

CHINA RUSSIA RELATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA ENERGY POLICY BEIJINGS NEW ASSERTIVENESS AND 21ST CENTURY GEOPOLITICS

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The Long Game - Rush Doshi 2021-06-11

For more than a century, no US adversary or coalition of adversaries - not Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, or the Soviet Union - has ever reached sixty percent of US GDP. China is the sole exception, and it is fast emerging into a global superpower that could rival, if not eclipse, the United States. What does China want, does it have a grand strategy to achieve it, and what should the United States do about it? In The Long Game, Rush Doshi draws from a rich base of Chinese primary sources, including decades worth of party documents, leaked materials, memoirs by party leaders, and a careful analysis of China's conduct to provide a history of China's grand strategy since the end of the Cold War. Taking readers behind the Party's closed doors, he uncovers Beijing's long, methodical game to displace America from its hegemonic position in both the East Asia regional and global orders through three sequential "strategies of displacement." Beginning in the 1980s, China focused for two decades on "hiding capabilities and biding time." After the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, it became more assertive regionally, following a

policy of "actively accomplishing something." Finally, in the aftermath populist elections of 2016, China shifted to an even more aggressive strategy for undermining US hegemony, adopting the phrase "great changes unseen in century." After charting how China's long game has evolved, Doshi offers a comprehensive yet asymmetric plan for an effective US response. Ironically, his proposed approach takes a page from Beijing's own strategic playbook to undermine China's ambitions and strengthen American order without competing dollar-for-dollar, ship-for-ship, or loan-for-loan.

Socialism, Capitalism and Alternatives - Peter J. S. Duncan 2019-10-14
In 1989 the Berlin Wall came down. Two years later the Soviet Union disintegrated. The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union discredited the idea of socialism for generations to come. It was seen as representing the final and irreversible victory of capitalism. This triumphal dominance was barely challenged until the 2008 financial crisis threw the Western world into a state of turmoil. Through analysis of post-socialist Russia and Central and Eastern Europe, as well as of the

United Kingdom, China and the United States, Socialism, Capitalism and Alternatives confronts the difficulty we face in articulating alternatives to capitalism, socialism and threatening populist regimes. Beginning with accounts of the impact of capitalism on countries left behind by the planned economies, the volume moves on to consider how China has become a beacon of dynamic economic growth, aggressively expanding its global influence. The final section of the volume poses alternatives to the ideological dominance of neoliberalism in the West. Since the 2008 financial crisis, demands for social change have erupted across the world. Exposing the failure of neoliberalism in the United Kingdom and examining recent social movements in Europe and the United States, the closing chapters identify how elements of past ideas are re-emerging, among them Keynesianism and radical socialism. As those chapters indicate, these ideas might well have potential to mobilise support and challenge the dominance of neoliberalism.

China's Private Army - Alessandro Arduino 2017-12-15

This book illustrates the role that Private Security Companies (PSC) with 'Chinese characteristics' play in protecting people and property associated with the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The revival of the ancient Silk Road economic "belt," combined with the 21st Century sea lanes of communication known as the "road," is intended to enhance global connectivity and increase commercial activity. However, the socio-political risks associated with Chinese outbound direct investments are often overlooked. Terrorism, separatism, kidnapping and other risks are mostly new to Chinese companies, some of which are operating abroad for the first time. Economic globalization and the transnational exploitation of natural resources have increased the need for Chinese-owned PSCs in spite of the disdain for the profession of "a lance for hire." Due to peculiar geo-strategic and geo-economic features, the "belt" from Central Asia to Pakistan and the "road" from the Somali coast to the Strait of Malacca are characterized by a high level of insecurity. This book's focus on how the state's monopoly of force privatization can play a significant role in protecting the New Silk Road will be of interest to policymakers, journalists, and academics.

