

The Forthcoming Eastern Economic Forum: Of Geostrategic Significance, Russia's Vision of the "Asian Sea Arc"

By [Andrew Korybko](#)

Global Research, July 11, 2019

Region: [Asia](#), [Russia and FSU](#)

Theme: [Intelligence](#)

September's Eastern Economic Forum in Russia's Far East city of Vladivostok will see the participation of the Indian, Japanese, Malaysian, and Mongolian leaders with whom Moscow is attempting to advance its vision of the "Asian Sea Arc" by integrating itself into the joint Indo-Japanese "Asia-Africa Growth Corridor" and comprehensively diversifying its "Pivot to Asia" away from its hitherto dependence on China as part of its hemispheric "balancing" strategy.

The upcoming Eastern Economic Forum that's scheduled to take place in September in Russia's Far East city of Vladivostok is shaping up to be an event of premier geostrategic significance after it was [announced](#) that the Indian, Japanese, Malaysian, and Mongolian leaders plan to participate in it. India and Japan are jointly pioneering the "[Asia-Africa Growth Corridor](#)" (AAGC) that they [envision competing](#) with China's [Belt & Road Initiative](#) (BRI), not in the hard infrastructural sense of course but in its soft counterpart by taking advantage of the educational, entrepreneurial, healthcare, microfinance, and other spheres that Beijing has thus far neglected as it instead prioritizes its Silk Road megaprojects.

The author advised the Duma during a [topical roundtable discussion](#) last September to do its utmost to [bring the AAGC](#) to the Far East in order to make this region the [next frontier for multipolarity](#), and it appears as though this suggestion was heeded when considering the importance of the aforementioned four invitees. Russia doesn't just want them to invest in its underdeveloped infrastructure there (which could also assist the AAGC in pioneering a non-Chinese trade corridor for connecting with mineral-rich Mongolia), but hopes to build upon any prospective deals in this respect in order to position the Far East as its springboard for launching the "[Asian Sea Arc](#)" (ASA) that the author proposed nearly four years ago.

The concept is simple enough, and it's that Vladivostok could become Russia's "window to the East" by serving as its economic point of contact with the rapidly growing economies of East, Southeast, and South Asia, which could also contribute to comprehensively diversifying its "Pivot to Asia" away from its hitherto dependence on China as part of Moscow's [hemispheric "balancing" strategy](#). This approach could further the chances that Russia reaches a "[New Detente](#)" with the US in the event that it masterfully leverages its global appeal as a "third choice" between America and China in order to launch a "Non-Aligned Movement 2.0" along the lines of what Valdai Club programme director **Oleg**

Barabanov [proposed](#) back in May.

The [hard truth about Russian-Chinese economic relations](#) is that the neighboring Great Powers have yet to realize their full potential for a variety of reasons that mostly have to do with the unease of big business representatives in Moscow and Beijing's hesitation to openly flout the US' sanctions regime out of fear that this will make it even more difficult to cut a deal with Trump for ending the so-called "[trade war](#)". Nevertheless, President Putin [wholeheartedly committed](#) his country to pursuing the Eurasian Union's integration with BRI, but that doesn't preclude Moscow from also partnering with the AAGC in an effort to "balance" between these two "blocs" and attempt to bring them together in pursuit of a "[Global Renaissance](#)".

The first step to doing this, however, is for Russia to encourage the AAGC's Indian and Japanese leaders to make large-scale investments in the Far East, after which it could expand upon these projects to position itself as a key player in their shared vision. This could in turn enable Russia to actualize its ASA by linking the country with the megaproject's Japanese, Vietnamese, Malaysian, and Indian nodes, which would altogether advance their collective objective of enhanced maritime connectivity with one another. Furthermore, the strategic inroads that Russia could make with each of these American allies could help dilute the impact of the US' "[Indo-Pacific](#)" strategy for "[containing](#)" China, thus making the upcoming EEF an event of unparalleled importance.

*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

Featured image is from [Kun.uz](#)

The original source of this article is Global Research
Copyright © [Andrew Korybko](#), Global Research, 2019

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Andrew Korybko](#)

About the author:

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road

connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca