



Chronology of the PRC's Twofold Actions Amid the Russia-Ukraine War



2022

	07.04	Chinese representative abstains from voting on the resolution to exclude the Russian Federation from the UN Human Rights Council during the UN GA.	11.06	Ukrainian President answered a question on how Taiwan can respond to Chinese coercion or invasion.	30.06	China's MFA Spokesperson Zhao Lijian stated NATO chose to "smear China's foreign policy and point fingers at China's normal military posture and defense policy" in its 2022 Strategic Concept.	20.07	China imported 72 % more Russian oil and gas in June 2022 than a year earlier, amounting to \$6.4 billion.	23.08	China's Ambassador to the UN, Geng Shuang, noted the risk of a "serious nuclear accident" stemming from the fighting near the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant.	01.10	The PRC abstained from voting on Russia's annexation of Ukraine in the UN Security Council.	
24.02	Russian forces invade Ukraine, sparking global condemnation.	10-11.04	Doubts arise regarding China's deployment of anti-aircraft missiles to Serbia, with Chinese officials claiming it is unrelated to the war in Ukraine.	12.06	Chinese MOD Wei Fenghe asserted, that "China-Russia relations is a partnership, not an alliance" and "China has never provided any material support to Russia".			20.07	China's MFA Spokesperson Wang Wenbin criticized U.S. sanctions as contributing factors to economic problems.	24.08	Russia's Ministry of Finance was considering issuing government bonds denominated in RMB, although it has not announced plans to do so in 2022.	08.10	March 24, 2023 - Based on the Russian customs data, the Chinese company Quzhou Nova bought copper alloy worth \$7.4 million from the Donetsk region annexed by Russia, completely ignoring Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
25.02	Wang Wenbin, the Chinese MFA spokesperson, at the briefing highlighted official Chinese position of opposing the sanctions against Russia.	15.04	Reports surface suggesting that China requested Russia to delay war until after the Beijing Olympics, contradicting claims of prior ignorance about the conflict.	12.06	China has imported 12.6 billion euros (\$13.2 billion) in oil from Russia since the start of the war in Ukraine.			20.07	Taiwan's former defense chief, Lee Hsi-min, stated that Taiwan should emulate Ukraine's Territory Defense For-ces in preparation for a potential invasion from China.	27.08	Chinese diplomats pressured members of Ukraine's parliament over their membership in the Taiwan Friendship Group, a parliamentary caucus created on August 18, 2022, to promote ties with Taiwan.	08.10	Chinese MFA spokesperson Mao Ning called for de-escalation in Ukraine, stating that "all countries deserve respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity" and "support should be given to all efforts that are conducive to peacefully resolving the crisis."
25.02	Phone-call between President Xi and President Putin.	20.04	PRC Ambassador to the US, Qin Gang, denies allegations of prior knowledge and military aid to Russia, labeling them as Western disinformation.	13.06	China's top diplomat, Yang Jiechi, met with U.S. National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan in Luxembourg. The two sides exchanged views on the war in Ukraine.			21.07	CIA director William Burns asserted China is learning from Russia's invasion of Ukraine lessons that may apply to an invasion of Taiwan.	30.08	The People's Liberation Army participates in Russia's annual military exercise "VOSTOK-2022" for the fifth consecutive time.	15.10	The Chinese MFA urged its citizens to leave Ukraine and released registration information for evacuation on its WeChat account.
28.02	China votes against Ukraine's initiative at the UN Human Rights Council on urgent debate about Human Rights Situation in Ukraine stemming from Russian aggression.	22.04	Chinese Vice MFA Le Yucheng meets with Russia's Ambassador to China, Andrey Ivanovich Denisov, assuring strengthened cooperation despite ongoing controversy.	15.06	Xi and Putin hold a phone call. General Secretary Xi said, "China is willing to work with Russia to continue supporting each other on their respective core interests concerning sovereignty and security."	04.07	U.S. Secretary of Treasury Yellen discussed the global economic impact of Russia's war on Ukraine during a virtual meeting with Chinese Vice Premier Liu He.	24.07	China has not approved any new Belt and Road Initiative deals with Russia since Russia invaded Ukraine.	01.09	China National Petroleum Corporation agreed to pay for Russian Gazprom gas using 50% renminbi and 50% rubles.	15.10	At the Arctic Circle Assembly, Dutch Admiral Rob Bauer said that China "doesn't share our values and undermines the rules-based international order."