China and International Adjudication - Thomas S. Eder 2021-03-18
China will eine "Führungsnation" im Völkerrecht werden. Dieses Buch zeigt mit einer ersten umfassenden Analyse von Fallrecht und chinesischen akademischen Debatten von 2002 bis 2018, dass die verstärkte Nutzung von internationalen Gerichten Teil eines breiten Unterfangens ist, Chinas wirtschaftliche und politische Erfolge zu konsolidieren, und erneut Großmachtstatus zu erlangen. Handels- und Investmentrecht, Seerecht und territoriale Fragen werden abgedeckt – auch zum Südchinesischen Meer – und ein jahrzehntelanger Prozess zwischen Vorsicht und Ambition nachgezeichnet. Diskussionsmuster und tatsächliches Engagement Chinas in allen Rechtsbereichen zeigen bemerkenswerte Gemeinsamkeiten, lediglich die Zeitpläne sind unterschiedlich.

The Geopolitical Black Sea Encyclopaedia - Dan Dungaciu 2020-08-12

Today, we know what the Black Sea is not from a strategic perspective, but we do not know what it is. This strategic indecision is the explanation for all the conflicts, frozen or not, explicit or tacit, and all the political and geopolitical tensions that are now taking place in this space and that are becoming endemic. The story of the Black Sea continues... This text is the first encyclopaedia explicitly dedicated to the geopolitics of the Black Sea, written for Western audiences, an academic research which appeals to the wider academic community, PhD students, professors, and researchers, and to any reader interested in geopolitics, history, international relations, economy, sociology, history, and geography.

China-Russia Relations in Central Asia - Thomas Stephan Eder 2013-08-20

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.

Russia's Geoeconomic Strategy for a Greater Eurasia - Glenn Diesen
2017-07-06

9 Europe at the periphery of Greater Eurasia -- The geoeconomic ascendance of the EU -- The EU's geoeconomic decline -- The failing geoeconomics of wider Europe -- EU bargaining power in Greater Eurasia -
- 10 Conclusion: Towards a new Russian grand strategy -- Bibliography -- Index.

China’s Eurasian Dilemmas - R. James Ferguson 2018-08-31

Providing a timely analysis of China’s engagement with Eurasia, R. James Ferguson focuses on the challenges obstructing China’s path to becoming a sustainable global power. Engagement across Eurasia presents China, its leaders and policymakers with intensified contact with regional and national conflicts, posing environmental, developmental and strategic dilemmas.

Climate and Energy Protection in the EU and China - Peter Hefele
2018-11-04

This edited volume gives an insight into climate and energy protection in China and the European Union (EU). By taking a closer look at the EU and China separately, the book presents the current situation in terms of environmental policy and energy use/ consumption in EU as well as in China. The book broaches the collaboration of the EU and China regarding climate and energy protection. The target audience primarily comprises research experts in the field of climate research as well as public decision makers.

China, Russia, and Twenty-first Century Global Geopolitics - Paul J. Bolt 2018

"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 key players 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'."--Publisher's website.

China and the World - David Shambaugh 2020-01-30

As the world evolves in increasingly unpredictable directions, one of the key determinants of the future global order will surely be the impact of China. No country and no society can escape China's reach--indeed many seek its embrace. China brings benefits to many-but it's also a problematic interlocutor for others. In *China and the World*, one of the world's leading China specialists David Shambaugh has assembled fifteen

leading international authorities on China to create the most comprehensive and up-to-date scholarly assessment of China's foreign relations and roles in international affairs. The volume covers China's contemporary position in all regions of the world, with all major powers, and across multiple arenas of China's international interactions. It also explores the sources of China's grand strategy, how the past shapes the present, and the impact of domestic factors that shape China's external behavior. *China and the World* is a uniquely focused and well-organized volume that provides many insights into China's calculations and behavior, and identifies a number of challenges China will face in the future.

China and Russia - Michal Makocki 2016

"This Chaillot Paper ... sets out to evaluate the scope and the actual implementation of the 'pivot to the East' announced by Moscow in the wake of its confrontation with the West over Ukraine. In particular, the study dwells on the 'pivot within the pivot' represented by Russia-China relations. The paper highlights the areas of convergence and divergence between Moscow and Beijing, the asymmetries in interests and resources, and their wider implications for Russia's policy in Asia -- thus providing an insightful and balanced assessment of bilateral relations and their 'systemic' impact"--Publisher's web site.

