

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: European energy security in the context of Russian relations – EU.

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Relevance of the research issue: Regardless of the state of development of its security has always been inextricably linked to the presence in its territory of strategic resources, namely energy has recently become one of the most important of these resources. The political aspects of cooperation in the energy sector in recent years has become increasingly important because they are a particular focus of Russian foreign policy in bilateral and multilateral relations with the countries of near and far abroad. The former Soviet Union especially sharply question coordination of foreign policy interests in the energy sector of Russia's relations with the European countries - consumers of Russian energy resources.

The main task is to determine the most promising areas of the energy dialogue, taking into account the interest of the parties, to identify the most favorable forms and methods of co-operation that would increase the scope of mutual confidence and provide the best possible in modern conditions the energy security of each of the participants in the dialogue.

The purpose of the study is to determine the main parameters of the energy security of the EU and their impact on relations between the European Union and Russia.

Research objectives:

- Define the essence of the concept of energy security;
- To identify the conceptual framework, organizational structure and priorities of EU energy objectives;
- Identify key areas of cooperation between Russia and the European Union;
- Follow the dynamics of cooperation between Russia and the EU in the energy sector, and identify prospects for the current problems in this area.

The scientific novelty of this research is to propose a definition of energy security. On the basis of the nation's first literature entered into scientific sources, the classification of priority partners for the European energy market.

There are also some statistical indicators of export-import volume of gas the key players in this market and defines the place of Russia among the priorities.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 90-reference bibliography (twenty one of which are in foreign languages) and the three Appendixes. The total volume is 87 pages.

Summary: The main objective of the study was to determine the status of the Russian-European relations and the prospects for energy security. In general, the political situation in the energy dialogue is formed in the interaction of interests of different players, both public and private. The importance of resource

sustainability in the face of growing EU dependence on imports of primary energy sources in the foreseeable future will only increase. And, according to analysts, "the trend of recent years show that the previously made predictions underestimated the degree of dependence on imported energy. Forecast of 2003 was that in 2030 the EU will import 88% of its oil and 81% natural gas. Recent estimates based Deutsche Bank to increase these figures to 93% and 84%, respectively, "and after the date of the development of the previous forecast was only 4 years old." A special "political flavor" to the import dependence of the EU attaches to a narrow range of suppliers: Russia, Norway, Saudi Arabia and Algeria are the main European exporters. In the European countries do not hide the concern about this, because the energy policy of supplying countries, particularly Russia, is in direct proportion to the domestic and foreign policy, which in Europe is difficult to predict. Inflexible supply chain, there is no direct dependence of the volume of the market of supply and demand "market surplus", prevents the development of intra-European competition and the successful completion of the project to create a single European market for gas and electricity.