

**THE AIM OF RUSSIA TO DEVELOPING ITS RELATIONS WITH CHINA IN
2014**

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Abstract

This research will describe about the aim of Russia in order to developing its relations with China in 2014. Russia that has been recognize as the influence country in several aspect of diplomatic, military, economy, energy and etc. Cooperation between the Governments of Russia and China have been running after the end of the cold war to the present, and it makes a huge influence in several region especially for U.S. The attempt of Russia and China to restrain U.S Hegemony in Asia as a part of its focus to strengthen bilateral relation between Russia and China in order to dealing with U.S hegemony power throughout the U.S influence in Asia. Russia and China are continually dealing cooperation in order to balancing the U.S hegemony power in Asia.

Keywords : Russia; China, U.S; Alliance partnership; Bilateral and Multilateral; Balance of Power, U.S Hegemony.

Background

Both Russia and China had started their bilateral relations ever since the previous decade, when they used to be USSR and PRC. Even after the fall of USSR, they tried to build up and solve the relationship problem between them by several pact and peace talk congress. (People's Daily Online 2015) when the bilateral relation between Russia and China has signed the comprehensive partnership, this one more known as Sino-Russian relation, when a watershed year for Russia's ties with China shows the role of domestic politics in driving "great power relations".

They took 20 years to make the comprehensive strategic partnership to develop the mechanism and dimension. This agreement contained about the military field of borders areas. Together with Shanghai-5 formation (plus Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan), the framework for both the bilateral and multilateral aspects of the Sino-Russian relationship were created nearly simultaneously. Ended in 1960 with the Sino-Russian split, which caused by the difference of ideology. Both Russia and China have their own way of communism, then struggling with each other from 1960 until 1989. On today, the progression of the countries' relationship in the subsequent two decades remains as steady as it is mysterious. China and Russia have learned to lean on one another, sometimes strategically, and sometimes because they require each other to keep the lights on. As Russia continues to meddle in eastern Ukraine, China has been reticent to respond despite its highly publicized interest in investment there last year. The situation is yet another telltale sign that much of this powerful alliance has been forged and maintained deep behind closed doors. (Chen 2014)

According to the letter from the permanent representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nation addressed to the Secretary General on May 1996, The two sides believe the exchanges and cooperation between the border areas and regions of the two countries constitute an important part of the relations of good neighborhood lines, friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between China and the Russian Federation. The two sides stand ready to make continued joint efforts to provide national support to and facilitate a healthy and orderly development these exchanges and cooperation.

Ended in 1960 with the Sino-Russian split, which caused by the difference of ideology. Both Russia and China have their own way of communism, then struggling with each other from 1960 until 1989. On today, the progression of the countries' relationship in the subsequent two decades remains as steady as it is mysterious. China and Russia have learned to lean on one another, sometimes strategically, and sometimes because they require each other to keep the lights on. As Russia continues to meddle in eastern Ukraine, China has been reticent to respond despite its highly publicized interest in investment there last year. The situation is yet another telltale sign that much of this powerful alliance has been forged and maintained deep behind closed doors. (Chen 2014)

Both Moscow and Beijing see the world going through an epochal change away from U.S. domination and toward a freer global order that would give China more prominence and Russia more freedom of action. Mr. Putin and Mr. Xi sparked talk of a major change in bilateral relations in April 2014 with the announcement of a 30-year, \$400 billion deal to sell Russian natural gas for the first time to China, followed by the announcement in November of plans to build a second major pipeline to bring Russian oil

and gas to Chinese customers.(Sands, New Russia China alliance latest diplomatic, Strategi Blow to Obama 2015)

The various relations between Russia and China such as energy power, joint military power exercise due to U.S, economic cooperation, and then diplomatic relation. In energy power, President Vladimir Putin and his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping, agreed on an unprecedented 30-year energy agreement, estimated at \$400bn. By signing this historic deal, the Chinese state oil company CNPC and its subsidiary PetroChina - one of the world's ten largest companies - both secured essential natural gas supplies to fuel future Chinese economic growth and further increase Beijing's influence on the Russian economy. In parallel, this agreement firmly strengthens the strategic Russian-Chinese cooperation ties and guarantees a much needed source of income for an ailing Russian economy currently experiencing the first signs of a recession worsened by US and European sanctions to curb Russian policy towards Ukraine (Piet 2014).

