



-

International Politics

ISSN 1380 - 8

|

11 1 1311- 1 - 1 -



palgrave
macmillan

Your article is protected by copyright and all rights are held exclusively by Springer Nature Limited. This e-offprint is for personal use only and shall not be self-archived in electronic repositories. If you wish to self-archive your article, please contact the publisher for permission.

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, innovation, business model, business plan, business strategy, business development*

M. *entrepreneurship, innovation, business model, business plan, business strategy, business development*

... R... C...
... R... N... A...
... E... A...



... O ... M ...
... H ... M ...



¹² H. M. ...

¹³ R. A. ...

¹⁴ G. E. L. ...



... R... C... L... C... A... E... A...
... J... I... R... E... C... E...
...²⁴ B... P... E... E... E... E... E... E...
A... R... J... I... E... E... E... E... A...
...²⁵



1989, E. A. M. C. A. 1990, K. F. A. C. M. 2017 M. J. F. K. F. HAAD K. F. A. 29 A. E. A. BC P. M. 30 M. N. 31 A. I. 32 I.

²⁹ A. P. C. G. L. D. K. F. HAAD, *The Diplomat*, Nov 7, 2017, <https://www.diplomatmag.com/2017/11/07/haad-16/> (Feb 16, 2018); A. F. K. F. A. M. F. *Washington Post*, Jan 7, 2017, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/06/07/6213314-460-af7-69-158-3140f0/> (Feb 19, 2017). F. K. F. C. A. *South Korea at a Crossroads: Autonomy and Alliance in an Era of Rival Powers* (N. C. R., 2018), p. 9.

³⁰ O. P. F. J. P. P. *Asian Security*, 2018); H. P. F. J. G. P. F. C. F. ABC News, Jan 18, 2018, <https://abcnews.com/2018/01/18/p.-g-50BDC.2.3130/>.



1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War



... NA O ...
... R ...
... /NA O ...
... 46 ...
... R ...
... 47 ...
... I ...
... R ...
... I ...
... 2010 ...
... 2016 ... 1.8% ...
... 6.7%.⁴⁸ M ...
... -R ...
... O C ...
... R ...
... 49 C ...
... R ...
... G ...
... & ...
... R ... GDP ... 25 ...
... -R ...

⁴⁶ L. M. B., ... Navy Times, Apr. 4, 2015, ...
<https://www.navytimes.com/story/news/2015/04/04/25265193/>.

⁴⁷ L., ... Russian Forces in Ukraine (L., ...
<https://www.finaf.org/201503/BP/R...>

⁴⁸ Business and Financial Climate in the Far Eastern Region, ...
<https://www.fici.org/2018/04/24/20180424/BFCI/ID...>
... =E0103; 2017 GDP ... 20 ...
... =E0103.

⁴⁹ O., ... Asian Survey, ... 35, N. 6 (J.F. 1995), 511-527; G., ...
... Problems of Post-Communism, ... 45, N. 4 (J. BA ...
1998), ... 3B13; G., ... Problems of Post-Communism, ... 44, N. 5 (J. BO ... 1997), ... 3B12.



Military spending in Russia, China, and India, 2018, relative to GDP, is 1.7%, 2.3%, and 6.6%,⁵⁰ respectively. The United States spends 3.5% of its GDP on military spending.⁵¹ China's military spending as a percentage of GDP is 2.3%,⁵² and India's is 1.4%.⁵³ Russia's military spending as a percentage of GDP is 1.7%,⁵⁴ and the United States' is 3.5%.

Russia's military spending as a percentage of GDP is 1.7%,⁵⁴ and the United States' is 3.5%. China's military spending as a percentage of GDP is 2.3%,⁵² and India's is 1.4%.⁵³ Russia's military spending as a percentage of GDP is 1.7%,⁵⁴ and the United States' is 3.5%.

⁵⁰ $Military\ Spending = \frac{M}{GDP} \times 100$, where M is military spending in billions of U.S. dollars, and GDP is gross domestic product in billions of U.S. dollars. $M/P.K.D./G^2.F = \frac{M}{GDP} \times \frac{1}{GDP}$.

