

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: "Eastern Partnership" as the basis of cooperation between the EU and countries of the former USSR

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Relevance of the research issue: With the collapse of the socialist system of the role and involvement of the European Union in the global and regional processes have steadily increased. In 2004 and 2007, there was one of the most ambitious enlargements. This expansion has once again demonstrated the attractiveness of the European Union embodied the political and socio-economic model for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. In addition, membership in the EU elites understood CEE countries as a "return to Europe" of that system, the core of which was not so long ago Russia. Extension 2004 and 2007. geographically closer to the European Union of Russia, which claims to its special role in the new world order. In difficult economic conditions, political and social transformations in the post-Soviet states, as well as their growing cooperation with the EU, the European model is their interest.

The European Neighbourhood Policy is a reflection of the complex processes of transformation of the European Union. At the end of XX - beginning of XXI century the dynamics of EU enlargement has increased significantly, which not only gives the European Union a new impetus to the development, but also confronts him with a number of problems. Neighbourhood Policy in this case is, on the one hand, the external response to domestic concerns of the European Union. On the other - an attempt to maintain the attractiveness of the European "model for neighboring states without membership prospects through qualitative deepening cooperation. Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have in the European Neighbourhood Policy, a special place, because they, at least, geographical belonging to Europe gives them the right to apply for membership in the EU. Of particular importance in the region, which are Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia to Russia. For centuries, these states were woven into a complex historical process. Belarus, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine still have close economic, social and cultural ties. By virtue of what changes in one of the states are automatically reflected on the other. Under these conditions, through the study of the evolution of EU policy in relation to the nearest neighbors Russia seems vital to understand the nature of the expanding European model, as well as the motives and perspectives aspirations of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine to strengthen cooperation with the European Union up to the accession of the last two cases.

Thus, the present argument and declared the problem have both scientific and theoretical and practical significance, and that led to the choice of theme.

The purpose: is to identify the features and the main factors affecting the formation and evolution of the European Neighbourhood Policy in the framework of the "Eastern Partnership".

Research objectives:

- Find methodological foundations for the study of the "Eastern Partnership";
- Track changes in domestic and foreign policy of "eastern neighbors" in connection with the EU Neighbourhood Policy;
 - Determine the impact of the international and regional context for EU relations with its eastern neighbors, the formation and evolution of the Neighbourhood Policy "eastern dimension";
 - Expand the value of the Russian factor in the interaction of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine and the European Union in the context of the ENP;

Scientific novelty:

Presented in the theoretical principles could contribute to the development of the theory of regional geopolitical studies, conceptual foundations of the theory of international relations and foreign policy strategy in the post-Soviet Russia and relations with the EU. Conclusions on the state and prospects of development of integration processes in the former Soviet Union may become the theoretical foundation for future research in this area.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 91-reference bibliography (thirty two of which are in foreign languages). The total volume is 81 pages.

Summary: The Eastern Partnership is a further development of the European Neighbourhood Policy sweat towards countries outside the European Union. However, in contrast to the relations with the countries of Africa and Asia, the Eastern Partnership is focused not so much on the development of economic and legal relations between the EU and countries of the former Soviet Union as the creation of an alternative integration project against the Eurasian Union. Ukrainian conflict is most clearly shown that, despite all the declarations of the European institutions, today Customs and Eurasian Union considered hostile structures impeding the Western countries to fix the outcome of the Cold War. In Western political consciousness structure of the Eurasian Economic Union are reinkarinirovanie USSR or socialist camp (the Warsaw Pact, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) in the new format.