Putin e il mondo che verrà - Fabio Bettanin 2018-09-28T00:00:00+02:00

Per quanti negli anni della Guerra fredda si erano assuefatti a considerare la Russia nelle vesti di superpotenza non è stato facile adattarsi all'idea che il suo ruolo nel mondo post Guerra fredda sia stato spesso quello di comprimario solo in alcuni casi capace di svolgere un ruolo attivo nel "nuovo disordine mondiale". Per il suo passato, le dimensioni geografiche, la cultura politica, la Russia resterà sempre un paese unico, chiamato a affrontare problemi comuni a quelli di molti grandi paesi del mondo contemporaneo, che non difendono lo status quo, né puntano a una sua revisione; piuttosto agiscono da riformisti, impegnati nella gestione di un ordine internazionale in continua trasformazione. La constatazione ci riporta all'interrogativo di fondo: la Russia sarà protagonista del XXI secolo come lo è stata del XX? Nonostante i molti problemi irrisolti della

transizione post comunista, la Russia fa parte del ristretto numero di paesi che possono ambire a stabilizzare il "disordine mondiale", o a renderlo definitivo. Osservarla più da vicino è quindi passaggio obbligato per non farsi cogliere di sorpresa dai problemi di formazione del mondo che verrà. *Global China* - Tarun Chhabra 2021-06-22

The global implications of China's rise as a global actor In 2005, a senior official in the George W. Bush administration expressed the hope that China would emerge as a "responsible stakeholder" on the world stage. A dozen years later, the Trump administration dramatically shifted course, instead calling China a "strategic competitor" whose actions routinely threaten U.S. interests. Both assessments reflected an underlying truth: China is no longer just a "rising" power. It has emerged as a truly global actor, both economically and militarily. Every day its actions affect nearly every region and every major issue, from climate change to trade, from conflict in troubled lands to competition over rules that will govern the uses of emerging technologies. To better address the implications of China's new status, both for American policy and for the broader international order, Brookings scholars conducted research over the past two years, culminating in a project: *Global China: Assessing China's Growing Role in the World*. The project is intended to furnish policy makers and the public with hard facts and deep insights for understanding China's regional and global ambitions. The initiative draws not only on Brookings's deep bench of China and East Asia experts, but also on the tremendous breadth of the institution's security, strategy, regional studies, technological, and economic development experts. Areas of focus include the evolution of China's domestic institutions; great power relations; the emergence of critical technologies; Asian security; China's influence in key regions beyond Asia; and China's impact on global governance and norms. *Global China: Assessing China's Growing Role in the World* provides the most current, broad-scope, and fact-based assessment of the implications of China's rise for the United States and the rest of the world.

Power, Politics and Confrontation in Eurasia - Roger E. Kanet 2016-04-29

The central objective of this edited volume is to help unlock a set of

intriguing puzzles relating to changing power dynamics in Eurasia, a region that is critically important in the changing international security landscape.

Research Handbook on Mediating International Crises - Jonathan Wilkenfeld 2019

Current conceptions of mediation can often fail to capture the complexity and intricacy of modern conflicts. This Research Handbook addresses this problem by presenting the leading expert opinions on international mediation, examining how international mediation practices, mechanisms and institutions should adapt to the changing characteristics of contemporary international crises.

Revising U.S. Grand Strategy Toward China - Robert D. Blackwill 2015-04-01

Robert D. Blackwill and Ashley J. Tellis argue that the United States has responded inadequately to the rise of Chinese power. This Council Special Report recommends placing less strategic emphasis on the goal of integrating China into the international system and more on balancing China's rise.

Axis of Convenience - Bobo Lo 2009-08-01

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 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. An axis 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.

China-Russia Relations in Central Asia - Thomas Stephan Eder 2013-08-13

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.