⁵¹ O'Rourke and Winters, 2017; *Foreign Affairs*, "Russia's Military Spending as a Percentage of GDP," *Foreign Affairs*, 17, 2017, <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/2017-05-17/russia-military-spending-as-a-percentage-of-gdp> (accessed July 18, 2017).

⁵² Nunn, Anderson, and D. Anderson, *Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2016*, IPRI, 2017 (<http://www.ipri.org>); M. P. Anderson, "Military Spending as a Percentage of GDP," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1, 2017, <https://www.brookings.edu/papers/2017/01/11/military-spending/>.

⁵³ D. G. S. "Russia's Military Spending as a Percentage of GDP," *Foreign Affairs*, 14, 2015, <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/2015/01/14/russia-military-spending-as-a-percentage-of-gdp/> (accessed July 16, 2017); G. S. "Russia's Military Capability in a Ten-Year Perspective—2016" (<http://www.defense.gov>); *Foreign Affairs*, FOI, 2016; H. R. "Russia's Military Spending as a Percentage of GDP," *Foreign Affairs*, 20, 2016, <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/2016/07/20/russia-military-spending-as-a-percentage-of-gdp/>.

⁵⁴ O'Rourke and Winters, 2017; *Foreign Affairs*, "Russia's Military Spending as a Percentage of GDP," *Foreign Affairs*, 17, 2017, <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/2017-05-17/russia-military-spending-as-a-percentage-of-gdp> (accessed July 18, 2017); M. P. Anderson, "Military Spending as a Percentage of GDP," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1, 2017, <https://www.brookings.edu/papers/2017/01/11/military-spending/>.



Russia's foreign policy in Northeast Asia is shaped by its historical and geographical position. The region is characterized by a complex interplay of great powers, with Russia and the United States as the primary actors. Russia's strategic interests in the region are rooted in its desire for a secure and stable environment, particularly in the context of its relations with China and the United States. The historical legacy of the Cold War continues to influence Russian policy, as it seeks to maintain a balance of power that favors its interests. The rise of China as a global superpower has further complicated the regional dynamics, leading to a more multipolar system. Russia's approach to Northeast Asia is thus a reflection of its broader foreign policy goals, including the maintenance of its status as a great power and the promotion of its national interests.

Prospects for Russian external balancing in Northeast Asia

Russia's external balancing strategy in Northeast Asia is a complex and evolving process. It involves a delicate interplay of diplomatic, economic, and military factors. The region's strategic importance, particularly in the context of the Sino-Russian relationship, makes it a key area of focus for Moscow. Russia's approach is characterized by a combination of cooperation and competition, as it seeks to navigate the complex dynamics between the United States, China, and other regional powers. The historical legacy of the Cold War continues to shape Russian policy, as it seeks to maintain a balance of power that favors its interests. The rise of China as a global superpower has further complicated the regional dynamics, leading to a more multipolar system. Russia's approach to Northeast Asia is thus a reflection of its broader foreign policy goals, including the maintenance of its status as a great power and the promotion of its national interests.



I... A... I... C...
... R... A...
... 62 G... R... A...
... C... A... 63
... R... M... E...
... R...
... R...
... R...
... R...
... R... &...
... N...
... R...
... N...
... A...
... M...
... A...
... N...
... C...



Sino-

FR... 66 B... E... ER...
E... C... R... C...
R... &...
R... N... A... R...
C... A... N... A... R...
C...
R... E... ER...
C... C...
A... R... N... A...
R... &...
C... R...
BC... G... C...
C...
E... A... C... A...
BR... A... R... C...
C... BR... 67
C... R...
E... R...
E... N... A... R...
C... A... N... A... M...
C... C... E... A...
C... &... R...
FC... O... C...
E... A... R...
E... C...
N... A... C...
E... ER...
G... R... C...
R... C...
R... E... R...
N... A... R...
E... &... E... A... M...



... C ... F ... F ... F ...
... R ... N ... A ... F ... F ... F ...
... C ... C ... F ... F ... F ...
... N ... A ... F ... F ... F ...
... M ... F ... F ... F ...

