

The Dragon's Diplomacy: Assessing China's Role as a Mediator in the Russia-Ukraine Crisis and Its Implications for Regional Stability

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Abstract

In this study, we investigate China's involvement as a mediator in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, as well as the consequences this participation has for the stability of the surrounding region. The paper analyses the elements that have an effect on China's approach and provides an analysis of China's foreign policy as it pertains to the situation. According to the findings of the research, China's approach is directed by the ideals of its foreign policy, which include non-interference, peaceful cohabitation, and a multipolar international order. China's goal is to strike a healthy balance in its relations with both Russia and Ukraine while remaining neutral in the on-going crisis. But, because China has economic and strategic interests in the region, its capacity to act as a mediator is constrained to a certain extent. According to the findings of the study, China's participation in the issue has significant repercussions for the maintenance of regional stability. This is due to the fact that China's economic and political power in the region is continuing to expand.

Key Words: China, mediator, Russia-Ukraine crisis, regional stability, non-intervention, peaceful coexistence,

Introduction

Pro-European Union demonstrators successfully overthrew the pro-Russian government of Ukraine led by President Viktor Yanukovich in a series of rallies that came to be known as the Euromaidan in 2014. After Yanukovich was removed from power, Russian-backed separatists in the eastern Ukrainian regions of Donetsk and Luhansk seized control of territory and proclaimed their independence from Ukraine. (Yun Sun.2015). On March of 2014, Russia took control of the Ukrainian territory of Crimea, which had a population that was predominantly Russian. (Xinning Song, 2016). The action was strongly criticized by

members of the international community, which led to the imposition of sanctions against Russia. In the east of Ukraine, fighting between forces loyal to the Ukrainian government and separatists has developed into a full-scale battle. Both sides have accused the other of violating human rights and committing war crimes during the conflict. (Feng Zhongping 2014).

There have been multiple attempts at a truce, but the conflict has endured despite frequent outbreaks of violence and ongoing tension between Russia and Ukraine.(Jianwei Wang. 2015)."Despite these attempts, the conflict has persisted. Civilians have paid a terrible price for this battle, with thousands losing their lives and millions being forced to flee their homes as a result. It is essential to take into account the fact that the conflict is still going on and that it is continuing to have a substantial effect on the region. (Shuxiu Zhang.2016).

Since it started in 2014, the Russia-Ukraine crisis has been a big problem for the rest of the world. The conflict has caused a lot of political, economic, and social instability in the area, and people are worried that it could lead to a bigger war. During this crisis, China has become a possible mediator and is trying to use its diplomatic power to help end the conflict and bring stability to the region. This paper looks at China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine conflict and what that means for the stability of the region. (Chengxin Pan.2015). The study looks at China's foreign policy in response to the crisis, including why it did what it did and how it did it. It looks at what makes China act the way it does, such as its economic and strategic interests in the area. The paper says that China's involvement in the crisis is important for the stability of the region because China's economic and political influence in the region is still growing. By looking at China's role as a mediator, the paper hopes to shed light on the wider geopolitical effects of the crisis and show how the international community can work to promote regional stability in the face of difficult and complicated conflicts. (Huisheng Shou. 2015).

Since 2014, Russia and Ukraine have been engaged in a conflict that has persisted throughout this time and contributed significantly to the instability that exists in the region. In recent years, China has emerged as a mediator in the dispute. The purpose of this literature review is to evaluate China's role in this crisis and its repercussions for the stability of the surrounding region. The primary goals of China's foreign policy have been to foster economic expansion

and to ensure that the surrounding areas continue to enjoy peace and security. (Pavel K. Baev, 2014). "The Belt and Road Initiative, also known as the BRI, is an important part of China's foreign policy. The BRI's overarching objective is to improve infrastructure and connectivity throughout Asia, Europe, and Africa. The goals of China's foreign policy are being met by its participation in the situation between Russia and Ukraine as a mediator. (Yong Deng, 2016).
China's Role as a Mediator China's position as a mediator in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has primarily consisted of diplomatic efforts. China has issued a request for the situation to be resolved through political means and peaceful discussions. Moreover, China has stated that it is by Ukraine's efforts to maintain its territorial integrity and sovereignty. Because China has historically collaborated extensively with Russia, its impartiality as a potential mediator in this conflict has been called into question as a result. On the other hand, China's diplomacy has chosen a more moderate and fair-minded stance, and it has strongly pushed Russia to respect the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