Droga do niewolności - Timothy Snyder 2020-03-30

Wierzyliśmy, że koniec zimnej wojny przyniesie ostateczne zwycięstwo demokracji i zapewni wolność przyszłym pokoleniom. Byliśmy naiwni. Autorytaryzm powrócił do Rosji i Putinowska oligarchia bogaczy znalazła sojuszników na całym świecie. Nacjoniści, separatyści, radykałowie i kasta najbogatszych z pomocą cyberarmii dyktatora z Kremla oraz chciwych zachodnich technokratów potrafią skutecznie zagospodarować niezadowolone - wydawałoby się - dojrzałe i odporne na populizm zachodnie społeczeństwa. Pierwsze rosyjskie cele zostały osiągnięte: brexit osłabi Unię Europejską, a Donald Trump odwróci wzrok w

najważniejszym momencie. Rodzi się pytanie, jaki będzie następny krok. Timothy Snyder wskazywał te zagrożenia w swojej niezrównanej książce O tyranii. Dzięki doskonałej analizie zarówno współczesności, jak i historii przejrzyście uświadamia, dokąd zmierzamy: ku wolności czy oligarchii, ku indywidualizmowi czy totalizmowi, ku prawdzie czy fałszowi. Którą drogą pójdziemy?

Dictators Without Borders - Alexander Cooley 2017-01-01

A penetrating look into the unrecognized and unregulated links between autocratic regimes in Central Asia and centers of power and wealth throughout the West Weak, corrupt, and politically unstable, the former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan are dismissed as isolated and irrelevant to the outside world. But are they? This hard-hitting book argues that Central Asia is in reality a globalization leader with extensive involvement in economics, politics and security dynamics beyond its borders. Yet Central Asia's international activities are mostly hidden from view, with disturbing implications for world security. Based on years of research and involvement in the region, Alexander Cooley and John Heathershaw reveal how business networks, elite bank accounts, overseas courts, third-party brokers, and Western lawyers connect Central Asia's supposedly isolated leaders with global power centers. The authors also uncover widespread Western participation in money laundering, bribery, foreign lobbying by autocratic governments, and the exploiting of legal loopholes within Central Asia. Riveting and important, this book exposes the global connections of a troubled region that must no longer be ignored.

China's Asia - Lowell Dittmer 2018-02-23

This balanced and deeply informed book provides a comprehensive account of China's Asia policy since the Cold War. Lowell Dittmer traces the PRC's policy toward its Asian neighbors in the context of the country's move from a developing nation to a great power, capable of playing a role in world politics commensurate with its remarkable economic rise. The author considers China's bilateral relations with Russia, Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia, and Australia. Each of these relationships is also viewed in terms of China's rivalry with the United States, which has

viewed China's rise with admiration tinged with a certain foreboding. Thus, Dittmer employs a triangular analysis to understand Beijing's attempt to expand in Asia while at the same time deterring Washington's interference. Reframing the international relations of Asia in a thought-provoking and informed manner, this important book presents a panoramic view of the dynamics at work on all sides of China.

AVRASYA DENKLEMİNDE RUSYA-ÇİN REKABETİ - Murat YORULMAZ
2021-05-25

Uluslararası politikada yaşanan son gelişmeler, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, Çin ve Rusya arasında cereyan eden küresel rekabeti giderek derinleştirmektedir. Avrasya bölgesi ise her geçen gün bu küresel mücadeledeki stratejik konumunu pekiştirmektedir. Bölgenin iki önemli gücü olan Rusya ve Çin arasındaki işbirliğine dayanan rekabeti konu alan bu çalışma, okuyucusuna detaylı bilgiler veren, okuyucuda soru işaretleri uyandıran, işbirliğine dayalı bu rekabeti farklı perspektiflerden inceleyen, iki ülkenin ekonomik, siyasi ve jeopolitik çıkar çatışmalarına yer veren, işbirliği olmasına rağmen ikili ilişkilerin çatışma potansiyeli taşıyabileceğine de değinen kapsamlı bir çalışmadır. Dünyanın dönmeye devam ettiği ve dengelerin sürekli olarak değiştiği küresel sistemde yeni ihtiyaçların yeni ittifaklar doğurduğunu görüyor, elinizdeki bu kitabın oluşan ihtiyaçlar ve kurulan ittifaklar konusunda yardımcı bir kaynak olacağına inanıyoruz.

