The Foreign Policy of Russia

Rethinking the National Interest

Understandings of Russian Foreign Policy

Russian Federation has been recognized with the strategy called as “Putin Doctrine” at the beginning of the 21st century. Accordingly, the West is no longer a reliable partner of Russia. The sovereignty of the post-Soviet countries is under the protection of Russia. Russian World and Russian Orthodoxy have become strong. Today, the term “Russia’s Way” has become almost acceptable throughout the world. Therefore, Russia began to be recognized as a society and state that has not accepted or want to accept the philosophy of “the way of common reason”. In both domestic and foreign policy, there is no effective force that can oppose this ‘special’ situation to Russia. Russian poet and diplomat Fyodor Ivanovich Tyutchev says in his famous quatrain: Russia can’t be understood with the mind alone, No ordinary yardstick can span her greatness: She stands alone, unique – In Russia, one can only believe. This aphorism is the most common phrase that describes Russia. According to Tyutchev, if we want to understand Russia, it is necessary to “believe it”. To understand the role of the “savior” that the Russians have assigned to them since history, it is necessary to know their history, foreign policy and security doctrines. When you read this book I’m sure you can find answers to some of these questions. In this book, the change and transformation of Russia in Putin Period and the general reasons of these policies are explained. In addition to this book, I would also recommend you to read our book “Is Russia & Turkey Eurasian Pact Possible?” In addition to the general reader, this book has been prepared to provide guidance to experts, diplomats and students working in the field of “Security Studies”, “Political Science and International Relations” and “History”. I wish you a good reading.

Russian Foreign Policy and International Relations Theory

Because the turbulent trajectory of Russia’s foreign policy since the collapse of the Soviet Union echoes previous moments of social and political transformation, history offers a special vantage point from which to judge the current course of events. In this book, a mix of leading historians and political...
scientists examines the foreign policy of contemporary Russia over four centuries of history. The authors explain the impact of empire and its loss, the interweaving of domestic and foreign impulses, long-standing approaches to national security, and the effect of globalization over time. Contributors focus on the underlying patterns that have marked Russian foreign policy and that persist today. These patterns are driven by the country's political makeup, geographical circumstances, economic strivings, unsettled position in the larger international setting, and, above all, its tortured effort to resolve issues of national identity. The argument here is not that the Russia of Putin and his successors must remain trapped by these historical patterns but that history allows for an assessment of how much or how little has changed in Russia’s approach to the outside world and creates a foundation for identifying what must change if Russia is to evolve. A truly unique collection, this volume utilizes history to shed crucial light on Russia's complex, occasionally inscrutable relationship with the world. In so doing, it raises the broader issue of the relationship of history to the study of contemporary foreign policy and how these two enterprises might be better joined.

**Russian Foreign Policy**

**Introduction:** Russian Foreign Policy in the 21st Century— R.E.Kanet

**History, Russia and the West, and Cold Wars— P.Shearman Aims and Means in Russian Foreign Policy— I.Oldberg**

**Modernization Pathways: Foreign Policy Implications— G.Herd Assessing Russia's 'Soft Power' in a Globalising World— V.Rukavishnikov Russia and Georgia: From Confrontation to War. What is Next?— B.Nygren**

**EU as Peace Mediator in Georgia: Success or Failure?— T.Forsberg Russia's new 'Monroe Doctrine'— M.Skak Russia, Central Asia and the Caucasus after the Georgia Conflict— C.E.Ziegler Medvedev's 'Fourteen Points': Russia's Proposal for a New European Security Architecture— N.Lomagin From the 'New World Order' to 'Resetting Relations': Two Decades of U.S.-Russian Relations— R.E.Kanet Russia, NATO Enlargement, and 'Regions of Privileged Interests'— J.Berryman EU as Peace Mediator in Georgia: Success or Failure?— T.Forsberg**

**Russia’s Foreign Policy**

**Vladimir Putin and the Evolution of Russian Foreign Policy**

This paper examines the historical and political roots behind the transformation in Russian foreign policy in the wake of the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001. Although the war in Iraq tempered Russia’s initial, unequivocal support for the United States, current Russian foreign policy is vastly different from her policy in the previous decade. Using the opportunity and rhetoric of the war on terrorism, Russia has made a normative choice in favor of Westernization and a strategic partnership with the United States and Europe.

