From Greater Europe to Greater Eurasia.
Why the West should fear Russia pivoting East?

The clashes over the EU Eastern Neighborhood have proved the limitation of the West normative project and divergence in terms of any potentiality for a common regional integration project, the prospects of a Greater Europe.

The return of great powers has already exerted pressure in a quest to shape the global geopolitical environment as premises for reordering the international system. And that is not just a matter of balance of power as it is more of a normative drive that gains traction from relevant states in the Eurasia region.

Russia pivot to Asia has enabled the emergence of political, economic and security megatrends shaping a geostrategic environment gradually becoming a locked-in area with intensive regional complex of interdependences that the West is heavily conditioned by.

Yet, at a time of declining influence of the West and a backlash of states in terms of taking over global responsibilities to comply with the international engagements, there is an urgency to reconstruct normative frameworks, legal regimes, define commons and redesign multi-lateral institutions with various geographies.

The current article seeks to explore from a theoretical perspective two competing paradigms as foundations for different, yet we claim complementary international orders and it looks at evidence to demonstrate emerging patterns of economic, political and even security cooperation that may drive a regional order defined as Greater Eurasia.