The fact that China is acting as a mediator in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has repercussions for the state of stability in the region. The engagement of China in the crisis has resulted in an expansion in China's influence in the region, which may result in a shift in the power dynamics of the region. Because of China's support for Ukraine's territorial integrity, other countries in the region now understand that China values stability and respects international law. This message was conveyed by China's support for Ukraine's territorial integrity. This may result in China and other nations in the region cooperating more closely with one another, which would be beneficial to the maintenance of peace in the region. (Yu Bin, 2015)

The majority of China's involvement as a mediator in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has been played out on the diplomatic front, and Beijing has maintained a level head throughout the course of its diplomacy. It is clear that China prioritizes stability and adheres to international law as a result of its participation in the crisis, which has resulted in a rise in China's influence in the region and communicated to other nations that China respects international law. The presence of China might result in more cooperation and economic growth in the region, both of which would be beneficial to the region as a whole. These are also good implications for regional stability. (Marc Lanteigne, 2016)

The close strategic relationship between Russia and China has been called a "comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination." Both countries want to stop the United States and the liberal order in the West from being too powerful. In the past few years, they have worked together on issues like energy, building infrastructure, and military exercises to strengthen their economic, political, and military ties. Most of the time, Russia and China have had similar ideas about how to handle the conflict in Ukraine. Both countries have said they won't get involved and will respect Ukraine's right to be independent, but they are worried about the role of Western powers in the crisis. China hasn't said anything bad about Russia's taking over of Crimea, and it's usually against sanctions that the West puts on Russia. On the other hand, Ukraine has tried to keep its relationships with Russia and China in balance while also trying to get closer to the West. Ukraine has been critical of Russia's actions in the conflict and has tried to build closer economic and political ties with China to balance Russia's influence. (Sun Xuefeng, 2015)"But Ukraine's close ties with the U.S. and Europe and worries about Chinese investment and influence in Ukraine have made it hard for the country to get along with China. The relationships between China, Russia, and Ukraine are shaped by a complex web of economic, political, and strategic interests, and they are likely to keep changing over the next few years.

Research Methodology

The following research methodology can be used when conducting a literature review for a research paper on "The Dragon's Diplomacy: Assessing China's Role as a Mediator in the Russia-Ukraine Crisis and Its Implications on the Regional Stability." The paper's topic is "The Dragon's Diplomacy: Assessing China's Role as a Mediator in the Russia-Ukraine Crisis and Its Implications on the Regional Stability. Determine the research topic the first stage is to define the research question, which is to evaluate China's position as a mediator in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and its repercussions for the stability of the region. The procedure of reviewing the relevant previous research will be directed by this research question. Determine which databases are pertinent to the literature review the following stage is to determine which databases are pertinent to the literature study. It is possible to gain

access to academic journals, books, and other types of intellectual sources through the usage of databases such as JSTOR, ProQuest, and Google Scholar.

A search strategy will assist in discovering relevant literature and should be developed. Keywords such as "China," "Russia-Ukraine crisis," "regional stability," "mediation," and "diplomacy" should be included in the search strategy. Once the search has been carried out, the researcher should identify sources that are pertinent. It is necessary to do an in-depth analysis of the sources to assess the extent to which they are relevant, reliable, and credible. Do an analysis of the sources once the relevant sources have been identified, the researcher should then conduct an analysis of the sources in order to find the primary themes, concepts, and arguments. The researcher is responsible for locating any holes in the existing research that call for further investigation. Finally, the researcher should synthesize the findings from the literature review in order to develop a comprehensive understanding of China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine crisis and its implications on the stability of the region. This should be done in order to develop a comprehensive understanding of China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine crisis. This synthesis ought to be employed in order to provide direction for the study design as well as to inform the research question. Therefore, it is vital to acquire a complete knowledge of China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine issue and its consequences on regional stability. This can be accomplished by performing a literature review using a methodical and rigorous approach.

