

China Russia Relations In Central Asia Energy Policy Beijings New Assertiveness And 21st Century Geopolitics

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This report provides a range of essays from 27 experts from 13 countries in Asia and Europe. Their case studies offer the reader first-hand exposure to voices from the region and concrete examples of Chinese–Russian interaction and its impact on North East Asia, South East Asia, South Asia, Central Asia and Europe. In covering everything from infrastructure building in Central Asia to nuclear weapon modernization in North East Asia, the report provides a baseline for further research into specific topics and trends. Its main takeaways suggest that rather than forming an alliance, China and Russia are still negotiating their potential arenas of overlap and contention in non-traditional security spheres. The report illustrates this phenomenon with studies probing the role of the Silk Road Economic Belt and Eurasian Economic Union in Central Asia, the extent to which Russia is willing to negotiate its role as a gatekeeper in the Arctic, and the mismatched expectations and experiences in countries such as Belarus and

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Kyrgyzstan, among others. At the level of traditional security, Chinese and Russian convergence is even clearer. This includes their common threat perceptions driving advanced conventional and nuclear weapon modernization, interest in generating norms such as cyber sovereignty and shifting arms trade patterns in regions such as South East Asia and South Asia.

Russia is the world's biggest hydrocarbon producer. China is one of the world's largest and fastest-growing energy markets. The two are neighbours. Yet their energy relationship is very thin. Instead, they compete for vast and largely unexplored Central Asian resources. As Kazakh oil and Turkmen gas start flowing to China, Russia's traditional dominance in the region is diminishing. However, the Central Asian states are not passive pawns in a new 'great game'. The EU and the US can help these countries to turn the new energy geopolitics to their advantage.

The Sino-Russian relationship has experienced several permutations in recent decades, as both states have undergone radical domestic changes. This analysis of the new evolving relationship addresses global strategy, energy politics, national security, and Central Asian links.

This is a study of Central Asian history from Chinggis to the present, with reference to relations with China, Russia, India and Western Europe and to wider

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themes of world history. An introductory chapter defines Central Asia in time, place and ecology. The following chapters relate Central Asian history to the eight world institutions, whose development, it is argued, constitute world history in the proper sense.

This book focuses on Central Asia's place in world affairs and how international politics of state-building has affected the Asian region, thus filling the gaps in ongoing discussions on the rise of Asia in global governance. It also attempts to "generalize and contextualize the Central Asian experience" and re-evaluate its comparative relevance, by explaining the complex dynamics of Central Asian politics through a detailed analysis of the effects of major international actors - both international organizations as well as current and rising great powers. In April 1996, after over half a century of border disputes and deep-seated hostility, Russia and China entered into a "strategic partnership." The emergence of a Russia-China relationship will significantly affect international relations in a region already experiencing economic instability and political uncertainty. Based on the findings of a Study Group made up of American, Russian, and Chinese scholars, Limited Partnership explores the issues that will cement the budding relationship, including demilitarization, trade, and a shared view of regional and global issues. It also discusses future challenges to strategic cooperation, such

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as the disparity in the economic growth of the two countries, Chinese migration, political instability in the Russian Far East, and diverging interests in East and Central Asia. After setting out various forms that the Russia-China relationship might take, the report examines the likely impact of these scenarios and offers recommendations for U.S. policy.

This brief analyses the politico-economic relations between Russia and China and the recent changes in their power equation owing to Russia's fall in economic and demographic strength and, for its part, China's economic and military growth. Russia's unfavourable position has been identified as a possible reason for the rise in Chinese influence in Central Asia and the Russian Far East (RFE), in areas of military power and trade. The brief analyses the possible methods of coercion Beijing might employ in both these regions. It suggests ways for Russia to address the same, to secure its 'near-abroad' and RFE interests. The brief closes with recommendations for India to position itself as a strategic partner for Russia while subverting Chinese influence.

