





Chinese Belt and Road Initiative. A Russian-Chinese partnership forms the core of a new Eurasian region, yet Turkey, India, Hungary, Central Asia and the other parts of the supercontinent are also embracing Eurasian concepts. This book is of interest to scholars of Russian and Chinese foreign policy, to economists, and to scholars of political thought.

Psychology and constructivism together offer new ways of understanding international relations

A celebrated foreign policy expert and key impeachment witness reveals how declining opportunity has set America on the grim path of modern Russia--and draws on her personal journey out of poverty, and her unique perspectives as an historian and policy maker, to show how we can return hope to our forgotten places.

The Russia Direct Guidebook to Russian Foreign Policy, including work by prominent international experts, looks back at some of the defining moments in Moscow's relations with the world over the past year and analyzes the challenges ahead. From the build-up and execution of the Sochi Olympics to the developments in U.S.-Russia nuclear cooperation, we've taken a nuanced look into some of the most critical issues that have had an effect on Russia's relationship with other countries. This guide compiles five quarterly reports published by Russia Direct from 2013 to 2014 which delve into the changing geopolitical conditions of the time: "Russian Soft Power 2.0" "Afghan Endgame: What Comes Next" "Sochi: Going for the Olympic Gold" "Megatons to Megawatts Program: Hard Lessons and New Opportunities for US-Russian Nuclear cooperation" "From Brain Drain to Brain Gain" The issues covered in this guidebook span a range of topics: how Russia is projecting its military power abroad in conflict zones such as Afghanistan, how it copes with the problem of global terrorism along its own borders, how it manages its economic development by trying to reverse the brain drain, and how Moscow is pivoting in its approach to soft power. Enhance your understanding of Russia by reading expert analysis from the likes of: Thomas Neff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ivan Timofeev of the Russian International Affairs Council, George Joffé of the University of Cambridge – just to name a few. The Russia Direct Guidebook to Russian Foreign Policy, including work by prominent international experts, looks back at some of the defining moments in Moscow's relations with the world over the past year and analyzes the challenges ahead. From the build-up and execution of the Sochi Olympics to the developments in U.S.-Russia nuclear cooperation, we've taken a nuanced look into some of the most critical issues that have had an effect on Russia's relationship with other countries. This guide compiles five quarterly reports published by Russia Direct from 2013 to 2014 which delve into the changing geopolitical conditions of the time: "Russian Soft Power 2.0" "Afghan Endgame: What Comes Next" "Sochi: Going for the Olympic Gold" "Megatons to Megawatts Program: Hard Lessons and New Opportunities for US-Russian Nuclear cooperation" "From Brain Drain to Brain Gain" The issues covered in this guidebook span a range of topics: how Russia is projecting its military power abroad in conflict zones such as Afghanistan, how it copes with the problem of global terrorism along its own borders, how it manages its economic development by trying to reverse the brain drain, and how Moscow is pivoting in its approach to soft power. Enhance your understanding of Russia by reading expert analysis from the likes of: Thomas Neff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ivan Timofeev of the Russian International Affairs Council, George Joffé of the University of Cambridge – just to name a few. The Russia Direct Guidebook to Russian Foreign Policy includes maps, infographics, charts and details you can't get anywhere else.

The recent atmosphere of cooperation in the United Nations (UN) has resulted in many nations, including the Russian Federation, proposing increases in the scope and nature of security missions that the UN should undertake. This thesis will focus on those security arrangements in the UN from the Russian perspective. This thesis will first examine the historical policy of the former Soviet Union and discuss those aspects that relate to the emerging Russian policy in the UN, namely, the rationale behind a cooperative approach and the factors which might return Russia to those confrontational policies of its predecessor's past. This will be followed by a discussion of Russia's assumption of Soviet responsibilities in the UN and the emerging foreign policy debate within the Russian government. This thesis will then highlight the recent Russian security initiatives in the UN which include proposals for strengthening peacekeeping, peacemaking and preventive diplomacy ventures. Finally, an overview of the motivations and impediments behind Russia's renewed emphasis on strengthening security management within the UN will be presented. Current diplomatic activity within the Russian Federation and United Nations clearly illustrates that Russia is seeking, through a cooperative approach, to expand its influence within the United Nations. However, in the future political infighting within the Russian government will determine the extent of this cooperative policy in the UN ... United Nations, Security council, Preventive diplomacy, Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, Russian foreign policy, Atlanticist, Eurasian, Secretary-General.