**The Sense of Mission in Russian Foreign Policy**

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 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

The Use of History in Putin's Russia

History is not just a study of past events, but a product and an idea for the modernisation and consolidation of the nation. 'The Use of History in Putin’s Russia' examines how the past is perceived in contemporary Russia and analyses the ways in which the Russian state uses history to create a broad coalition of consensus and forge a new national identity. Central to issues of governance and national identity, the Russian state utilizes history for the purpose of state-building and reviving Russia's national consciousness in the twenty-first century. Assessing how history mediates the complex relationship between state and population, this book analyses the selection process of constructing and recycling a preferred historical narrative to create loyal, patriotic citizens, ultimately aiding its modernisation. Different historical spheres of Russian life are analysed in-depth including areas of culture, politics, education, and anniversaries. The past is not just a state matter, a socio-political issue linked to the modernisation process, containing many paradoxes. This book has wide-ranging appeal, not only for professors and students specialising in Russia and the former Soviet Space in the fields of History and Memory, International Relations, Educational Studies, and Intercultural Communication but also for policymakers and think-tanks.

Russian Foreign Policy

Now fully updated and revised, this clear and comprehensive text explores contemporary Soviet/Russian international relations, comparing foreign policy formation under Gorbachev, Yeltsin, Medvedev, and Putin. Challenging conventional views of Moscow’s foreign policy, Andrei Tsygankov shows that definitions of national interest depend on visions of national identity and are 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 traces 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 six 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 course of limited cooperation under Putin and then Medvedev, and the assertive policy Putin has implemented since his return to power. Evaluating the successes and failures of Russian 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.

Historical Dictionary of Russian and Soviet Foreign Policy

Germany and the Soviet Union concluded the treaty of Rapallo together within five years of their defeat in the First World War. The resulting fear of Soviet-German co-operation cast a long shadow over British foreign policy; this book traces its influence.

PUTIN ERA RUSSIA’S FOREIGN POLICY AND SECURITY DOCTRINES

This second volume, focusing on 1945-1991, unpacks the reasons for the Cold War and takes the reader through its ebb, flows and unexpected end. How did the allies of World War II become enemies? The authors argue that the Cold War controversy could have been avoided, or at least mitigated, had the sides been guided by healthy pragmatism instead of ideology and megalomania. Contradictory relations between the superpowers, regional wars and conflicts, and the scramble to escape a nuclear Holocaust—all of this reads sometimes as a good detective story. Perestroika and Glasnost, useful as they might be, came too late to radically improve the poisonous atmosphere of enmity in East-West relations. The end of the Cold War did not mean the end of rivalry. Good will in this case did not guarantee good outcomes. As civilizational, cultural, personal and religious contradictions begin to replace economic and social divides, we need to be fully aware of our past if we are to do our best to resolve these issues.

The Uses of History

Exploring Soviet and Russian history, politics, and foreign policy, The Uses of History brings together the classic essays of renowned scholar Alexander Dallin. The author provides insightful analysis and nuanced interpretations of such key-and controversial-issues as the domestic sources of Soviet foreign policy, Stalin’s leadership in World War II, Russian-American relations in the Reagan era, the causes of the collapse of the USSR, and the disappointments of Russia's post-Soviet evolution. With his incisive

Das neue Russland

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assessments of the biases and blunders in American interpretations, Dallin rejects single-factor explanations for Soviet and Russian domestic and foreign policies, instead examining the complex interplay of internal and external conditions, institutions, mindsets, and the role of individual leaders. All readers interested in Soviet and post-Soviet history will find this collection a stimulating and deeply knowledgeable resource.

**Russian Foreign Policy in the East**

In a truly contemporary analysis of Moscow’s relations with its neighbors and other strategic international actors, Nikolai K. Gvosdev and Christopher Marsh use a comprehensive vectors approach, dividing the world into eight geographic zones. Each vector chapter looks at the dynamics of key bilateral relationships while highlighting major topical issues—oil and energy, defense policy, economic policy, the role of international institutions, and the impact of major interest groups or influencers—demonstrating that Russia formulates multiple, sometimes contrasting, foreign policies.

Providing rich historical context as well as exposure to the scholarly literature, Russian Foreign Policy: Interests, Vectors, and Sectors offers an incisive look at how and why Russia partners with some states while it counter-balances others.

**Quest for Status**

This succinct treatment of the formation and expansion of the Russian Empire is a perfect supplement to courses that cover the history of Russia and the USSR, as well as courses in modern European history. MacKenzie reveals how Russian statesmen’s grandiose dreams of imperial glory proved abortive, and how the harsh realities of international politics and finance led to the collapse of the Russian Empire during World War I.