Theoretical Framework

China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine crisis and what that means for the stability of the region could be looked at from a number of different angles. This way of looking at international relations stresses how important power and national interests are. From a realist point of view, China's involvement in the crisis would be seen as a way to promote its own strategic interests, like keeping peace in its neighbouring region and stopping the West from gaining more power. Realists would also think about how China's actions might affect the balance of power in the area and the chance of war. This way of looking at the world focuses on how ideas and rules shape international relations. Constructivism would look at how China's actions during the crisis show how its identity and goals are changing as it becomes a

rising global power. It would also look at how China's efforts to mediate are affected by its own history and culture, and how these experiences shape the way China deals with conflicts. This way of thinking focuses on how institutions and working together can help bring about peace and stability.

Liberalism would look at how China's response to the crisis shows how committed it is to multilateralism and how much it supports international rules and norms. It would also look at how China's efforts to help solve the conflict could strengthen regional institutions and encourage the parties to work together more. Game theory is a way to look at how people make decisions in strategic situations by using mathematical models. Game theory would look at the motivations and strategic calculations behind China's efforts to mediate, as well as the possible outcomes of different situations. It would also look at how information and communication affected how the different people in the crisis acted.

This approach compares China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine crisis to its involvement in other conflicts and crises around the world. A comparative analysis would look at how China handles conflicts in different situations and see what the same is and what is different. It would also look at the factors that affect China's decisions in each situation. The theoretical framework for analyzing China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine crisis would need to draw on a variety of theoretical perspectives and take into account the complex interplay of factors that shape China's approach to conflict resolution and its effect on regional stability.

China's Russia-Ukraine Mediation

China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine conflict has changed over time. This is because China's own priorities and interests have changed, as well as the political situation in the world. China has tried to keep its relationships with Russia and Ukraine in balance while also advancing its own strategic interests in the region and around the world. At the start of the crisis in 2014, China was pretty cautious and didn't make any firm promises. Instead, it called for everyone to talk and be calm. (Li Xiaojun.2017). China's main goal in Ukraine and Russia was to protect its economic interests, especially its investments in energy resources and infrastructure projects. But as the conflict got worse and Russia's taking over of Crimea

was criticized by the rest of the world, China became more involved in diplomatic efforts to end the crisis. In particular, China has tried to promote a peaceful solution through multilateral forums like the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which both Russia and Ukraine are members of. China has also tried to stay neutral and not take a side in the conflict. (Zhou Bo, 2016). "It hasn't said anything bad about either Russia or Ukraine in public. China has said that all countries should respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It has also called for a negotiated solution based on international law and mutual respect.

China's approach to the conflict is affected by its own geopolitical interests, its relationships with Russia and Ukraine, and its larger strategic priorities, such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and its efforts to increase its influence in Eurasia and beyond. China has tried to stay out of the conflict and not anger either side. It has also tried to show that it is a responsible and helpful global player. China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine crisis has changed over time. This is because China's own priorities and interests have changed, as well as the political situation in the world. China has tried to keep its relationships with Russia and Ukraine in balance while also working for a peaceful solution and achieving its own strategic goals.

China & Regional Stability

China has done a number of things to help solve the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. China has made diplomatic efforts to help Russia and Ukraine talk to each other and negotiate. For instance, China has taken part in the Normandy Format talks, where the leaders of France, Germany, Russia, and Ukraine get together to talk about the conflict. China has also tried to support multilateral efforts to solve the conflict, such as the United Nations' efforts to mediate the situation and calls for more cooperation between members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). China has tried to use its economic power to make the area more stable. (Zhang Xiaotong, 2016). For example, China has put money into infrastructure projects in both Russia and Ukraine, like the China-Kazakhstan-Russia oil pipeline and the Silk Road Economic Belt initiative, which aims to improve economic cooperation and connectivity across Eurasia.

China has put a lot of emphasis on the idea that other countries' internal affairs are their own business and has avoided taking sides in the conflict. China has said that all countries should respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and it has called for a negotiated solution based on international law and mutual respect. But China's attempts to help solve the conflict between Russia and Ukraine haven't worked very well. Even though China has called for talks and dialogue, the conflict has continued and gotten worse, with Russia taking over Crimea in 2014 and fighting still going on in eastern Ukraine. Also, China may not be able to act as a fair mediator because of its own interests and priorities, such as its economic ties with Russia and Ukraine. (Zhongqi Pan, 2015). "China has taken a few specific steps to help solve the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. However, these steps haven't done much to bring peace and stability to the area. The conflict is still going on, and it is still hard to find a peaceful solution because everyone has different goals and interests.