02.03	China abstains from voting on a UN GA resolution condemning Russia's invasion of Ukraine.	12.05	China and Eritrea voted against a UN Human Rights Council resolution "deteriorating Human Rights situation in Ukraine," aimed at establishing an independent commission to investigate possible war crimes and human rights violations in Ukraine orchestrated by Russia.	20.06	Russia became China's largest oil supplier as Chinese state-owned petrochemical companies such as Sinopec and Zhenhua Oil increased purchases of cheap Russian crude oil.	06.07	Chinese deputy MFA Ma Zhaoxian assured Russian Ambassador to China Denislov that China is willing to deepen cooperation with Russia through multilateral frameworks.	25.07	China's MFA has not commented on the Russian missile attack on Ukraine's key grain-exporting port of Odesa on July 23.	06.09	China's MFA Spokesperson Wang Wenbin Expressed China's disagreement with the EU's decision to sanction three Iranian generals and an Iranian company for supplying drones to the Russian military for use in Ukraine.	21.10	China's MFA Spokesperson Wang Wenbin Expressed China's disagreement with the EU's decision to sanction three Iranian generals and an Iranian company for supplying drones to the Russian military for use in Ukraine.
03.03	Chinese state-run CGTN Africa echoed Putin's claim that "Ukrainian 'neo-Nazis' opened fire on Chinese students.	23.05	President Biden declares a potential US military response if China attempts to seize Taiwan.	22.06	In a speech at the BRICS Business Forum, Xi claimed that expanding military alliances and hegemonism led to the crisis in Ukraine.	07.07	PRC's MFA Wang Yi met with Russian MFA Lavrov at the G20 Foreign Ministers Meeting.	26.07	China's People's Liberation Army has sent military tanks and a delegation to Russia to participate in Russia's International Army Games in August.	07.09	China's top legislator, Li Zhanshu, travels to Vladivostok to attend Russia's Eastern Economic Forum on foreign investment in the region.	27.10	China's MFA Wang Yi told Russian MFA Lavrov over the phone, that China firmly supports Putin's government in leading Russian people to "overcoming difficulties", achieving strategic goals, and enhancing Russia's international standing.
March Onwards	The People's Daily, Global Times, and CCTV have promoted Russian allegations that the US supports the development of biological weapons in Ukraine.	01.06	Chinese MFA Wang Yi spoke at a forum jointly held by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Russian International Affairs Council.	22.06	Putin noted at the BRICS Business Forum that "negotiations are underway to open Indian chain stores in Russia, increase the share of Chinese cars, equipment, and hardware on our market."	09.07	Chinese MFA Wang Yi discussed Russia's invasion of Ukraine, among other topics, during a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken. Secretary Blinken stated that the US is concerned about the PRC's alignment with Russia, calling on China to condemn Russian aggression.	28.07	U.S. President Joe Biden held a phone call with General Secretary Xi Jinping. Biden and Xi exchanged views on Ukraine, and Xi reiterated China's position.	14.09	Members of Ukraine's parliament, Oleksandr Merezhko and Mykola Kniashchyskyi, joined the Inter-Parliamentary Alliance on China (IPAC), a group of lawmakers from 30 legislatures that collaborate on policy responses to China.	October	According to WSJ, the Chinese company "China Taly Aviation" shipped parts for the S-400 anti-aircraft system to the Russian contractor "Almaz Antey".