Introduction Indo-Russian Relations : An Overview Russian-Indian Relations : A View into the Third Millennium Indo-Russian Strategic Cooperation Indo-Russian Strategic Partnership for Enhanced Cooperation The Phases in Indo-Russian Relations Future of India-Russia Defence Cooperation India-Russia Economic

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Relations : Challenges and Opportunities Trade Relations between India and
Russia Economic and Trade Relations between India and Russia Indo-Russian
Nuclear Cooperation Indo-Russian Cooperation in Marine Science and
Technology Russia and South Asia : Growing Indo-Russian Relations Indian
Economic Interests in Central Asia in Post-Soviet Era Central Asia : Russian and
Indian Interests Indo-Russian Relations: Prospects and Problems in the Twenty
First Century Indo-Russian Relations : Historical Perspective Impact of
Developments in Russia on Indian National Movement Political Pluralism in
Russia - A Tentative Assessment Russia's Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War
Period Putin, Plutocracy and Foreign Policy Russian Foreign Policy A Wind of
Change is Blowing : A Report on Russia Today Economic Transformation in
Russia Putin's Russia : Unquiet Flows the Don Chechen Imbroglia : Prospect of
Russian Disintegration ? Russia, China and India : An Overview Russia and
China : The Emerging Strategic Partnership New Starting-Point, New Challenges-
Sino-Russian Relations in the New Century.

Based on archival research, this is a history of the Russo-Chinese border which
examines Russia's expansion into the Asian heartland during the decades of
Chinese decline and the 20th-century paradox of Russia's inability to sustain
political and economic sway over its domains.

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This report examines the foundation of China's policies toward Russia and the five republics of Central Asia, identifies the combination of issues and environmental conditions likely to shape the policies' evolution, and assesses their potential impact on regional or global U.S. interests. After discussing why China has improved its relations with Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, the report describes the goals of Chinese policies toward these countries, highlighting the wide range of issues and interests involved. The report next examines the prospects for Sino-Russian and Sino-Central Asian relations, and how the development of these relations might affect U.S. interests. China's relationships with the Central Asia Republics pose fewer potential problems for U.S. interests than does its relationship with Russia. There is little threat of China dominating the region in a manner that would restrict U.S. access to energy resources. Other aspects of China's relationship with the Central Asian states might become problematic; for example, land-based transportation links through Central Asia to the Middle East may facilitate greater economic, political, and military cooperation between Beijing and regional regimes that are hostile to the United States.

This book examines the involvement of the European Union (EU) and China in Central Asia and critically assesses the implications this has for the region as a

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whole. The volume adopts a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach, combining insights from International Relations, EU Studies, International Economics, International Law, Sinology, and History. It concentrates on three thematic levels: (1) historical and contextual, (2) geopolitical and geo-economic, and (3) socio-cultural and institutional. Paying particular attention to the role of the EU and the factors driving the EU's and China's relations with Central Asia, it looks at how the Central Asian countries position themselves vis-à-vis China's growing influence, and how the balance of power between China, Russia and the EU plays out. Contributors also explore the important historical context of the 'Silk Routes', as well as of the erstwhile connection of the Central Asian states with the Soviet Union. Critically analyzing the potential areas for collaboration and synergy between the EU and China, the book also discusses the extent to which they share a common ground in Central Asia that could serve as a basis for long-term cooperation. It will be of interest to all scholars and students of International Relations, Economics, Sinology, and History.

The emerging relationship between China and Russia is perhaps the most important force redefining international relations in post-Cold War Asia. In the past five years, Russia and China have built a "strategic partnership aimed at the 21st century," a development that deeply worries some Western observers and

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puzzles others. In this first comprehensive study of Russian-Chinese relations, Sherman Garnett and a team of 15 U.S., Russian, and Chinese scholars analyze the most important issues posed by the relationship, including cross-border trade, the impact of Russia's center-periphery politics, migration, arms sales, and (mis)perceptions of one another. The book assesses what will be one of the most important relationships, economically and strategically, in the dynamic region stretching from Central Asia to the Far East. It also weighs the prospects for real cooperation between Russia, a severely weakened power, and China, a power on the rise. Contributing authors include Stephen Blank, Sherman Garnett, Vilya Gel'bras, Harry Gelman, Li Jingjie, Michael McFaul, Lu Nanquan, Martha Olcott, Gilbert Rozman, Judith Thornton, Dmitri Trenin, Tamara Troyakova, Galina Vitkovskaya, Alexei Voskressenski, Elizabeth Wishnick, and Zhanna Zayonchkovskaya.