China's Regional Geopolitical Goals

China's main role in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has been to try to keep peace and stability in the area through diplomatic means. But China's position on the conflict has affected its relationships with both countries and its larger geopolitical goals in the area. China have not taken sides in the conflict. Instead, it has called for a peaceful solution and for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity to be respected. China has also expressed its opposition to any use of force and advocated for dialogue and negotiation as the way to resolve the conflict. China's position on the conflict hasn't had a big effect on its relationship with Russia, which is still strong because of their strategic partnership in areas like energy, trade, and defense. (Zheng Yu and Lu Jianren, 2016)."

But China's support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity has made its relationship with Russia a bit tense, since Russia has taken over Crimea and helped separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine. China's position on the conflict has also affected its relationship with Ukraine, which has welcomed China's support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In recent years, China has also strengthened its economic ties with Ukraine. This is partly because of the Belt and Road Initiative, which has helped Ukraine find new economic partners. In terms of China's larger geopolitical interests in the area, the conflict has shown

how important stability and security are for China's energy and trade routes in the area. China has tried to improve its relationships with other countries in the area, such as Russia, Ukraine, and Central Asian countries, to help keep the area safe and stable. China's involvement in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has had some effects on its relationships with both countries and its larger geopolitical interests in the region. However, its neutral position and focus on promoting peace and stability have helped to minimize any negative effects.

Regional Power Balance: China & Key Actors

Other regional actors, like the United States, the European Union, and other Asian powers, have reacted to China's involvement in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine in different ways, with different effects on the balance of power in the region. The United States and the European Union have been critical of China's position on the conflict. They say that China isn't doing enough to put pressure on Russia to respect Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The US and EU have also put sanctions on Russia because it took over Crimea and helped separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine. They have also asked China to join them in putting sanctions on Russia. (Yang Yu.2016).

Other Asian countries, like Japan and India, are also worried about the conflict and have called for it to be solved peacefully. Japan has given Ukraine money and said it backs Ukraine's right to be independent and keep its territory intact. India has not taken a side in the conflict, but it has said it is worried about how the conflict will affect the stability and security of the region. There are many things that these responses mean for the balance of power in the region. On the one hand, the United States and the European Union's criticism of China's position on the conflict could weaken China's position in the region and reduce its influence. On the other hand, China's focus on promoting peace and stability in the region could help improve its reputation as a responsible regional actor and help strengthen its relationships with other countries in the region. The way other countries in the region reacted to China's involvement in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine shows how complicated the power dynamics in the region are and how important cooperation and dialogue are for peace and stability in the region. (Liu Qing & Wang Yan.2016).

China's Mediator Role

Given that China is becoming more assertive on the international stage, its role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine conflict has several effects on its foreign policy and global goals. China's efforts to act as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine conflict show that it is willing to help solve international conflicts in a positive way. This makes it look like a more responsible global player and puts it in a position to be able to help solve future conflicts. China's efforts to mediate also strengthen its ties with Russia, which is one of China's most important strategic partners. By backing Russia's stance on the Ukraine crisis, China shows its ally that it stands with it and strengthens their strategic partnership. (Yu Zheng 2016).

China can also build goodwill with Ukraine and the West through its efforts to mediate. By trying to find a solution to the conflict, China is showing that it is willing to work with all sides and promote peace and stability in the area. To show how China wants to be a world power: China's involvement in the Russia-Ukraine crisis shows that it wants to be seen as a major player in international affairs and wants to be seen as a world power. By trying to be a mediator in a high-profile conflict, China shows that it is willing to get involved in global issues and wants to show that it has power on the world stage. China's efforts to mediate the Russia-Ukraine conflict could also bring risks and challenges to its foreign policy and global goals. For example, if China's efforts to mediate don't work, it could hurt its reputation as a responsible global player and hurt its credibility as a mediator. Also, other countries, especially the United States and its allies, could criticize and punish China for getting involved in the conflict. China's role as a mediator in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine could be both good and bad for its foreign policy and global goals. It makes China look like a more responsible player on the world stage and strengthens its ties with Russia, but it also shows how much China wants to be a world power and may pose some challenges and risks for China's foreign policy.

