

## **ABSTRACT**

This monograph aims to examine the development of U.S.-Russia relationship after the end of the Cold War through realist paradigm. The recent deterioration of U.S.-Russia relations was attributable to the policy of previous administration. After the end of the Cold War, Russia has long been treated as a defeated enemy, not a partner, of the United States. With the new foreign policy orientation introduced by Vladimir Putin and the changing international context, particularly the increasing petroleum price, Russia has gradually revived its preponderance in international arena. Despite their brief cooperation in countering terrorism operations in Afghanistan, Russia remained treated as inferior to the United States. And the cooperation was proven to be merely a short-term common interest, rather than a long-term alliance and rapprochement. This assumption was further substantiated as the United States swiftly disregarded Russia's opposition to the war in Iraq. As a result, the United States and Russia were further drifted apart. Furthermore, the revival of Russia's influence in its "near abroad" was, to some extent, in a clash with the effort of the United States to extend its presence eastward, resulting in the conflict in Central Asia and Eastern Europe over the issue of energy security and installation of missile defense respectively. Nevertheless, both countries are not likely to engage in direct conflict in the future as both sides need the collaboration of each other in diverse issues, such as, counter-terrorism and nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. But unless the United States takes Russia's opinion into account, the collaboration will still be only a pursuit of ad hoc common interest, not the enhancement of the relationship.