China-Russia Relations in Central Asia Energy Policy, Beijing's New Assertiveness and 21st Century Geopolitics Springer VS

This series brings together the latest analyses of China's key international relations and their impact on China and the world. Written by experts and policy advisers at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, these ten major titles present a Chinese perspective on the country's current and future place in the global community. Much is written about China

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from around the world, however the ten volumes in this set - published individually from 2012 through 2014 - present a Chinese perspective on China's place in the world. These books include discussions about trade, economics, business, and finance, as well as politics and international security. The set includes the following volumes: China - America Relations: Review and Analysis (Volume 1) * China - Latin America Relations: Review and Analysis (Volume 1) * China - Middle East Relations: Review and Analysis (Volume 1) * China - Russia, Central Asia & East Europe Relations: Review and Analysis (Volume 1) * China - Europe Relations: Review and Analysis (Volume 1) * China - Neighboring Asian Countries Relations: Review and Analysis (Volume 1) * China - Africa Relations: Review and Analysis (Volume 1) * China - India Relations: Review and Analysis (Volume 1) * China - Emerging Markets Relationship Review and Analysis (Volume 1) * The Dynamics of ASEAN Cooperation and China-ASEAN Relations. (Series: China International Relations)

In the 21st century, with China's rise and the United States(U.S.)' relative decline, the U.S.-China relationship together with strategic environment in Northeast Asia is changing. China is expanding its influence from Northeast Asia to Southeast Asia and Central Asia. As a result, China is forming a new type of 'check and balance,' and 'cooperation and conflict' with the U.S. in Southeast Asia and Russia in Central Asia. Such changes in China's foreign relations policy and strategy as well as the strategic environment in Northeast Asia will have a higher possibility of influencing the unification on the Korean Peninsula. Therefore, it is necessary to precisely analyze the international situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula and to examine China's foreign relations with countries in Northeast Asia, Central Asia and Southeast Asia. This research provides the analysis of China's external relations policy in

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these three regions to understand the international circumstances surrounding the Korean Peninsula. The research aims to form the basis for the future unification diplomatic strategy. The first part of this book explains China's major diplomatic relationships towards four East Asian countries: Japan, Russia, North Korea, and Taiwan. This chapter particularly provides a keen analysis of developments of each relationship and discusses how China initiates its diplomatic strategy and embodies its four major diplomatic relationships. Next part analyzes China's aggressive foreign policy in Central Asia. This part suggests that China's active policies towards Central Asian countries during the past decade is due to the increased importance of the region to China for the following aspects: national security, geopolitical location, energy and market. Considering the aforementioned factors, China's enhanced influence in the region and intensified relations with the neighboring countries are mainly examined. The last part explores Southeast Asia's foreign policy in the context of the rise of the G2 rivalry, focusing on Cambodia, Vietnam, and Myanmar. This part emphasizes the importance of Southeast Asia for the U.S. and China from a geopolitical perspective. Then, it goes on how each nation formed and developed its relationship with the U.S. and China, what each country's national interest is, how they influence their foreign policies toward the two big giants, and how each country shape their policies in response to the conflictual and suspicious relationship between Washington and Beijing. In sum, this study provides an in-depth analysis of China's overall diplomatic strategy. It is particularly significant for the policy-makers in South Korea and other countries to understand China's external relations in the transitional situation on the East Asian regional level as well as on the global level. Keywords: Changes in East Asia's Strategic Environment, Strategy of Unification Diplomacy, China and Southeast Asia

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Relations, China and Central Asia Relations. Introduction Part 1. Northeast Asia and China's External Relations ?. Xi Jinping Administration's Policy towards Japan ?. China-Russia Relations ?. North Korea-China Relations at a Transition ?. China-Taiwan Relations Part 2. Central Asia and China's External Relations ?. China's Policy towards Central Asia under the Xi Jinping Leadership ?. Central Asian States' Responses to China's Expansion of Power Part 3. Southeast Asia and China's External Relations ?. Cambodia's Relations with China and the U.S.: Norms, Interests, and a Balancing Act ?. Conflict Management and Peace Making in Myanmar: Effort and Its Effects ?. Myanmar's Reforms and Opening the New Chapter with ASEAN ?. Learning from the Past: Vietnamese Foreign Policy in a Changing World

Based on research financed by the Ford Foundation this book brings together the work of scholars and experts from China and its Central Asian neighbors providing a detailed insight into China's relations with Central Asian Nations. This ebook is also available within China: Making New Partnerships - A Rising China and its Neighbors.

The end of Cold War and collapse of the Soviet Union created new dynamics in international arena. The events of the new restructured world show us decline and rise of powers capabilities on the global and regional levels. Powers such as China and Russia started to reconsider their global and regional capabilities to define their position in international arena. The new sovereign states of Central Asian region have strengthened their capabilities with those powers who maneuver in the region in the fields of economy, politics and security. They all try to improve their interstate relations in the framework of mutual understanding, mutual trust, interaction and mutual profits. China, Russia and Central Asian Republics are pursuing

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the peace and stability as their strategic interests. Overall, the challenges of instability and contradictions in the region still exist. This should be an important question for future research of security studies of Central Asia region.