China's Global Quest for Resources - Fengshi Wu 2016-11-18

The world's key resources of energy, food and water, which are closely connected and interdependent on each other, are coming under increasing pressure, as a result of increasing population, development and climate change. In the case of China, following its recent economic surge, energy, food and water are already nearing the point of shortage. This book considers how China is working to avoid shortages of energy, food and water, and the effect this is having internationally. Subjects covered include domestic policy debates on China's resource strategies, challenges for managing transboundary waters related to China, responses from various regions and countries to China's 'Go Out' strategy, and China's increasing energy links with Russia and declining

agricultural trade with the United States. The book concludes by discussing in comparative perspective China's outward resource acquisition activities and the consequent policy implications.

Beyond Energy - Jacopo Maria Pepe 2017-11-22

Jacopo Maria Pepe examines the rapid development of non-energy transport infrastructure in the broader Eurasian space. By doing so, the author considers the ongoing structural transformation of the Eurasian continent against the backdrop of deepening commercial interconnectivity in Eurasia into broader areas of trade, supported by the rapid development of rail connectivity. He frames this process in a long-wave historical analysis and considers in detail the geopolitical, geo-economic, and theoretical implications of deepening physical connectivity for the relationships among China, Russia, Central Asia, and the European Union.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Eurasian Geopolitics -

Michael Fredholm 2013

Part 1: The SCO as Organization. - 1. Michael Fredholm, Too Many Plans for War, Too Few Common Values: Another Chapter in the History of the Great Game or the Guarantor of Central Asian Security? 3. - 2. Pan Guang, The Spirit of the Silk Road: The SCO and China's Relations with Central Asia 20. - 3. Yu Bin, The SCO Ten Years After: In Search of Its Own Identity 29. - 4. Mirzokhid Rakhimov, The Institutional and Political Transformation of the SCO in the Context of Geopolitical Changes in Central Asia 62. - Part 2: The SCO and the World. - 5. Alyson J. K. Bailes and Jóhanna M. Thórdísardóttir, The SCO and NATO 85. - 6. Zhao Weiming, Relations between the SCO and United States: Retrospect and Prospects 118. - 7. Yang Hongxi, The Evolution of the U.S. Attitude towards the SCO 132. - 8. Ingmar Oldberg, The Importance of the SCO in a Russian Perspective 141. - 9. Li Lifan, The SCO and How Chinese Foreign Policy Works: The Global Influence of its Central Asia Policy 152. - 10. Swaran Singh, India and the SCO: Better Late Than Never 162. - 11. Anita Sengupta, Rethinking Regional Organizations: Turkey and the SCO 176. - 12. Yang Cheng, The Shanghai Spirit and SCO Mechanisms: Beyond Geopolitics 199. - Part 3: The SCO and Central Asia. - 13. Marlene Laruelle and Sebastien Peyrouse, Friendship with Moderation: The Central Asian Point of View on the SCO

229. - 14. Zhuldyz Tulibayeva and Aigerim Sadvokassova, The SCO and Prospects for Regional Economic Cooperation in Central Asia 253. - 15. Liu Junmei and Zheng Min, Financial Cooperation among SCO Member States: Review and Prospects from China's Perspective 264. - 16. Sreemati Ganguli, The SCO: An Energy Alliance in the Making 277. - 17. Marianne Laanatza, Central Asia, Energy, and Trade Policies from the SCO's Perspective 294.

China's Western Horizon - Daniel Markey 2020-02-03

A crucial assessment of how global and regional politics converge in the swath of Eurasia that includes South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Under the ambitious leadership of President Xi Jinping, China is transforming its wealth and economic power into tools of global political influence. But China's foreign policy initiatives, even "Belt and Road," will be shaped and redefined as they confront the ground realities of local and regional politics outside China. In *China's Western Horizon*, Daniel S. Markey previews how China's efforts are likely to play out along its "western horizon:" across the swath of Eurasia that includes South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Drawing from extensive interviews, travels, and historical research, Markey describes how perceptions of China vary widely within states such as Pakistan, Kazakhstan, and Iran. On balance, Markey anticipates that China's deepening involvement will play to the advantage of regional strongmen and exacerbate the political tensions within and among Eurasian states. To make the most of America's limited influence along China's western horizon (and elsewhere), he argues that US policymakers should pursue a selective and localized strategy to serve America's specific aims in Eurasia and to better compete with China over the long run.