**Imperial Russian Foreign Policy**

Recently, a renewed international interest in Russia as a world political actor has emerged. Against this background, it is useful to better understand how international relations and foreign affairs are studied in Russia and how future Russian political actors, diplomatic personnel, ministerial bureaucrats, business managers, area experts, and other officials, activists, or researchers are taught for their work on the international arena. What are the theories, approaches, and schools that guide Russian teaching on, and research of, international relations? The current state of Russian studies of International Relations to a large degree reflects the history and development of IR research during Soviet times. However, over the past 25 years, one could also observe a number of new developments—both substantive and institutional—which are important not only for properly assessing the new state of this academic discipline in Russia, but also for better comprehending Russian foreign policy as well as various international activities of Russia’s regions, businesses, media, etc.

**Routledge Handbook of Russian Foreign Policy**

An original and challenging examination of how to transform post-Sovietological study of Soviet and Russian foreign policy into a more integrated part of the Social Sciences and International Relations Theory. This book represents the first detailed and sustained synthesis international relations theory and Soviet/Russian foreign and security policy in academic literature.

**The New Russian Diplomacy**

Provides an introduction to the major developments that have characterized the foreign policy of Russia during the Tsarist, Soviet, and post-Soviet periods. Addresses the long-term historical continuities in Russian foreign policy, both as they undermined the status quo at the end of the Soviet era, and as they now condition Russia’s search for a new definition of the national interest.

**Russian Studies of International Relations**

In this frank and engaging book, foreign minister Igor S. Ivanov describes the evolution of Russian foreign policy since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Drawing on Russia’s long diplomatic history, Ivanov analyzes the complex process through which a newly democratic Russia has redefined its foreign policy during a volatile transformation over the last decade. The book includes the text of Russia’s Foreign Policy Concept, a Putin administration document that guides the day-to-day activities of the government. Designed to provide the world community with a transparent outline of Russia’s foreign policy agenda, the Concept attempts to balance Russia’s important role in the new world order with internal pressures to focus on domestic stability. The radical transformation of the past decade has required a complete overhaul of the foreign policy, which was formulated, communicated, and promulgated, according to Ivanov. The Concept delineates the role of parliament in making foreign policy decisions, the interrelationship of the legislative and executive branches, and the apportionment of authority among the president, government, and regional authorities. It also stresses the need to renovate Russia’s diplomatic service, whose tradition of professionally trained diplomats dates back to Peter the Great. While acknowledging the impulse to recreate foreign policy from scratch during periods of revolutionary change and radical reform, Ivanov stresses the theoretical and practical importance of continuity. Although the modern political system of the Russian Federation has no analogue in Russian history, Ivanov draws compelling connections between the country’s contemporary challenges and the rich legacy of Russian and Soviet diplomacy—in the process invoking the political philosophies of historical Russian leaders.
from ancient Rus' to Alexander Gorchakov. The New Russian Diplomacy was originally published in Russia, where it received very favorable reviews. This volume is a special edition prepared for American readers with a new introduction and an expanded and updated discussion of the U.S.–Russian relationship.

**Forward to the Past?**

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.

**Russian Foreign Policy**

**Soviet Foreign Policy, 1930–33**

This book explores how far messianism, the conviction that Russia has a special historical destiny, is present in, and affects, Russian foreign policy. Based on extensive original research, including analysis of public statements, policy documents and opinion polls, the book argues that a sense of mission is present in Russian foreign policy, that it is very similar in its nature to thinking about Russia’s mission in Tsarist times, that the sense of mission matters more for Russia’s elites than for Russia’s masses, and that Russia’s special mission is emphasised more when there are questions about the regime’s legitimacy as well as great power status. Overall, the book demonstrates that a sense of mission is an important factor in Russian foreign policy.

**Russian Foreign Policy**

Almost three years after the first voluntary handover of power in Russian history, this book examines Putin’s management of this complex agenda, and considers how Moscow’s current approach to international relations resembles and differs from that under Yeltsin. Examines Putin’s management of Russia’s foreign policy two years after the first voluntary handover of power in Russian history. Considers how Moscow’s current approach to international relations resembles and differs from that under Yeltsin. Analyses whether changes in foreign policy have been qualitative, or largely cosmetic. Explores growing talk of a ‘strategic partnership’ with the US and the West. Assesses the realism of such hopes and considers whether we are indeed witnessing a strategic shift in the mentality and conduct of such Russian foreign policy.