?As China rises to global power status, its relations with other major powers, including Russia, are constantly renegotiated. Energy figures prominently in both countries' foreign policy. An extensive analysis of Chinese language sources – academic debate 1997-2012 – confirms a collision of interests over Central Asian reserves. While unanimous appeals to compromise render previous predictions of impending confrontation unconvincing, descriptions of Sino-Central Asian energy relations as “central to energy security”, and the explicit rejection of a Russian “sphere of influence”, also exclude a retreat. In the long term, China will likely replace Russia as the dominant force in Central Asia's energy sector, causing the Kremlin to perceive another “encroachment”. The current notion of a “strategic partnership” will inevitably be challenged.?

This collection of descriptions and analyses from scholars from Central Asia, Xinjiang, Kashmir, and Siberia gives first a general overview about the geopolitics, economics, and politics of the Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) plus a details description of their foreign policy towards their neighborhood, the region, and the further abroad (Russia, India, China). This is complemented by studies on the relations between Central Asia on the one side and China, India, and Russia on the other hand. Secondly, the history, problems, and perspectives of the Central Asian regionalization and trans-regional (SCO, OSCE) process is discussed and evaluated. Third, problems such as Islamism in Central Asia are studied. The book is not only a coherent handbook on Central

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Asia but presents the views of the academic generation of the newly independent Central Asian countries. It gives a comprehensive overview about foreign policies and Central Asian relations with the big neighbors China, Russia, and India as well as a differentiated discussion on the regionalization process.

"The validity of an Asian Triangle, however, needs to be substantiated: has this geometric figure a life of its own? Can it further the cause of multipolarity, or is it just a tool for its constituents to improve their standing vis-a-vis the United States in a unipolar world? Russian influence in Central Asia is waning. Since attaining independence, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan have forged their own paths—building relationships with outside powers and throwing off the last vestiges of Soviet domination. But in many ways, Moscow still sees Central Asia through the lens of the Soviet Union, and it struggles to redefine Russian relations with the region. In *The Fight for Influence*, Alexey Malashenko offers a comprehensive analysis of Russian policies and prospects in Central Asia. It is clear that Russian policy in the formerly Soviet-controlled region is entering uncharted territory. But does Moscow understand the fundamental shifts under way? Malashenko argues that it is time for Russia to rethink its approach to Central Asia. Contents 1. Wasted Opportunities 2. Regional Instruments of Influence 3. Russia and Islam in Central Asia: Problems of Migration 4. Kazakhstan and Its Neighborhood 5. Kyrgyzstan—The Exception 6. Tajikistan: Authoritarian, Fragile, and Facing Difficult Challenges 7. Turkmenistan: No Longer Exotic, But Still Authoritarian 8. Uzbekistan: Is There a Potential for Change?

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Conclusion Who Challenges Russia in Central Asia?

A detailed examination of the hugely significant relationship between China and the nations of Central Asian and Eastern Europe (including Russia) from a Chinese perspective. Written by leading academics and researchers from CASS, the Chief Editor is the influential Wu Enyuan, Director of the Institute of Russian, Eastern European, Central Asian Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The expert coverage and analysis enables the reader to fully understand China's relations and policies towards these vital partners and neighbours.

Chinese-Russian security relations directly concern many subjects of interest to the Strategic Studies Institute. These areas include regional conflicts, nonproliferation issues, and military force balances. Given the importance of these two countries in international affairs, however, almost any foreign policy action of their governments affects some American national interest. For almost 2 decades, China and Russia have been strengthening their security ties. Nonetheless, as this monograph makes clear, the relationship between Beijing and Moscow remains in flux. In some cases, they share overlapping interests. In other instances, they compete for power and wealth, particularly for oil and gas resources. Many factors will affect Sino-Russian ties—including developments within China and Russia as well as external events. As part of this mix, American policies will also have some impact on the future foreign behavior of both countries.

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This important report compilation contains the testimony of nine renowned experts on an emerging China-Russia axis at a Senate hearing in March 2019. This hearing explored the China-Russia relationship and its implications for U.S. national security interests. The first panel examined areas of strategic, military, and economic cooperation between China and Russia, and the second panel assessed the potential limits and barriers to cooperation in these areas. The third panel examined current and future China-Russia interaction in Central Asia, the Middle East, and the Arctic.

