

The New Silk Road and the dispute for world power. By Gabriel Merino and Nicolas Trivi

In a context of historical transition -structural capitalist crisis and crisis of the world order-, whose geopolitical dimension begins to be clearly perceived from 1999-2001, a situation of growing relative multipolarity develops. The struggle and cooperation between blocks and poles of world power has two re-emerging powers as protagonists: China, the new dynamic centre of the world economy and pole of power with the capacity to challenge the current World Order, and Russia, a military, hydrocarbon and territorial Eurasian power. With the promotion of the Trans-Pacific Treaty by the government of the United States, Japan's declaration of its intention to join in March 2013 and the impulse of the Trans-Atlantic Treaty of Co-trade and Investment, a geostrategic advance can be observed on the Eurasian peripheries; to which we must add the advance of NATO towards Eastern Europe and the outbreak of clashes in Ukraine towards November 2013 changes the world situation and a new phase of the crisis is emerging. In this context, towards September 2013 China begins to promote the BRI, converging with a Russia increasingly inclined towards the construction of a pole of power anchored in the Eurasian space. In this sense, this paper seeks to address the question of the New Silk Road in relation to how it is articulated in the struggle between blocks and poles of power, the historical transition and its different phases (especially the change that occurs with the triumph of Trump and Brexit), the global advance of China and the geo-strategy contained in the New Silk Road (or the Strip and Road Initiative), and, finally, the situation of Russia in the Eurasian scenario.

The chapter is in spanish.