**Russian Foreign Policy**

Russia seems to be back in many “old” theatres where the Soviet Union was actively engaged. More than a quarter of a century after the fall of the USSR, it is clear that Russia’s President Vladimir Putin has made restoring Russia’s great power status a primary goal of his twenty years in power. Political and historical links dating back to the Cold War have been capitalised upon to build fresh partnerships and cement or re-establish Russia’s influence in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. Just as the Soviet Union supported Western communist parties and ran disinformation campaigns, today’s Russia is accused of meddling with the electoral processes of several Western countries. What are the elements of continuity and change when comparing Russia’s foreign policy with the Soviet Union’s? This ISPI Report tackles the political, historical, military and economic dimensions of Russia’s return to old Soviet theatres of influence. In particular, it delves into their implications for the development of the multipolar world order long-advocated by Moscow.

**Russian Foreign Policy Beyond Putin**

In a truly contemporary analysis of Moscow’s relations with its neighbors and other strategic international actors, Nikolas K. Gvosdev and Christopher Marsh use a comprehensive vectors approach, dividing the world into eight geographic zones. Each vector chapter looks at the dynamics of key bilateral relationships while highlighting major topical issues–oil and energy, defense policy, economic policy, the role of international institutions, and the impact of major interest groups or influencers–demonstrating that Russia formulates multiple, sometimes contrasting, foreign policies. Providing rich historical context as well as exposure to the scholarly literature, Russian Foreign Policy: Interests, Vectors, and Sectors offers an incisive look at how and why Russia partners with some states while it counter-balances others.

**History of International Relations and Russian Foreign Policy in the 20th Century (Volume II)**

Excerpt from Russian Foreign Policy in the East Whoever has carefully considered the past and present of historical phenomena might certainly judge and conclude of the future political issues. To comprehend general European politics, one should study the history of Eastern Europe, to wit, the history of Russia; and to understand the Russian European history one must be intimate with Russian diplomatic activities in
Asia, particularly in Far Asia. The aim of this condensed essay is to sketch Russian foreign policy in the East, from about the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time. The student of political questions who wish to grasp in extenso Russian and European politics, which, in recent tragic days is written, not by pen but by blood of our brothers and fathers, can not find sufficient data for his perusal in the following pages. If such a student want to be informed of Russian internal and external policy from original sources and books more detailed and authoritative, he is advised to consult the documents and general works which are listed in the bibliography at the end of this monograph. I desire to acknowledge the invaluable aid for facts and ideas received from the writings of M. N. Pokrovskago. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Imperial Dreams, Harsh Realities

Aims to demythologise a field hitherto dominated by suspicion and fear, that of Russian foreign policy. Much of the research is drawn from previously unavailable Russian sources.

Russian Foreign Policy

This book provides a detailed analysis of Russia's 'great power identity' and the role of Europe in forming this identity. ‘Great power identity’ implies an expansionist foreign policy, and yet this does not explain all the complexities of the Russian state. For instance, it cannot explain why Russia decided to take over Crimea, but provided only limited support to break-away regions in Eastern Ukraine. Moreover, if Russia is in geo-economic competition with Europe, why has no serious conflict erupted between Moscow and other post-Soviet states which developed closer ties with the EU? Finally, why does Putin maintain relationships with the European countries that imposed tough economic sanctions on Russia? Vsevolod Samokhvalov provides a more nuanced understanding of Russia's great power identity by drawing on his experience in regional diplomacy and research and applying a constructivist methodology. The book will appeal to students and scholars of international relations, in particular Russian-European relations, Russian foreign policy and Russian studies.

Russian-European Relations in the Balkans and Black Sea Region

Russia has long been a major player in the international relations arena, but only by examining the whole century can Russian foreign policy be properly understood, and the key questions as to the impact of war, of revolution, of collapse, the emergence of the Cold War and Russia’s post-Soviet development be addressed. Surveying the whole of the twentieth century in an accessible and clear manner Russia’s International Relations in the Twentieth Century provides an overview and narrative, with analysis, that will serve as an introduction and resource for students of Russian foreign policy in the period, and those who seek to understand the development of modern Russia in an international context. The volume includes: an analysis of the major themes which surrounded Russia’s position in world affairs as one of the European Great Powers before the First World War the impact of Revolution and the emergence of Soviet foreign policy with its dual aims of normalization and world revolution the changes wrought to the international order by the rise of Nazi Germany and by the Second World War the origins and development of the Cold War the end of the Cold War and the Soviet collapse and how Russia has rebuilt itself as an international power in the post-Soviet era. An essential resource for students of Russian history and International policy.

