

## SUMMARY

**Subject of the thesis:** The current stage and prospects of development of trade and economic relations between Russia and the European Union.

**Author:** Karina Lapina.

**Academic Adviser:** Kasaeva T.V., Associate Professor, Doctor of Science, Economics.

**Organization:** School of International Relations, Chair of International Relations, Political Science and World Economy, Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University.

**Relevance of the research issue.** Russia and the EU relations are largely preferential and have privileged nature. Cooperation between the EU and Russia relies on the Agreement on partnership and cooperation which is the most comprehensive document on the international treaty practice of both sides and counter-strategy development of mutual relations. Therefore, the parties will jointly develop the concept of forming between them a common European economic space.

Partnership with Europe is the civilizational, ideological choice of Russia. However, this does not mean membership in the EU: institutional association with it or artificial domination in foreign economic relations of the European Union or the Russian foreign policy. As a Eurasian power world-wide the Russian Federation implements international cooperation with all interested countries and regions. In particular, the challenge is to go in our relations with the Asia-Pacific region at the same level of cooperation that has been achieved today in Europe, without which it is difficult to talk about the accelerated development of Siberia and the Russian Far East. The partnership with the EU and Russia does not mean rejection of the economic reintegration of the CIS where our country plays the role of a gravitational center.

The relations of the EU and Russia are guided by the principles of pragmatism, which determines the similarities and differences in their positions. The differences are manifested in the above-mentioned relations strategy: if the Russian document focuses on the economic cooperation within the framework of the Wider Europe, taking into account Russian specifics, the document the EU is based on the promotion of reforms in Russia by Western models.

**The purpose of the research** is to identify ways of developing trade and economic relations between Russia and the EU.

**Research objectives:**

- to examine the Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation between the Russia and the EU;
- to consider the strategic partnership in a globalizing world economy;
- to identify contemporary issues of trade and economic relations between Russia and the EU;
- to analyze the development of trade and investment;
- to explore the development of economic operators;

- to consider the approximation of legislation of the Russian Federation and the EU.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** A special feature of this study, causes its novelty, is a scientific assessment of trade and economic cooperation between Russia and the EU in the light of Russia's participation in the Customs Union, as well as Russia's accession to the WTO.

**Structure:** two chapters, containing six paragraphs, the conclusion and a 73-reference bibliography (fifteen of which are in foreign languages). The total volume is 74 pages.

**Summary:** At present, the relations between Russia and the EU are built by creating a special format that is not used with other partners, indicating the flawed nature of the partnership. In that case, if Russia were currently "normal" country and the West it did not need to invent new specific forms of coordination of interests.

Implementation of the results of the study will not only improve trade and economic relations between Russia and the EU, but also trade and economic relations in Russia, as well as its recognition as a full partner in the international arena. Although in this connection there is some controversy as described in this study.

Russia's foreign trade with the EU's main task is the change in the structure of trade turnover. Russia should gradually move away from the dominance of its exports of crude oil and other raw materials to semi-finished and finished goods industrial processing. For this purpose it is necessary to attract foreign direct investment through the creation for them a more favorable climate.