04.03	CGTN and Global Times have repeated the disinformation spread by the Russian media sources TASS and Sputnik about Zelenskyy fleeing to Poland.	02.06	Russian Ambassador to China Denisov and MFA Lavrov claimed that "the Ukraine crisis has pushed Moscow and Beijing closer together". Chinese MFA Wang Yi only reiterated China's stance that military blocs do not guarantee regional security.	28.06	The U.S. Department of Commerce added five Chinese companies to the Entity List due to their continued support of Russia's military efforts. The Department of Commerce also identified two additional Chinese companies already included on the Entity List that supply the Russian military.	13.07	China's customs spokesperson Li Kuiwen stated they stopped publishing monthly disaggregated data on natural gas imports from Russia since January 2022 to protect commercial interests.	29.07	RUSAL, a Russian aluminum producer listed on the Hong Kong and Moscow exchanges, issued the first-ever RMB-denominated bond in Russia.	15.09	Xi-Putin meeting at the Shanghai Cooperation Summit in Uzbekistan.	02.11	South China Morning Post reported that Russian forces struck Ukrainian cities with suicide drones built in Iran using parts knocked off from China.
11.03	Chinese journalists accompany Russian soldiers in Ukraine, interviewing them and downplaying their actions.	03.06	U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman claimed that China challenges Europe's security, economy and values.	29.06	NATO allies adopted the 2022 Strategic Concept, which states the "deepening strategic partnership between the PRC and the Russian Federation and their mutually reinforcing attempts to undercut the rules-based international order run counter to our values and interests."	15.07	China's exports of microchips, other electronic components, and raw materials to Russia had more than doubled in the first five months of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021.	03.08	Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy stated "would like China to join the unified world position" on Russia's tyranny against Ukraine.	18.09	President Biden said in a 60 Minutes interview, "thus far, there's no indication [China has] put forward weapons or other things that Russia has wanted."	14.11	According to Reuters, Chinese independent and state refiners are cutting back on purchases of Russian crude oil as the imposition of the G-7's price-cap mechanism on Russian oil nears.
13.03	The Financial Times, New York Times, and several others, leaked that the Kremlin asked Beijing for military assistance in invading Ukraine.	07.06	Chinese State Councilor Wang Yong asserted that subnational partnerships between China and Russia had elevated their "level of cooperation under new circumstances." Both agreed to deepen the China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership through subnational partnerships.	29.06	China's MFA Spokesperson Zhao Lijian stated that the U.S. Department of Commerce's decision on June 28 to sanction five Chinese companies over their support for Russia's military is "another example of U.S. unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction."	17.07	Chinese MFA Wang Yi held a phone call with his Hungarian counterpart Peter Szijjarto, where he stated that China has "always unswervingly and perseveringly promoted peace talks" in the Ukraine war.	04.08	Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy stated that he would like to hold a direct conversation with General Secretary of the CCP Xi Jinping.	21.09	Chinese MFA spokesperson Wang Wenbin said, China calls "on parties concerned to achieve a cease-fire and an end to the war through dialogue and negotiation, and find a way to take into account the legitimate security concerns of all parties".	15.11	China abstained from voting in favor of a resolution at the UN GA demanding Russia be held responsible for the invasion of Ukraine and urging that Moscow make up the losses incurred during the war.
15.03	The Chinese denied claims regarding military assistance to Russia, dismissing them as "disinformation" spread by the US.	08.06	Chinese MFA Spokesperson Zhao Lijian asserted that by providing expertise to support Ukrainian cyber operations against Russia, the US is "conducting a dangerous experiment in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict."	29.06	China's MFA Spokesperson Zhao Lijian condemned the G7 summit communiqué, accusing the G7 of stoking division and lacking responsibility or moral authority. The communiqué urged China to press Russia to comply with the International Court of Justice's order of 16 March 2022.	18.07	Chinese MFA Wang Yi held a phone call with the diplomatic advisor to the President of France where Wang stated that China "appreciates President Macron's active mediation efforts" in the Ukraine crisis.	05.08	Chinese MFA spokesperson Hua Chunying defended Russia when asked about the U.S. Senate resolution to designate Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism.	22.09	China's MFA Wang Yi outlined China's four priorities for resolving the Ukraine conflict before the UN Security Council: providing support for negotiations; urging the de-escalation of conflict, particularly around nuclear facilities; alleviating the humanitarian crisis; and curbing the "spillover effects" of the war, e.g. the global food crisis.	15.11	During the G20 summit in Indonesia, China's delegates objected to calling Russia's invasion of Ukraine a "war" in a joint communique.