In the deal, Russia's state-owned energy company, Gazprom, has promised to drill new gas fields in Siberia, construct a new 2,500-mile pipeline and ship 1.3 trillion cubic feet of gas each year to the state-owned China National Petroleum Corporation. China will invest \$20 billion and Russia \$55 billion to fund this massive project.(Piet 2014)

In the economic aspect, as the United States threatens sanctions against its gas exports to the European Union in relation to the Ukraine crisis, Russia turned to China to speed up their natural gas deal that had stalled for the past ten years. Russia's state-owned Gazprom and China's state-owned CNPC agreed that starting in 2018, Russia will provide China with 38 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually for 30 years. This accounts for

23% of China's gas consumption and 16% of Gazprom exports, and the deal is worth \$400 billion.

They agreed to connect China's vision of the "Silk Road" economic belt and Russia's trans-Eurasian rail project, and lead the way in Eurasia's economic development. Furthermore, Russian bank VTB and the Bank of China signed a deal to bypass the dollar and pay each other in their domestic currencies. In diplomatic relation or cooperation in the International Arena, The Russian and Chinese leaders expressed opposition to foreign interference in the internal affairs of other countries. China's proposal is a direct counter to U.S. plans for the creation of an "Asian version of NATO" with the U.S.-Japan alliance at its center. Just as NATO targeted the former Soviet Union as its main foe, the Asian version of NATO, as advocated by certain circles in the United States and Japan, is a plan to create a security mechanism in the Asia Pacific region aimed at China and North Korea. China and Russia also agreed to carry out Peace Mission 2014, a multinational anti-terrorism military drill under the Shanghai Cooperation Organization framework, in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China from August 24 through 29, 2014. And Chinese president Xi Jinping plans to hold another summit with Russian president Putin at the APEC summit in Beijing in November 2014. It will be the 8th China-Russia summit since Chinese president Xi Jinping took office in March 2013. China and Russia also agreed that in 2015, they will hold various memorial events to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the world anti-fascist war and the Chinese peoples' victory in the anti-Japanese war.

In this way, China and Russia are deepening and expanding their cooperation against U.S. hegemony in the areas of politics, military, security, economy, and international affairs. And Northeast Asia is becoming the site of an intensifying power struggle between the United States (rebalancing to the Asia Pacific to avoid the decline of its global control) and Japan (using its alliance with the United States as leverage to remilitarize) versus China (rapidly rising as an economic and military power despite U.S. encirclement and containment) and Russia (turning its gaze to Asia in the face of U.S. and NATO expansion in Eastern Europe). (birdsfoot 2014)

From the historical background between Russia and China, and also the influence of U.S towards Asia as the main core region, the reason why Russia try to strengthening its relations with China is Russia wanted an ally, together with the number one potential state like China as Russia friend member state to face the hegemony power by U.S. According to the concept of Balance of Power which introduce by Morgenthau, the Sinno- Russian relationship existed I order to maintain the Balance Of Power between the Western bloc and the Eastern Bloc. That is why Sinno- Russian tried to strengthening their relation more and more. And then, the concept of Alliances, Russia success to get China as their partner in so many aspects, the cooperation between political, economy, energy, and the most important aspect is military cooperation between them.

The presence of United States domination of post-cold war raises awareness for Russia and China to create a new world order that is multipolar. So this becomes interesting to review more in because Russia and China have a historical background of cooperation tends to be fluctuating between Russia and China. Russia-China Alliance is a very good progress post collapse of the Soviet Union to be able to rival the power of the

United States again. The merger of the two could be the elaboration over foreign policy that leaves from the consciousness of the needs of the countries that they cannot stand alone, but they mutually need each other. Balance of Power between Russia and China are running nicely in this aspect of cooperation, in order to balancing the U.S hegemony power in the world, Russia and China has been made the Balance of Power by makes their leaders meet to make agreement and standing at the same aims.

There are a lot of proven that Russia makes the consideration to China since the beginning of 1989. Russia-China relations which had been officially normalized during the meeting between Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping in 1989.(Leksyutina 2000)Cooperation between them growing at a meeting of the Shanghai Summit in April 1996 and the visit of President Jiang Zemin in 1997 to Moscow, where at that time the leaders of the two countries have rapidly understanding about strategic cooperation that will be implemented by strengthening Moscow-Beijing relations shaft.