Great Powers and Geopolitics - Aharon Klieman 2015-04-02

This book presents the theoretical-historical-comparative political framework needed to fully grasp the truly dynamic nature of 21st century global affairs. The author provides a realistic assessment of the shift from U.S. predominance to a new mix of counterbalancing rival middle-tier and assertive regional powers, while highlighting those geopolitical zones of contention most critical for future international stability. The book will

appeal to scholars and policy makers interested in understanding the contours of the emerging world order, and in identifying its principal shapers and leading political actors.

Great Power Politics in Greater Eurasia - Rahman Dag 2022

It seems that every single issue in Eurasia and the world becomes a battleground among the great powers. This book's initiative is to categorize the battlegrounds as three aspects: national/regional/international conflicts, institutions/alliances, and projects.

Rising Powers and State Transformation - Shahar Hameiri 2020-07-10

Rising Powers and State Transformation advances the concept of 'state transformation' as a useful lens through which to examine rising power states' foreign policymaking and implementation, with chapters dedicated to China, Russia, India, Brazil, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia. The volume breaks with the prevalent tendency in International Relations (IR) scholarship to treat rising powers as unitary actors in international politics. Although a neat demarcation of the domestic and international domains, on which the notion of unitary agency is premised, has always been a myth, these states' uneven integration into the global political economy has eroded this perspective's empirical purchase considerably. Instead, this volume employs the concept of 'state transformation' as a lens through which to examine rising power states' foreign policymaking and implementation. State transformation refers to the pluralisation of cross-border state agency via contested and uneven processes of fragmentation, decentralisation and internationalisation of state apparatuses. The volume demonstrates the significance of state transformation processes for explaining some of these states' key foreign policy agendas, and outlines the implications for the wider field in IR. With chapters dedicated to all of today's most important rising power states, *Rising Powers and State Transformation* will be of great interest to scholars of IR, international politics and foreign policy. The chapters were originally published as a special issue of *Third World Quarterly*.

Regional Economic Integration and the Global Financial System - Sorhun, Engin 2014-11-30

In theory, regionalism and globalization are intended to be viewed as two separate concepts. However, as long as the approaches complement each other, considering these paradigms in tandem can have significantly positive effects on the overall status of the world economy. Regional Economy Integration and the Global Financial System addresses recent trends in regional integration projects and the strides that such projects are making on the road toward globalization. Focusing on a range of economic projects, emerging supranational units, and possible implications for future trends, this book is an essential reference source for professionals, scholars, and institutions interested in the dynamic effects of regionalism and globalization.

Russia, China and the Geopolitics of Energy in Central Asia - Alexandros Petersen 2011

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.

China's Grand Strategy - Andrew Scobell 2020-07-27

To explore what extended competition between the United States and China might entail out to 2050, the authors of this report identified and characterized China's grand strategy, analyzed its component national strategies (diplomacy, economics, science and technology, and military affairs), and assessed how successful China might be at implementing these over the next three decades.

Transnational Sites of China's Cultural Diplomacy - Jarmila Ptáčková 2020-10-17

This edited volume presents the results of a three-year comparative study on Chinese cultural diplomacy (CD) across Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia, which contributes to the broader theoretical debate on China's increasing soft power in international

relations. The study, 'China's Cultural Diplomacy and the Role of Non-State Actors' was conducted by a research team at the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic from 2015 to 2018. This book pays special attention to China's localized forms of CD, focusing on the regional variations and involvement of non-state actors, especially local actors outside China. Local actors involved in Chinese CD diplomacy are characterized by their intermediary status as working for the aims of two states, while trying to bridge conflicts and enhance mutual understanding. This book will be of interest to scholars, diplomats, and China watchers.

China and Multilateralism - Yuan Feng 2020-04-30

This book thoroughly analyzes China's political ideas regarding the international order and their reflection in China's engagement in multilateralism. It introduces the debates and discussions that take place among Chinese intellectuals in the study of international relations as an important part of non-western international relation theories, generating reflections on the convergences and divergences between China's political ideas and Europe-centric perspectives. With a focus specifically on China's main bilateral and multilateral relations in its principal regions of interest – East Asia and Central Asia – the book also examines China's relationship with the United States, Russia, and the European Union, and the One Belt One Road initiative drawing on a mixture of primary and secondary Chinese language sources, extensive interviews with Chinese officials, academics, and think tanks. This book will be of key interest to scholars and students of Chinese politics/studies, foreign policy analysis, Asian studies, and international relations.