18.03	President Biden urges Chinese leader Xi to refrain from providing military assistance to Russia, warning of consequences.	10.06	Chinese MOD Wei Fenghe and U.S. Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin met and exchanged views on global and regional security issues, including the Ukraine crisis.			19.07	China's MFA Spokesperson Zhao Lijian commented on the USAID Administrator's assertion and stated that the US is "the one who started the Ukraine crisis and the biggest factor fueling it".	08.08	Chinese exports to Russia in July were valued at \$6.7 billion, comparable to pre-invasion levels.	26.09	Chinese MFA spokesperson Wang Wenbin avoided media queries about diplomatic communications between Ukraine and China.	16.11	Chinese MFA Wang Yi said China endorses Russia's no nuclear pledge on Ukraine at the G20 summit.
23.03	Chinese MFA spokesperson Wang Wenbin confirmed smooth communication on the Ukraine situation but declined to comment on the Zelenskyy-Xi phone talk announced by Andrei Yermak.					19.07	Chinese MFA Wang Yi held a phone call with his Finnish counterpart, discussing the "challenges to global food and energy security brought by the spillover of the Ukraine crisis."	16.08	Russia's embassy in Beijing posted and deleted a Weibo message praising Chinese DJI's Mavic a drone as a "true symbol of modern warfare."			29.11	Russian An-124 transport aircraft visited China nine times within seven days in November.
March Onwards	The People's Daily, Global Times, and the PRC's state broadcaster CCTV have been promoting the Russian government's allegations that the US is supporting the development of biological weapons in Ukraine.							18.08	China's MOD announced that the People's Liberation Army (PLA) will participate in Russia's annual strategic-level military exercise, VOSTOK- 2022.				
02.04	Chinese MFA Director-General of European Affairs, Wang Lutong, highlights during a press conference that despite Western sanctions, China would again normalize trade relations with Russia.							18.08	Russia's use of RMB to settle international transactions has skyrocketed since its invasion of Ukraine.				
06.04	The Global Times claims the Bucha massacre was staged by Ukrainians and never happened.							18.08	Fifteen members of Ukraine's parliament formed a cross-party caucus called the Taiwan Friendship Group, which is aimed at promoting closer ties with Taiwan.				

2023

- 26.01 The US Treasury sanctioned the Chinese entity Changsha Tianyi Space Science and Technology Research Institute Co. LTD (Spacety China) due to its provision of Terra Tech synthetic aperture radar satellite imagery orders over locations in Ukraine.
- 26.01 Based on Google's Threat Analysis Group, in 2022, the pro-Chinese propaganda campaign DRAGONBRIDGE used social media to promote stories, accusing the US of deploying military hardware to Ukraine and "worsening the conflict."
- 08.02 The Chinese ambassador to the EU, Fu Cong, expressed concerns regarding the West calling for Ukraine to attain complete victory in the war and support it with weapons.
- 20.02 According to the Russian Autostat, the trade share of Chinese cars increased from 10% to 38% after Western brands left the market.
- 20.02 Chinese MFA spokesperson Wang Wenbin highlighted that the US, not China, is "endlessly shipping weapons to the battlefield" and that the US should stop dispersing false information and instead promote peace and stability.
- 21.02 China unveils its Global Security Initiative (GSI) concept, positioning itself as a potential peacemaker in the global south and aiming to play a more significant role in international peace efforts.
- 22.02 Wang Yi, a member of the CCP's Politburo Standing Committee and Director of China's Foreign Affairs Commission, visits Moscow and meets with Putin, emphasizing the solid relationship between China and Russia amid global tensions.