China and Russia-Ukraine conflict

China's involvement in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine could affect its relationships with other countries in the area, like Japan, South Korea, and ASEAN member states, in different ways. Both Japan and South Korea are U.S. allies, and they are worried about

China's growing power in the region. China's support for Russia in the Ukraine crisis could make its relationships with these countries even worse and raise tensions in the area. Some ASEAN countries, like Cambodia and Laos, have close ties to Russia and may see China's support for Russia as a good thing. This could make it possible for China and these countries to get along better. ASEAN countries are worried about how assertive China is: Some ASEAN member states may be happy that China is helping Russia, but others may be worried about China's growing power in the area. This could hurt China's efforts to get closer to ASEAN member states and could make things worse in the region. (Tiziana Scaramagli, 2016). The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a key part of China's foreign policy. Its goal is to make it easier for China and other countries to work together economically and connect with each other. But China's support for Russia in the Ukraine crisis could make countries that are part of the BRI worried about China's geopolitical goals, which could slow down the initiative's progress. China's involvement in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine could affect its relationships with other countries in the area in different ways. It might make China's ties stronger with ASEAN countries that are close to Russia, but it could hurt China's relationships with Japan and South Korea and make other countries in the region worry about China's growing assertiveness. (Tiziana Scaramagli, 2016).

China's Regional Mediation Experiences

China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine crisis can teach us a few things about how to end conflicts in the region and work together to make it more stable and peaceful. China's ability to act as a mediator depended on its ability to stay out of the conflict and not take sides. This shows how important fairness and neutrality are to the success of mediation. China's efforts to encourage dialogue between Russia and Ukraine, both bilaterally and through multilateral channels, helped bring the two sides to the negotiating table. This shows how important talking and listening are if you want to solve a problem. China's involvement in the crisis between Russia and Ukraine shows how regional cooperation can help promote stability and solve problems. (Shannon L. Dunn, 2017). As a major power in the area, China's involvement made it easier for Russia, Ukraine, and other actors in the area to work together and talk to each other. The role of international law: China's support for a peaceful resolution

of the conflict based on international law and the UN Charter shows how important international law and norms are for ending conflicts and promoting stability. China's involvement in the Russia-Ukraine crisis also shows how economic incentives and cooperation could help promote stability and solve conflicts. (Margot Light,2015)."China's efforts to encourage economic cooperation and investment in the area could help Russia and Ukraine builds trust and lower tensions. China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine crisis can teach us a lot about how to resolve conflicts in the region and work together to make it a more stable and peaceful place. (Richard Q. Turcsányi, 2016). These include the importance of neutrality, talking to each other, working together in the region, following international law, and giving economic incentives.

Conclusion

In conclusion, China's participation in the Russia-Ukraine crisis as a mediator demonstrates the potential for the country to play a constructive role in promoting regional stability and resolving conflicts in the region. This potential was demonstrated by China's role as a mediator in the crisis between Russia and Ukraine. China was able to bring the parties to the bargaining table and foster collaboration between Russia, Ukraine, and other regional actors because it took a neutral posture and encouraged communication. The fact that China favours a peaceful resolution based on international law and norms brings to light the significance of these concepts in terms of bringing about an end to conflicts and fostering an environment of stability. As a result of China's involvement in the crisis, it is clear that economic cooperation and incentives have the potential to be effective tools for fostering trust and alleviating tensions. As a result, China's involvement in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine provides essential takeaways for attempts to foster regional cooperation and stability in the future.

Recommendations

Based on an analysis of China's role as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine crisis and what that means for regional stability, the following suggestions can be made for future efforts to promote stability and solve conflicts in the region. Since China was successful in getting

Russia and Ukraine to work together, more should be done to encourage and support cooperation in the region. This could be done through bilateral and trilateral channels as well as multilateral institutions like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA). If you want to be a good mediator, you need to be fair and neutral. Future mediators should try to stay neutral and stay out of the conflict as much as possible. China's actions have shown that dialogue and communication are important for resolving conflicts and promoting stability. Future mediators should put a high priority on making it easier for the people involved in the conflict to talk to each other. As a champion of international law and norms, China's support for a peaceful solution based on these principles should be used as a model for future mediation efforts. When trying to solve a conflict, mediators should put upholding international law and norms at the top of their list. China's efforts to encourage economic cooperation and investment in the region show how economic incentives can help reduce tensions and promote stability. Future mediators should think about using economic incentives as a way to build trust and get the people involved in the conflict to work together. By following these suggestions, future mediators can learn from China's experience and work to promote stability and end conflicts in the region.

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