The Oxford Handbook of Energy Politics - Kathleen J. Hancock
2020-12-02

The global, regional, and local energy landscape has changed dramatically in the twenty-first century. Many factors have affected what we know about energy: a consensus among scientists on climate change and related support for renewable energy, evolving energy and resource extraction technologies, growing resource demand in the developing world, new regional and global energy governance actors, new major

fossil fuel discoveries on land and underwater in states that have previously been under-resourced, rising interest in corporate social responsibility in energy companies, and the need for energy justice. The Oxford Handbook of Energy Politics synthesizes the diverse literature on these topics to provide a foundational resource for teaching and research on critical energy issues in international relations and comparative politics. Through chapters authored by both scholars and practitioners, the Handbook further develops the energy politics scholarship and community, and generates sophisticated new work that will benefit all who work on energy issues.

Interpreting China's Grand Strategy - Michael D. Swaine 2000-03-22
China's continuing rapid economic growth and expanding involvement in global affairs pose major implications for the power structure of the international system. To more accurately and fully assess the significance of China's emergence for the United States and the global community, it is necessary to gain a more complete understanding of Chinese security thought and behavior. This study addresses such questions as: What are China's most fundamental national security objectives? How has the Chinese state employed force and diplomacy in the pursuit of these objectives over the centuries? What security strategy does China pursue today and how will it evolve in the future? The study asserts that Chinese history, the behavior of earlier rising powers, and the basic structure and logic of international power relations all suggest that, although a strong China will likely become more assertive globally, this possibility is unlikely to emerge before 2015-2020 at the earliest. To handle this situation, the study argues that the United States should adopt a policy of realistic engagement with China that combines efforts to pursue cooperation whenever possible; to prevent, if necessary, the acquisition by China of capabilities that would threaten America's core national security interests; and to remain prepared to cope with the consequences of a more assertive China.

The European Union, China and Central Asia - Fabienne Bossuyt
2021-10-04

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 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 analysing 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.

China's Rise - Robert G. Sutter 2006

Executive Summary: Foreign policy makers in the United States should not be misled by prevailing media and scholarly assessments that exaggerate China's influence in Asia relative to that of the United States. In particular, it would be a mistake for the Bush administration to give in to recent congressional, media, and interest group pressures that employ overstated assessments of China's increasing power in order to push for tough U.S. government policies to confront and compete with China. This study shows that overt U.S. competition with China for influence is unwelcome in Asia, counterproductive for U.S. interests in the region, and unwarranted given the limited challenge posed by China's rise. Prevailing assessments and commentaries about China's rise in Asia are unbalanced, emphasizing China's strengths and the United States' weaknesses. With few exceptions, they give inadequate attention to Chinese weaknesses and U.S. strengths. This study demonstrates that China's recent success in Asia rests heavily on a fairly narrow

foundation—that is, generally adroit Chinese diplomacy and intra-Asian trade that is less significant than the reported figures of annual trade between China and its neighbors would suggest. China's willingness and ability to lead in Asia is undermined notably by many domestic preoccupations, nationalistic ambitions at odds with Asian neighbors, and economic complications posed by China's rise as many countries in Asia are left further behind. Moreover, Chinese leaders and officials continue to follow policies that do not require either China or its neighboring countries to make significant changes, sacrifices, or commitments for one another that they would not ordinarily make. Thus, China's Asian approach focuses on 'easy' things—the 'low-hanging fruit'—and avoids costly commitments or major risk. By contrast, U.S. leadership in Asia, though challenged by unpopular policies in Southwest Asia and Korea, along with insufficient attention in dealing with Asian governments, remains strong in undertaking responsibilities and providing needed security and economic benefits to Asian states. The United States continues to show influence in Asia in concrete ways, notably by influencing Asian governments to do things they would not be inclined to do. Predictions of an emerging order in Asia led by a rising China that will marginalize the United States illustrate how far many of the predominate, unbalanced media and scholarly assessments have gone. They reflect a poor understanding of the ambitions of Asian governments, the resilience of U.S. power and leadership, and the actual status of China's influence relative to that of the United States in Asian states around China's periphery. To some extent, a rising China that generally accommodates its neighbors benefits from the fluid post-Cold War Asian order, as various Asian governments seek to broaden international options with various powers in a continuing round of hedging and maneuvering for advantage. But as China rises in influence in Asia, this study shows that these same neighboring governments hedge and maneuver against possible Chinese dominance. In this process, they quietly seek closer ties with one another and particularly with the region's dominant power, the United States. America's advantages in this situation are strong. The United States has a proven record of being able and willing to commit significant resources