- 24.02 The Chinese MFA publishes a 12-point peace plan, "China's Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis," aiming to end the ongoing war and urging sides to maintain peace in the region.
- 25.02 Central Intelligence Agency Director Bill Burns reveals plans by China to send lethal aid to Russia in support of its war in Ukraine.
- 01.03 The Chinese Yuan has already substituted the USD as the most operated currency in Russia.
- 17.03 The International Criminal Court officially recognizes Putin as a war criminal and issues an arrest warrant due to illegal deportations and transfers of people from Ukraine to Russia.
- 20.03 March 20, 2023 - President Putin praised "Good Old Friend" Xi in an article published by Chinese media sources on the eve of Xi's arrival in Moscow.

- 20.03 Xi arrived in Moscow and discussed China's 12-point peace plan with Putin, who agreed to act according to Xi's proposed strategy.
- 20.03 Xi visits Moscow and meets with Putin at the Kremlin, expressing support and alignment with Russia following the International Criminal Court's indictment of Putin as a war criminal.
- 21.03 According to the New York Times, since the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the Kremlin has purchased \$12 million worth of drones from Chinese manufacturers, including DJI Technology and Autel.
- 14.04 The PRC's MFA Qin Gan, stated that China would not sell weapons to any conflicting side and would regulate the export of dual-use items.
- 16.04 The PRC's MOD, Li Shangfu, visited Moscow and met with his Russian counterpart Shoigu, as well as President Putin. The two sides agreed on conducting more joint military training and professional exchanges.
- 16.04 Ukrainian investigation named two Chinese weapon-maker companies - China North Industries Group (Norinco) and Xinxing Guangzhou Import & Export Co potentially involved in militarily supplying Russia.
- 21.04 The Chinese ambassador to France and leading figure of the Chinese diplomatic corps, Lu Shaye, claimed that "in international law, even these ex-Soviet Union countries do not have the effective status because there is no international agreement to materialize their status of a sovereign country".
- 26.04 Xi told President Zelenskyy, that the PRC would send a special envoy to Ukraine and other countries (without specifying Russia) to deepen interaction with all parties and peacefully settle the crisis (without mentioning war).
- 26.04 China, together with India, Armenia, and Kazakhstan, voted **in favor** of the UN resolution acknowledging the Russian aggression against Ukraine.
- 10.05 The Chinese MFA sends official notices to foreign embassies in Beijing, including Canada, Germany, and Poland, to remove signboards supporting Ukraine from their embassy buildings, citing a desire to avoid conflicts between states.
- 15.05 China's special envoy, Li Hui, met Zelenskyy during a two-day Ukraine visit.
- 09.06 Shipments of eight unarmed "Tiger" armored trucks produced by the Chinese.
- 16.06 The US Secretary of State, Blinken, noted that he received assurances from China that it would not provide Russia with lethal aid.
- 26.07 China's MFA and Chinese media lend support to Putin following the Wagner Group's attempted coup.

- 20.07 Ukraine's Deputy Minister for Economic Development, Trade, and Agriculture met with China's Vice Minister of Commerce. The day after a Russian missile attack damaged China's Consulate General building in Odesa.
- 31.07 China's Ministry of Commerce announced restrictions on the export of drones. The restriction's release came days after a public report confirmed that the PRC had shipped more than \$12 million in drones and drone parts to Russia.
- August The International Energy Agency's (IEA) Oil Market Report reported that crude oil exports from Russia to China and India accounted for 80% of Russian shipments in July.
- 05.08 The Special Representative of the Chinese Government on Eurasian Affairs, Li Hui, attended the second Ukraine peace summit to present China's views on the political settlement of the Ukraine crisis.
- 07.08 CCP Politburo Member, Director of the Office of the Foreign Affairs Commission and MFA Wang Yi had a call with Russian MFA Lavrov. In a readout released by China, Lavrov said, "Russia highly agrees with the position paper put forward by China on the political settlement of the Ukraine crisis."