Panel I: Ties that Bind: Current Areas of Sino-Russian Cooperation * 1. Robert Sutter, Ph.D. Professor of Practice of International Affairs, Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University * 2. Richard Weitz, Ph.D. Senior Fellow, Director of Center for Political-Military Analysis, Hudson Institute * 3. Erica Downs, Ph.D. Senior Research Scientist, CNA; Non-Resident Fellow, Center on Global Energy Policy, Columbia University * Panel II: Friction and Barriers: Limits to Sino-Russian Cooperation * 4. Jeanne Wilson, Ph.D. Shelby Cullom Davis Professor of Russian Studies, Chair of Political Science Department, Wheaton College * 5. Stephen Blank, Ph.D. Senior Fellow for Russia, American Foreign Policy Council * 6. Pranay Vaddi, J.D., Fellow, Nuclear Policy Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace * Panel III: Challenging Futures: Risks and Opportunities in Central Asia and Afghanistan, the Middle East, and the Arctic * 7. Marlene Laruelle, Ph.D. Director of Central Asia Program and Institute for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies,

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George Washington University¹⁶⁷ * 8. Andrea Kendall-Taylor, Ph.D. Senior Fellow, Director of Transatlantic Security Program, Center for a New American Security * 9. Rebecca Pincus, Ph.D. Assistant Professor, Strategic and Operational Research Department, U.S. Naval War College

Excerpts: It was not until after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 that the new and ostensibly democratic Russian Federation and a China weakened by the post-Tiananmen Square massacre fallout, took constructive steps to restore normal bilateral relations. In 2001, Beijing and Moscow signed a 20-year Friendship Treaty that helped the two sides shelve differences and expand cooperation. Notably, the two countries also finally settled their lingering border disputes, resolving a long-standing strain in the relationship. Since then, three key developments have accelerated the growing alignment between China and Russia. First, the 2008 global financial crisis created a strategic opportunity for Beijing and Moscow in light of their common perception of U.S. decline and the dangers of over-reliance on the West to deepen cooperation. As European banks were unable to bail out major Russian energy firms in financial trouble, Chinese lenders stepped in to provide these companies long-term loans, fostering growing energy ties. Second, the rise to power of Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2012 to 2013 and return of office of Russian President Vladimir Putin in 2012 invigorated China and Russia's growing alignment. The authoritarian tendencies and shared world views of the two leaders have helped improve bilateral coordination while managing their differences. And finally, Western sanctions on Russia

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after its 2014 annexation of Crimea led Moscow, increasingly isolated from the United States and the West, to significantly strengthen its engagement with Beijing. Carter and Ehteshami consider the significant geopolitical, economic and security links between the Middle East and the wider Asian world - links which are often overlooked when the Middle East is considered in isolation or in terms of its relations with the West, but which are of growing importance. Topics covered include Asia's overall geostrategic realities and the Middle East's place within them; relations between the Middle East and China, Russia, central Asia, southeast Asia and south Asia; Islam in central Asia and southeast Asia and the connections with the Middle East; and the important links between the Middle East and India and Pakistan's military and security establishments. In this new book, noted scholars of Northeast Asia contribute new views on the future of the region. Collecting essays from experts of all 4 countries and their interconnected histories and political orders, the book helps to contextualize the future development of the region in the context of a US "Pivot to Asia." The four countries on the northern fringe of Asia went their separate ways after the end of the Cold War, but strengthening Sino-Russian relations and what may be the looming endgame in North Korea's strategy of threats and isolation are signs that we now need to think about this area also through its connections. Looking back to what existed in an earlier incarnation of the Northern Tier and focusing on Chinese and Russian views of North Korea, we are able to explore the implications of increasingly close Sino-Russian relations. The book

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will be of great value to scholars, policymakers, and all passionate about exploring what's next for Russia and China's relationship.

China's need for energy has become a driving factor in contemporary world politics and a precondition for sustaining China's continuing high economic growth.

Accordingly, Chinese energy policy has been a political and strategic rather than market-driven policy. This book focuses on the need of a stable and secure investment environment which is necessary for the energy provision of China from the Central Asian states. The author argues that the institutionalization of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (S.C.O.), the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between Russia and China and Chinese bilateral agreements with individual Central Asian states present an avenue and a framework of stability in which pipeline construction can commence. With the backing of the US in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, Chinese involvement in the region has now been expanding. However, in order to stabilize the region for Chinese investment in energy resources, the author states that the US needs to be present in the region and that a strategic framework of cooperation between Russia, China and the US has to be developed. The book will be of interest to academics working in the field of International Security, International Relations and Central Asian and Chinese politics.