The main objective of the establishment of SCO this is as new security concept based upon mutual trust, disarmament and cooperative security, relations with countries of the new partnership is not the alignment on the bottom line, and the new model of regional cooperation featuring the combined efforts of the countries of all sizes and mutually profitable cooperation. The proclaimed dissatisfaction with the US-dominated world order – is at the heart of what unites these two great states.

Yet, in searching for the answer to the second question, we quickly understand that the rise of China is not only reshaping the existing international order, and reshuffling the great power ranking, it is also narrowing the political and economic influence Russia has over neighbouring China, both in the region and at a global level. This development trend

is already evident in the critical bilateral political, security, energy, economic and business arenas, in most of which Russia is more dependent on China than the other way around.

So what options does Moscow have in adjusting its increasingly asymmetrical bilateral relationship with China in a balanced manner, whilst both countries are aware that the constantly altering configurations of relative power are increasing the atmosphere of low trust between them, despite their leaderships' claims to the contrary? As far as Russia is concerned, it appears that a limited number of adjustment strategies could theoretically be applied. Below is a brief analysis of balancing, containment, multilateral binding, bandwagoning and engagement strategies. (Nojonen 2011)

The natures of joint military exercises are different when the relations of countries are different. If the relations are of a coalition or alliance nature, joint military exercises are similar to those conducted in their respective countries. Such exercises have strongly defined objectives in mind and are strongly marked with actuality. There are also such relations as strategic partnership or quasi-alliance, under which joint military exercises bear a strong symbolic and political nature, with less clearly defined targets in mind. There are relations between friendly countries, which conduct joint military exercises in specially designated spheres, such as providing disaster rescue and humanitarian aid. This will help strengthen mutual understanding and mutual trust. (Ibid)

Thus China significances that makes Russia always wanted to be ally with China. The reason why Russia chose China as the country his priority is the development and construction of the People Republic of China's strategy at the beginning of the establishment had a good foundation for the future. Before 1978, China was not more than a developing country with all the problems. It is often said as a State even worse in terms

of the economy. However, the PRC State changed since 1978 with he did reform the economy, which was conceived by one of the leaders of China, Deng Xiaoping. In May 1978, Deng Xiaoping took the first step and is important in China's transformation toward modernity and be a strong country.

The success of the initial phase of the economic reform in the people's republic of China established earned for stepping forward, and won nothing. This is contained in the Road Map of China showing the economic development plan close to China in the future, namely 2000-2010 is the recovery phase, in 2011-2030 China will be on par with Europe, and in 2031-2050 China will be equivalent to the United States. (Fadrianis 2012) There are also some point that China has such as International politic through the stability of politic can be seen in UN Security Council's veto together with Russia, United State, France, and United Kingdom.

The political power of China can also be seen from the more tight with multilateral and bilateral relations with many countries. In fact, the PRC is now the preferred comparison United States impressed by some countries, particularly countries that do not like or started to leave the United States, such as countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. This is because the approach used, the method of China different from the United States to impose its values that impressed. China uses economic approaches to infuse its influence in other countries, including through trade negotiations. The PRC often offers assistance with infrastructure development in other developing countries as the exclusive contract in Exchange for natural resources. (Ibid)

The increase in the military budget of China each year also became a concern and highlights many of the countries. Although the PRC Government has said the increase in

their military forces for the purpose of peaceful and only for defense and has been explaining the reason the increase in its budget. However, the United States and its allies do not trust completely the statement and still consider an increase in the military strength of China will interfere with international security. Concerns over the United States and other Western countries seem to be caused by the Communist ideology that embraced China.

Maybe, if the PRC is a country embraced the liberal ideology such as United States and its allies, then these concerns will not appear. The incidence of Western, particularly United States concerns about the PRC's military developments prove that militarily, China already occupies an important position. In this case it can also be said that with a strong military presence of China in the world, the United States is now more cautious in taking a step or run a policy especially if related to the region of East Asia and Pacific. The potential of China as a United States military dominance stabilization can also be seen from the building of the new United States military base in Darwin, Australia. if observed, the construction of the military base is intended to stem the growing PRC military and growing stronger each year. This cases, proves that China has emerged as a competitor to the United States make the United States feel threatened so need to upgrade themselves and by doing military containment against China.

In this regard, China sees Russia is the right country to conduct strategic cooperation. As for the reason why Chinese prefer Russia as a partner his cooperation because Russia still has a glorious past in the sense that Russia still has considerable influence in the international world.

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