- 15.08 China's then Minister of National Defense, General Li Shangfu, attended the 11th Moscow Conference on International Security.
- 18.09 CCP Politburo Member Wang Yi met with Russian MFA Sergei Lavrov in Moscow. During the Meeting, Lavrov praised China's position paper on the "Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis".
- 20.09 Wang Yi met with President Putin in St. Petersburg. Wang Yi also co-hosted the 18th round of China-Russia strategic security consultation with Nikolai Patrushev, the Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation.
- 18.09 China and Russia held the 26th meeting of the China-Russia Economic and Trade Cooperation Sub-Committee in Beijing.
- 16.10 CCP Politburo Member, Director of the Office of the Foreign Affairs Commission and MFA Wang Yi met with Russian MFA Sergei Lavrov in Beijing. Russia's MFA readout stated the two diplomats "discussed the Ukrainian crisis".
- 18.10 General Secretary Xi met with President Putin (Beijing).
- 18.10 Russian export company, EPT, signed a 12-year contract with China's Chengtong State Corporation to export 70 million tons of grain, legumes, and oilseeds.
- 28.10 China declined to attend the Malta summit, which the Russian MFA spokesperson called a "blatantly anti-Russian event."

- 30.10 China's Central Military Commission Vice Chairman General Zhang Youxia called for a political resolution to the Ukraine crisis, subtly criticizing the US.
- 30.10 Russian MOD Sergei Shoigu claimed that Russia's invasion of Ukraine was a legitimate response to the alleged expansion of NATO.
- 08.11 The Russian President met with China's Central Military Commission Vice Chairman General Zhang Youxia in Moscow and discussed military cooperation.
- 15.11 U.S. President Joe Biden met with China's General Secretary Xi where they discussed a range of bilateral and global issues, including Russia's war in Ukraine.
- 24.11 Ukraine's security services intercepted communications between Russian and Chinese business executives with government ties regarding building an underwater tunnel in the Kerch Strait connecting Russia to Crimea.
- 24.11 At a press conference French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna called on the Chinese authorities to ensure no Chinese contributions to Russia's war effort in Ukraine.
- 29.11 A Ukrainian senior official attributed the sabotage of Russia's Baikal-Amur mainline to Ukraine's Security Service, where several explosions were set along the Severnomuysky tunnel, less than 350 miles from China's Heilongjiang province.
- 03.12 Russia's military purchased 500 Chinese Desertcross 1000-3 utility terrain vehicles. Russia's military already has around 537 basic models of Chinese-made vehicles in service.
- 07.12 European Council President Charles Michel and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen visited Beijing for a summit, discussing the Ukraine war with Chinese authorities. The EU urged China not to supply lethal weapons to Russia and to engage with Ukraine's 10-point peace plan.
- 07.12 China-Russia trade reached \$218.2 billion between January and November 2023, surpassing the total for all of 2022.
- 12.12 The U.S. Department of Treasury sanctioned Chinese entities and individuals for procuring and facilitating the export of Chinese-manufactured technologies to Russia.
- 19.12 China's Ambassador to Russia Zhang Hanhui said in an interview that energy trade between China and Russia would "not be interfered [with] by third parties."
- 20.12 Ukraine's National Agency on Corruption Prevention included the China Railway Construction Corporation on its list of "international war sponsors".

- 30.12 China's Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN Geng Shuang called for an early end to hostilities and encouraged peace talks to positively contribute to a "political settlement of the Ukraine crisis."
- 09.01 China's Minister Liu Jianchao defended China's stance on Russia's war in Ukraine, stating that Russia shows enthusiasm for peace talks when engaging with China.
- 10-12.01 China's Minister Liu Jianchao, met with the U.S. Secretary of State and the U.S. Principal Deputy National Security Advisor in Washington, DC, where the two sides exchanged views on Russia's war against Ukraine.
- 17.01 Chinese officials did not meet with Ukrainian officials to discuss potential peace talks despite the fact that both China's Premier and Ukraine's President attended the World Economic Forum in Davos.