Relations between China and Russia have evolved dramatically since their first diplomatic contact, particularly during the twentieth century. During the past decade

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China and Russia have made efforts to strengthen bilateral ties and improve cooperation on a number of diplomatic fronts. The People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation maintain exceptionally close and friendly relations, strong geopolitical and regional cooperation, and significant levels of trade. In *The Future of China-Russia Relations*, scholars from around the world explore the current state of the relationship between the two powers and assess the prospects for future cooperation and possible tensions in the new century. The contributors examine Russian and Chinese perspectives on a wide range of issues, including security, political relationships, economic interactions, and defense ties. This collection explores the energy courtship between the two nations and analyzes their interests and policies regarding Central Asia, the Korean Peninsula, and Taiwan.

Russia and China claim to have established a "strategic partnership". Jennifer Anderson argues that this relationship merely overlays a diplomatic agenda established in the late 1980s, and that China's pragmatic, limited approach (coupled with Russia's domestic economic and political difficulties) have meant that the Sino-Russian strategic partnership is unwieldy and imprecise.

Few relationships have been as misunderstood as the "strategic partnership" between Russia and China. Official rhetoric portrays it as the very model of international cooperation: Moscow and Beijing claim that ties are closer and warmer than at any time in history. In reality, however, the picture is highly ambiguous. While both sides are

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committed to multifaceted engagement, cooperation is complicated by historical suspicions, cultural prejudices, geopolitical rivalries, and competing priorities. For Russia, China is at once the focus of a genuine convergence of interests and the greatest long-term threat to its national security. For China, Russia is a key supplier of energy and weapons, but is frequently dismissed as a self-important power whose rhetoric far outstrips its real influence. A xis of Convenience cuts through the mythmaking and examines the Sino-Russian partnership on its own merits. It steers between the overblown interpretation of an anti-Western (particularly, anti-American) alliance and the complacent assumption that past animosities and competing agendas must always divide the two nations. Their relationship reflects a new geopolitics, one that eschews formal alliances in favor of more flexible and opportunistic arrangements. Ultimately, it is an axis of convenience driven by cold-eyed perceptions of the national interest. In evaluating the current state and future prospects of the relationship, Bobo Lo assesses its impact on the evolving strategic environments in Central and East Asia. He also analyzes the global implications of rapprochement between Moscow and Beijing, focusing in particular on the geopolitics of energy and Russia-China-U.S. triangularism.

The book explores developments in Russia-China relations in the aftermath of the global economic crisis, arguing that the crisis transformed their bilateral affairs, regional liaisons and, crucially, altered the roles both states play on the international arena.

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Discussing how Russo-Chinese cooperation has accelerated in energy trade, arms sales and in the Russian Far East, the focus is on how the still mutually advantageous relationship has become more asymmetric than ever, reflecting China's meteoric rise and Russia's decline. These dynamics are explored through three perspectives: domestic, regional and global. Domestically, the book traces the role of political coalitions and key interest groups involved in how the two states shape their reciprocal policies. Changes in the regional dimension are examined with particular reference to a new status quo emerging in Central Asia. The book concludes by explaining how the changing relationship is affecting the international order, including the balance of power vis-à-vis the United States as well as Russia and China's changing attitudes towards global governance.

"This paper analyzes oil and natural gas resources of Central Asian states as a factor in Russian-Chinese relations. While this topic has been studied extensively over the past two decades, this analysis is unique in that it offers a Chinese perspective. Russia, one of the world's largest energy producers, and China, the world's largest energy consumer, are scrambling for access to Central Asian oil and gas resources and the control over their transportation network. Notwithstanding their differing interests in the Central Asian energy sector, the two great powers have so far been able to avoid conflict over these assets. This paper argues that the lack of visible friction between Russia and China over Central Asian energy resources can be attributed to three main

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reasons. First, the tensions have been mitigated by the multivector foreign policy conducted by Central Asian leaders. Second, this alleged cooperative Russian-Chinese relationship, despite colliding interests in Central Asia, is in accordance with Russia's and China's larger interests in maintaining their broader strategic partnership. Finally, the 2008 global economic crisis lessened the intensity of the competition between Russia and China in the region's energy sector. The analysis of these determinants, particularly from the Chinese standpoint, provides important references and implications for regional security."--Page 2.

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