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Introduction: Russia and its Near Neighbours-- M.R.Freire & R.E.Kanet PART I: DETERMINANTS OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY Russia's Vital and Exclusive National Interests in the Near Abroad-- R.Laenen Domestic Influences on Russian Foreign Policy: Status, Interests and Ressentiment-- H.Smith Nationalist Grievance and Russian Foreign Policy? The Case of Georgia-- L.March The August 2008 Russo-Georgian War: Which Side Went First?-- J.B.Dunlop PART II: RUSSIA AND THE CIS Whose Near Abroad? Dilemmas in Russia's Declared Sphere of Privileged Interests-- J.Russell Russia's European Security Treaty and the Kyrgyz Crisis-- G.Herd Central Asia in Russian and US Foreign Policy: Between Continuity and 'Reset'-- L.Simao Russia's Foreign Policy towards Central Asia-- D.Digol PART III: ENERGY IN RUSSIAN-CIS RELATIONS Strategic Security and Russian Resource Diplomacy-- M.Sussex Russian Resource Politics toward the CIS Countries under Medvedev-- B.Nygren Russia's Energy Policies in Eurasia: Empowerment or Entrapment?-- M.R.Freire Russian Energy Policy in the South Caucasus-- L.Arakelyan & R.E.Kanet Conclusion-- M.R.Freire & R.E.Kanet.

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of the Chinese-Russian bilateral relationship, grounded in a historical perspective, and discusses the implications of the burgeoning "strategic partnership" between these two major powers for world order and global geopolitics. The volume compares the national worldviews, priorities, and strategic visions for the Chinese and Russian leadership, examining several aspects of the relationship in detail. The energy trade is the most important component of economic ties, although both sides desire to broaden trade and investments. In the military realm, Russia sells advanced arms to China, and the two countries engage in regular joint exercises. Diplomatically, these two Eurasian powers take similar approaches to conflicts in Ukraine and Syria, and also cooperate on non-traditional security issues including preventing coloured revolutions, cyber management, and terrorism. These issue areas illustrate four themes. Russia and China have common interests that cement their partnership, including

security, protecting authoritarian institutions, and re-shaping aspects of the global order. They are keyplayers not only influencing regional issues, but also international norms and institutions. The Sino-Russian partnership presents a potential counterbalance to the United States and democratic nations in shaping the contemporary and emerging geopolitical landscape. Nevertheless, the West is still an important partner for China and Russia. Both seek better relations with the West, but on the basis of "mutual respect" and "equality". Lastly, Russia and China have frictions in their relationship, and not all of their interests overlap. The Sino-Russian relationship has gained considerable momentum, particularly since 2014 as Moscow turned to Beijing attempting to offset tensions with the West in the aftermath of Russia's annexation of Crimea and intervention in Ukraine. However, so far, China and Russia describe their relationship as a comprehensive 'strategic partnership', but they are not 'allies'.

"As the Arctic continues to open up and the region achieves new geo-political importance, Russia is re-asserting itself in the region in order to regain its position as a 'Great Power.' Therefore, analyzing Russia's Arctic Policy via the instruments of national power, will determine what Russia has actually accomplished, compared to its announced intentions in the region. This is especially important due to increasing regional tensions and the overall dearth of balanced views among the "analyses of Arctic affairs." Despite its unique and remote geography, global politics and security challenges affect the Arctic. The effects of climate change is one of the many driving forces behind the Arctic's new geo-political importance, as previously inaccessible natural resources have the potential to become available for extraction from the region. Tension between Russia and other Arctic states are resulting from the competition over these newly uncovered, valuable natural resources and the possible economic impact of access to northern waterways, particularly the Northern Sea Route (NSR). Overall, Russia's Arctic Policy is a consistent part of the overall pattern of Russian foreign policy, regaining its 'Great Power' status on the world stage, lost with the fall of the Soviet Union. The overarching goal of Russia's Arctic policy is to secure and maintain its access to Arctic economic resources, critical to Russia's national security. Consequently, the region is one of Russia's top priorities in foreign policy, economic development, and security strategy. Russian leadership regularly uses foreign policy in ways to allow them the flexibility to be pragmatic in the method used to promote Russia's national interests. Russia continues to pursue its regional ambitions via negotiations and peaceful dispute through existing institutional mechanisms, in particular the UN. It is also crucial to recognize the Russian government's view of bilateral and multilateral compromise as the best current method to fulfill its own national interests. These institutions provide Russia a method of enhancing its global status by highlighting itself as a reliable member of global community. Economic power is another method Russia is utilizing to propel it back to 'Great Power' status. Russia's economy is heavily dependent on oil and natural gas exports, and as Russia possesses over half of all the Arctic's proven hydrocarbon resources, extracting them is a strategic imperative. The NSR is another viable source of steady income and Russia intends to capitalize on increased shipping traffic through the Arctic. The guise of maritime security on the NSR also provides Russia an alternative means to exert control in the region, and provides an additional pressure point on other powers, evidenced by Russia's declared right to deny access, seize ships, or use other tactics. Since the end of Putin's second term, the military has garnered an enhanced role in efforts to return Russia to a 'Great Power' status. Over the past ten years, Russia poured billions of dollars into its armed forces, steadily increasing its military capabilities in the Arctic. Moscow is concerned the 'West' plans to try to deprive Russia of its Arctic resources and control of the NSR, thus Russia is strengthening its Arctic forces as a deterrent. Furthermore, Russian military activity in the air and sea has out-paced all other Arctic nations, and its Northern Fleet makes Russia the dominant Arctic power. Currently, Russian political, military, and economic interests in the region continue to complement each other due to Russia's long-term strategy for the Arctic. The most likely assessment of Russia's Arctic intentions is Russia hedging its bets and attempting to play a "win win" Arctic strategy; emphasizing its international cooperation foreign policy via the UN and other institutions, while gaining early military and commercial regional supremacy. Russia supports diplomatic, economic, and some military cooperation in the Arctic, in an attempt to secure regional its hegemony. As Russia is the most prepared of the Arctic nations to exploit any opportunities available, how long will Russia maintain this dual approach, or will it rely on an aggressive defense posture to shape the future of the Arctic to its liking?"--Abstract.