- 31.01 China's newly appointed Minister of National Defense, Admiral Dong Jun, held a video call with Russian MOD General Sergei Shoigu. A video of Admiral Dong's remarks shows Admiral Dong affirming Chinese support for Russia.
- 16.02 China's MFA Wang Yi met with U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken and the two sides exchanged views on Ukraine.
- 17.02 China's MFA Wang Yi met with Ukrainian MFA Dmytro Kuleba.
- 22.02 The UK announced sanctions targeting three Chinese companies for supplying Russia.
- 23.02 The U.S. Department of Commerce added eight entities from China to its Entity List for activities supporting Russia's defense-industrial sector and war effort.
- 23.02 The EU approved sanctions on three Chinese and one Hong Kong companies over trading electronic components of EU-originated products to Russia.
- 25.02 China's Ambassador to the UN Zhang Jun criticized the US, the EU, and the UK for sanctioning Chinese companies and for using "the Ukraine crisis as a pretext."
- 27.02 China's Vice MFA, Sun Weidong, met with Russia's MFA Lavrov in Russia, where the two sides discussed Ukraine and the Korean Peninsula.
- 02.03 Mr. Li Hui meets with Russian Deputy MFA Galuzin in Moscow, where the two sides discuss the possibility of a negotiated settlement to the war in Ukraine.
- 04.03 Mr. Li Hui, meets with the EEAS officials in Brussels to discuss the war in Ukraine. Li reiterates China's opposition to the EU, on its Russia sanctions list. The EU side urges China to take steps "within its jurisdiction to curb the flow" of items being exported from China to Russia's military-industrial complex.

2024

- 07.03 Mr. Li Hui meets with Andriy Yermak, chief of staff to Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy in Kyiv. - China's MFA Wang Yi reiterated support for an international peace conference recognized by both Russia and Ukraine, ensuring "equal participation for all parties."
- 14.03 China's Ambassador to Ukraine, Fan Xianrong, meets with Ukraine President's chief of staff, Andriy Yermak, to discuss Ukraine's preparations for a proposed peace summit.
- 18.03 China's Ambassador to Switzerland, Wang Shihting, called for quick resumption of Ukraine-Russia dialogue and indirectly condemned US-led "unilateral sanctions" on Russia.
- 22.03 Mr. Li Hui, reiterated support for an international peace conference recognized by both Russia and Ukraine during a press briefing for media and diplomats.
- 04.04 Russian MFA Lavrov praised China's peace plan for Ukraine, saying it reasonably addresses the conflict's root causes and need to eliminate those. "It is structured in logic from the general".
- 08.04 MFA Lavrov visited Beijing, meeting with President Xi and MFA Wang Yi. They discussed Ukraine, agreeing that international meetings ignoring Moscow's interests are "futile."
- 18.04 The EU sees signs that China is supplying Russia with components that could be used to make weapons and fears China could be emboldened to increase shipments if the West's resolve to oppose Russia's war in Ukraine weakens, a top EU official said.
- 07.05 Beijing supports a peace conference on the Ukraine war that would see equal participation of all parties, Chinese Ambassador to Russia Zhang Hanhui said in an interview with Russia's RIA state news agency.
- 15.05 Putin, in an interview with China's Xinhua, ahead of his visit to Beijing, backed China's plan for a peaceful settlement of the Ukraine crisis, praising Beijing's understanding. He stated Russia remained open to dialogue and talks to resolve the conflict.
- 16.05 May 16, 2024 - Putin and Xi met in Beijing to discuss the Ukraine war. Xi reiterated China's commitment to play constructive role for a political solution, while Putin welcomed China's stance. - Russia and China announced plans to deepen their military ties during Putin's visit to Beijing, his first foreign trip since his new term as Russia's president.
- 23.05 Brazil and China signed a joint statement calling for peace talks in the Russia-Ukraine "crisis", stating negotiation is the only viable solution.

