某些商业联系，这是因为中国大型企业高度依赖西方市场和技术伙伴关系，并担心受到美国实施的所谓二级制裁的沉重打击。

然而，不应夸大这一点的总体实际意义。特别是考虑到中国和俄罗斯正在积极努力，使两国的经济关系摆脱西方可能的打击。

莫斯科和北京的外交活动以及它们在世界舞台上的行动都表明，中俄关系的本质不仅仅是同盟关系——它们是建立在对重大国际问题以及国际

政治和全球经济必要变革的相似的深刻见解之上的。多年来，俄中两国在各自真正认为至关重要的问题上没有出现过任何分歧。值得强调的是，莫斯科与北京之间如此密切互动的主要原因不是俄乌冲突（它只是加速了某些进程），而是长期战略伙伴关系的自然状态。双方的官方立场是，俄中关系是确保国际事务稳定的最重要因素之一，两国在许多具有战略意义的经济领域的利益是一致的。中俄关系的稳定作用对上海合作组织和金砖国家这样的新型国际组织也很重要。在这两种情况下，保持莫斯科和北京之间的相互理解至关重要——其他成员国看到，即使在西方和美国对俄罗斯施加前所未有的经济和军事政治压力的情况下，这些机构仍能保持运作，并确保实现其成员国的不同利益。因此，俄罗斯和中国已经在为一个没有狭隘国家集团霸权的未来国际秩序奠定基础。📌