This collection provides international perspectives on the evolution of Russia's foreign relations and analyses official Russian responses to major regional and international developments, including NATO and EU enlargement and the post-September 11 international "war on terrorism".

Russia's relationship with its neighbours and with the West has worsened dramatically in recent years. Under Vladimir Putin's leadership, the country has annexed Crimea, begun a war in Eastern Ukraine, used chemical weapons on the streets of the UK and created an army of Internet trolls to meddle in the US presidential elections. How should we understand this apparent relapse into aggressive imperialism and militarism? In this book, Sergei Medvedev argues that this new wave of Russian nationalism is the result of mentalities that have long been embedded within the Russian psyche. Whereas in the West, the turbulent social changes of the 1960s and a rising awareness of the legacy of colonialism have modernized attitudes, Russia has been stymied by an enduring sense of superiority over its neighbours alongside a painful nostalgia for empire. It is this infantilized and irrational worldview that Putin and others have exploited, as seen most clearly in Russia's recent foreign policy decisions, including the annexation of Crimea. This sharp and insightful book, full of irony and humour, shows how the archaic forces of imperial revanchism have been brought back to life, shaking Russian society and threatening the outside world. It will be of great interest to anyone trying to understand the forces shaping Russian politics and society today.

This book examines US foreign policy and global standing in the 21st Century. The United States is the most powerful actor in world politics today. Against this backdrop, the present volume examines how the foreign policies pursued by Presidents' George W. Bush and Barack Obama have affected elite and public perceptions of the United States.

By examining America's standing from the perspective of different actors from across various regions, including China, Russia, Latin America and the Middle East, while also assessing how these perceptions interact with America's own policies, this book presents a fresh interpretation of America's global standing. In doing so, the volume evaluates how these perceptions affect the realities of US power, and what impact this has on moulding US foreign policy and the policies of other global powers. A number of books address the question of which grand strategy the United States should adopt and the issue of whether or not America is in relative decline as a world power. However, the debate on these issues has largely been set against the policies of the Bush administration. By contrast, this volume argues that while Obama has raised the popularity of America since the low reached by Bush, America's credibility and overall standing have actually been damaged further under President Obama. This book will be of much interest to students of US foreign policy, US national security, strategic studies, Middle Eastern politics, international relations and security studies generally.

A third edition of this book is now available. Now fully updated and revised, this clear and comprehensive text explores the past thirty years of Soviet/Russian international relations, comparing foreign policy formation under Gorbachev, Yeltsin, Putin, and Medvedev. Challenging conventional views of Moscow's foreign policy, Andrei P. Tsygankov shows that definitions of national interest depend on visions of national identity and is rooted both in history and domestic politics. Yet the author also highlights the role of the external environment in affecting the balance of power among competing domestic groups. Drawing on both Russian and Western sources, Tsygankov shows how Moscow's policies have shifted under different leaders' visions of Russia's national interests. He gives an overview of the ideas and pressures that motivated Russian foreign policy in five different periods: the Gorbachev era of the late 1980s, the liberal "Westernizers" era under Kozyrev in the early 1990s, the relatively hardline statist policy under Primakov, the more pragmatic statist course under Putin, and the assertive policy of the late Putin and early Medvedev era. Evaluating the successes and failures of Russia's foreign policies, Tsygankov explains its many turns as Russia's identity and interaction with the West have evolved. The book concludes with reflections on the emergence of the post-Western world and the challenges it presents to Russia's enduring quest for great-power status along with its desire for a special relationship with Western nations.

