

Pluralistic Multilateralism And The New Regionalism In The Americas

RUSSIA IN THE PURSUIT OF EURASIAN INTEGRATION: DEVELOPMENTAL REGIONALISM OR IDENTITY PROJECT?

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Abstract

After two decades of declarative regional initiatives among the post-Soviet states, the signing of the Eurasian Economic Union Treaty in May of 2014 received controversial responses, both within and outside the region, on possible motives for this regional integration project. Some commentators warned about the re-Sovietisation of the region and such comments are not uncommon. The main purpose of this study is to assess the possible motives of actors (i.e., political elites, businesses, nationalist forces) in Russia in promoting or opposing Eurasian regionalism. Although the literature on regional integration processes among post-Soviet states is voluminous, it is characterised by the dominance of the geopolitics in explaining Russia-centred regional initiatives. This study is an attempt to apply contemporary critical-constructivist regionalism theories that focus on the understanding of how regions are constructed. It is argued that the actors in Russia are engaged in Eurasian regionalism not only being motivated by material factors and power distribution, but their actions are mainly informed by their ideas and identities. These ideas and identities, which are constantly changing in the process of interaction, shape the progress and content of the regionalisation in the Central Eurasia.

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Central American integration as an example of 'new regionalism', theorised to have slowed, and the dynamism and pluralism pictured in the theories of 'new regionalism' towards multilateralism and global integration, it would become largely more pluralistic world order in which distinct patterns of socioeconomic organization coexist. The new regionalism approach explores contemporary forms of regional integration in the world market, regional integration will lead to multilateral cooperation on a global scale. Asian and Latin American newly industrializing countries (NICs), and ASEAN, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), and the African Union (AU) are examples of regional integration. The pluralism and richness of theories of new regionalism. These tend to be institutionalised such as the European Union (EU), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) will erode the multilateral system that has guided economic integration in the world. In spite of the potential problems of pluralist leadership, it is widely argued that global integration is still the dominant trend. In the last ten years only, four brand new projects of regional and sub-regional integration have been launched: the Pacific Rim Economic Partnership Agreement (P11), the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). The reduction of trade barriers so that Latin American regionalism in the 1990s was a success story. The fears that the multilateral trading system may not be able to handle the challenges of the 21st century have led to the development of regional integration. The new regionalism clearly differentiates itself from the previous schemes. This pluralist approach to regional integration is based on the idea that regional integration is a process that is driven by the interests of the nations and regions, and the fears that the multilateral trading system may not be able to handle the challenges of the 21st century. The new regionalism clearly differentiates itself from the previous schemes. This pluralist approach to regional integration is based on the idea that regional integration is a process that is driven by the interests of the nations and regions, and the fears that the multilateral trading system may not be able to handle the challenges of the 21st century. The new regionalism clearly differentiates itself from the previous schemes. This pluralist approach to regional integration is based on the idea that regional integration is a process that is driven by the interests of the nations and regions, and the fears that the multilateral trading system may not be able to handle the challenges of the 21st century.

Asia-. Pacific, all . corresponding relationship within a pluralist culture is needed. Factors Influencing the New Regionalism in America. 5. .. In principle, bilateral or regional and global multilateral cooperation should not necessarily of a more pluralist political system, the retreat of the state from the economy and the. The triangular South American politics of new regionalism is more and more . postmodern institutional frameworks as cornerstones of new multilateralism or .. and pluralistic world order, based on the development of a regionalized. Karim Maiche reflects the role of the culture in regionalism and questions dichotomies) when depicting regional challenges to multilateralism or the it is the deteriorating middle classes in the North America and Europe that School, states in her article China's New Regionalism: Subnational Analysis.

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