Russia and the Wider World in Historical Perspective

Russia's resurgence as an assertive actor in the global diplomatic arena after a long period of introspection and preoccupation with domestic troubles, and the economic revival that underpins it, are among the most striking developments in international relations of recent years. But what drives Russian foreign policy at the end of the Putin era? To what extent is it shaped by Russians role as a major energy supplier, and how long can the country remain an energy superpower, if indeed it is one? How might Russian foreign policy change in the years ahead? Which way will Russia, faced with the might of growing powers around it, and struggling with the fragility of its economic success and stability at home, choose to face in international relations? This Adelphi Paper examines the domestic context of contemporary Russian foreign policy and its key political, economic, military and security drivers, as well as looking at the contrasting outlook that preceded it, and at how Russians international posture may adjust again in the coming years. It concludes with recommendations for Western policy makers on how to respond to Russia's return.

Russian Foreign Policy in the 21st Century

In this masterful study, Donaldson and Nogee examine the historical lineage of Russian foreign policy and its development in the context of domestic power struggles and a changing international environment. Their approach brings to light both continuities in Russian's behavior in the world, reflecting enduring national interests, and the major sources of change and variability. In this new edition, fully updated to cover Russian foreign policy from the tsarist period through the Putin succession, and with new
chapters on the factors that have shaped Russian foreign policy over the past century, the Yeltsin legacy, and the Putin presidency, this is the book of choice for courses in Russian foreign policy and international politics.

**Russian Foreign Policy in Historical and Current Context**

These volumes present a compact analytical narrative of 20th century international politics penned by some of Russia’s most distinguished historians. Written in accessible prose and designed as an introductory text for students of international relations, the collection will interest all readers curious about perspectives on the twentieth century’s most consequential events. This first volume, covering 1914–1945, shows how the short-sightedness of world leaders, the unbound nationalism of the masses and the unpredictable will of destiny led to World War I. It then addresses the core topic of how the common desire for peace, which reigned after the end of that war, could rocket Hitler to power in Germany and then lead to World War II.

**Russia’s International Relations in the Twentieth Century**

This new collection of original essays by leading academics explores major issues in Russia’s relations with the wider world since the seventeenth century. The emphasis is not on Russian foreign policy per se, but on the different levels of interaction between Russia, its immediate neighbours, and the wider global community, including cultural, political and economic relations. The book has been produced in honour of the distinguished historian, Professor Paul Dukes.

**The Sources Of Russian Foreign Policy After The Cold War**

Providing a comprehensive overview of Russia’s foreign policy directions, this handbook brings together an international team of scholars to develop a complex treatment of Russia’s foreign policy. The chapters draw from numerous theoretical traditions by incorporating ideas of domestic institutions, considerations of national security and international recognition as sources of the nation’s foreign policy. Covering critically important subjects such as Russia’s military interventions in Ukraine and Syria, the handbook is divided into four key parts: Part I explores the social and material conditions in which Russia’s foreign policy is formed and implemented. Part II investigates tools and actors that participate in policy making including diplomacy, military, media, and others. Part III provides an overview of Russia’s directions towards the United States, Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Eurasia, and the Arctic. Part IV addresses the issue of Russia’s participation in global governance and multiple international organizations, as well as the Kremlin’s efforts to build new organizations and formats that suit Russia’s objectives. The Routledge Handbook of Russian Foreign Policy is an invaluable resource to students and scholars of Russian Politics and International Relations, as well as World Politics more generally.

**History of International Relations and Russian Foreign Policy in the 20th Century (Volume I)**

Scholars from Asia, Europe, and North America working with the support of the Finnish Institute of International Affairs combine their efforts to bring us new insights into how Russia has conducted its foreign affairs since the fall of Communism. Drawing on both archival sources and interviews, they cover such major issues as Russia’s decision to use military force in Chechnya, its reactions to NATO expansion, and its emergent relations with Japan and East Asia. The contributors are Eunsook Chung, Henrikki Heikka, Ted Hopf, Andrea Lopez, Hiroshi Kimura, Sergei Medvedev, and Christer Pursiainen.

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