and prestige to protect allies and friends. The United States is very powerful—a superpower—but it is far away from Asia and has none of the territorial and few of the other ambitions that characterize Asian powers. Thus it is less distrusted by Asian governments in comparison with how these governments view one another, including China. As a result, most Asian governments—including China and all the major powers in Asia—give higher priority to relations with the United States than to relations with any power in Asia. In addition to being Asia's economic partner of choice and acknowledged security guarantor, the United States has a leadership position in Asia that rests on a determined U.S. administration prepared to confront adversaries and opponents. This position gives pause to Asian governments seeking to challenge or displace the United States. The analysis in this monograph demonstrates that even hard-line Chinese critics of U.S. "hegemony" in Asian and world affairs have been compelled in recent years to adopt a low posture in dealings with the United States, choosing to wait as China builds comprehensive national power over the coming decades. Chinese leaders are often frustrated by U.S. policies and power, and desirous over the long term to see their periphery free of constricting U.S. great power involvement. However, they show little sign of deviating from efforts to expand influence in selected ways that tend to avoid directly challenging the United States. Thus, for the most part, China's rise in Asia does not come at the expense of U.S. interests and is not a part of a zero-sum game resulting in the automatic decline of U.S. influence. To enhance its position in Asia, Washington should focus on repairing negative features of recent U.S. policy in Asia related to the fallout of its actions in Iraq, the Middle East, and Korea; U.S. unilateralism in international politics; and inattentiveness to the concerns of Asian governments over economic development, nation building, and multilateral cooperation. This recommendation requires adjustments, not a wholesale revamping of U.S. policies. Backed by continued, careful management of U.S. security commitments and economic relations with regional governments, they will enhance the leading role of the United States in Asian affairs. The prevailing tendency of Asian governments to

hedge in the post-Cold War environment seems likely to continue to pose challenges for U.S. management of alliance and other relations with Asian governments seeking more independence and freedom of action, inclining some to seek closer ties with China, among others. Policymakers in the United States should not overreact to such maneuvers, recognizing that such hedging continues to provide a prominent role for the United States as the region's well-recognized security stabilizer and economic partner of choice. In particular, Chinese government leaders found that their overt efforts in the late 1990s to compel Asian governments to choose between a rising China and the United States failed in the face of Asian governments' long unwillingness to do so. The government should learn from this experience in seeking to advance its leadership in Asia without the overt competition with China that would try to force Asian governments to make such a choice, probably with negative implications for U.S. leadership in Asia.

China's Belt and Road - Jennifer Hillman 2021-03-23

China's massive, globe-spanning Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) seeks to build everything from railways, ports, and power plants to telecommunications infrastructure and fiber-optic cables. Chinese President Xi Jinping's signature foreign policy endeavor, BRI has the potential to meet developing countries' needs and spur economic growth, but its implementation creates risks that outweigh its benefits. Unless the United States offers an effective alternative, China could reorient global trade networks, set technical standards that would disadvantage non-Chinese companies, lock countries into carbon-intensive power generation, increase its political influence over countries, and acquire power projection capabilities for its military. The COVID-19 pandemic has made a U.S. response more urgent as the global economic contraction has accelerated the reckoning with BRI-related debt. China's Belt and Road: Implications for the United States proposes that the United States respond to BRI by putting forward an affirmative agenda of its own, drawing on its strengths and coordinating with allies and partners to promote sustainable, secure, and green development.