

Data Structure

Countries:

China = The People's Republic of China. Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs - People's Republic China. <https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyjh/>.

Russia = The Russian Federation. Source: Statements and speeches by Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov. https://mid.ru/en/press_service/minister_speeches/.

Content: Text of speeches and commentary from links, scraped from the above websites.

Date: The date of the speech, statement, or commentary noted above.

Keyword Dictionary:

Continents

Asia

Africa

North America

South America

Europe

Terms and Organizations:

Multipolarity: Refers to a realist understanding of the international system in which power is distributed among more than two powerful states. For example, realists consider the international system during the Cold War as bi-polar. The United States was argued to have experienced a "Unipolar moment" after the Cold War ended as it lacked an similarly powerful strategic competitor.

Global Majority: This term is used in some Russian political science circles to encapsulate Asia, Africa, Latin America, and much of the "Global South." Indicates that the majority of the global population resides outside of the United States and Europe.

Noninterference: The principle that no state should be allowed to interfere in the affairs of another.

Sovereignty: The principle that a state has the highest authority over its own territory and management of internal affairs.

Strategic Partnership: Used by

LNG: Liquified Natural Gas. A key Russian export.

Global South: An international relations term that broadly encapsulates Africa, much of Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, among other regions.

Equal partnership/partnership: Used in Chinese and Russian rhetoric to describe their relationship.

Stability and Development: Stated priorities in Russian and Chinese statements on international affairs.

International law: Set of rules and principles to govern international relations between states and organizations, primarily codified in the United Nations Charter.

Great Patriotic War: One of the terms in Russia for World War II.

War of resistance: China's War of Resistance against Imperial Japan during WWII.

Border: The

Security: The condition in which states are protected from threats, and processes used to achieve that state.

Armed forces: The military of a given state.

Strategic stability: The concept in security studies in which describes conditions in which states are not incentivized to start wars or launch a first strike nuclear attack.

Traditional values: a set of cultural, often religious, values and norms of a given people or nation.

Civilization: A large cultural grouping defined by shared or similar cultures, institutions, norms, values. Used in Russian and Chinese foreign policy circles.

Near abroad: A term used in Russian foreign policy circles which refers to Russia's neighboring regions, particularly the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

Organizations

SCO: Shanghai Cooperation Organization. An intergovernmental cooperation organization which includes China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, Pakistan, and Iran to strengthen regional security and combat terrorism, separatism, and extremism.

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A collective security organization which includes the United States, Canada, and thirty European nations.

AIIB: A multilateral development bank founded in China and contributes to infrastructure development, primarily in Asia.

ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations. A regional intergovernmental organization which promotes cooperation among its member states. Members States include Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Singapore, Brunei Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia.

United Nations:

CSTO: Collective Security Treaty Organization. A collective security alliance composed of Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

BRICS: An intergovernmental economic cooperation organization which includes Brasil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, among others.

OSCE: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. A regional security organization focused on crisis management, conflict prevention and resolution.

G7: An organization of advanced industrial economies which are democracies.

WTO: World Trade Organization. An international organization which regulates trade rules between states.

CIS: Commonwealth of Independent States. A consultative framework among many the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.

Areas/Countries

Ukraine

Taiwan

Hong Kong

Iran

Venezuela

Cuba

Crimea

India

Arctic

China

Russia

United States

Japan

Syria

Israel

Palestine