Widely regarded as the most comprehensive comparative foreign policy text, *Foreign Policy in Comparative Perspective* has been completely updated in this much-anticipated second edition. Exploring the foreign policies of thirteen nations—both major and emerging players, and representing all regions of the world—chapter authors link the study of international relations to domestic politics, while treating each nation according to individual histories and contemporary dilemmas. The book's accessible theoretical framework is designed to enable comparative analysis, helping students discern patterns to understand why a state acts as it does in foreign affairs.

This book examines the relationship between post-Soviet societies in transition and the increasingly important role of their diaspora. It analyses processes of identity transformation in post-Soviet space and beyond, using macro- and micro-level perspectives and interdisciplinary approaches combining field-based and ethnographic research. The authors demonstrate that post-Soviet diaspora are just at the beginning of the process of identity formation and formalization. They do this by examining the challenges, encounters and practices of Ukrainians and Russians living abroad in Western and Southern Europe, Canada and Turkey, as well as those of migrants, expellees and returnees living in the conflict zones of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova. Key questions on how diaspora can be better engaged to support development, foreign policy and economic policies in post-Soviet societies are both raised and answered. Russia's transformative and important role in shaping post-Soviet diaspora interests and engagement is also considered. This edited collection will appeal to students and scholars of diaspora, post-Soviet politics and migration, and economic and political development.

Widely regarded as the most comprehensive comparative foreign policy text, *Foreign Policy in Comparative Perspective* has been completely updated in this much-anticipated second edition. The editors have brought together fifteen top scholars to highlight the importance of both internal and external forces in foreign policymaking. Exploring the foreign policies of thirteen nations—both major and emerging players, and representing all regions of the world—chapter authors link the study of international relations to domestic politics, while treating each nation according to individual histories and contemporary dilemmas. The book's accessible theoretical framework is designed to enable comparative analysis, helping students discern patterns to understand why a state acts as it does in foreign affairs. Each of the thirteen country chapters includes: an introduction by the editors to highlight similar developments in other countries; a discussion of the linkages between internal and external factors and implications for the future; coverage of key foreign policy issues; a map to provide geographical context; and a list of suggested readings.

The war in Syria has put Russia at the centre of Middle Eastern politics. Moscow's return to the region following a prolonged period of absence has enhanced its geopolitical status at a time it has emerged as a rival to the West. Yet, contrary to the media hype, Vladimir Putin is not set to become the new power-broker in this strategically important part of the world. Co-authored by a team of prominent scholars and analysts from the EU, US, Russia and the Middle East, this book explores Russia's role in the Middle East and North Africa, the diverse drivers shaping its policy, and the response from local players.

Chapters map out the history of Russian involvement, before and after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the impact on key issues such as security and defence, regional conflicts, arms trade, and energy, as well as relations influential states and country clusters such as Iran, the Gulf, Turkey, Israel, Egypt, and the Maghreb. It also looks at how the Middle East impacts on Russia's relations with the West. The book offers a balanced assessment of Russian influence, highlighting both the political, diplomatic and commercial gains made thanks to Putin's decision in September 2015 to intervene militarily in Syria and the constraints preventing Moscow from replacing the United States as a regional hegemon.

Although the presidency of Dmitry Medvedev is often seen as a continuation of Vladimir Putin's presidency, with the same policies applied in the same way, this book disagrees, arguing that Medvedev's foreign policy was significantly different from Putin's. The book considers especially the relationship between Russia and the Euro-Atlantic security configuration, including both NATO and the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, a relationship of great importance to Russia, given constant attention. It discusses a wide variety of issues, including "frozen conflicts," security co-operation and nuclear weapons reductions, highlights the different tone and approach under Medvedev, exemplified especially by his draft European Security Treaty, and shows how after Putin's return to the presidency there has been a shift in foreign policy, with much greater emphasis on influencing Russia's immediate neighbours and on Eurasian union, and less emphasis on rapprochement and co-operation.

Written by two leading scholars, this cutting-edge textbook provides a comprehensive re-evaluation of Russian foreign policy in the 21st century, covering its historical development, key institutions and actors, and processes, principles and strategies. It integrates domestic and global perspectives to give a more rounded and balanced assessment of Russia's place in the world. This text will be essential reading on Russian foreign policy modules as well as on broader courses on Russian government and politics. It can also be used as supplementary reading on more general comparative politics and foreign policy

modules which use Russia as a key case study.

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