SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Integration processes on the Post-soviet space: tendencies and prospects.

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Relevance of the research issue: In the modern world regional integration associations rapidly transform into such a participant of the international relations which is necessary to respect. Being a basis of political and economic transformation of regions, integration causes a vector of foreign and domestic policy of the states. However for successful application in practice of key aspects of integration, the states and leaders of regional powers need to understand theoretical bases of integration processes.

One of key tendencies on the former Soviet Union is formation of regional integration associations of various orientation. Integration processes on the former Soviet Union have inconsistent character owing to aspiration of some former republics to disintegration policy. Not all Post-soviet states are members of the integration associations created in the territory of the former USSR and this fact causes certain difficulties during their activity. Those states which consist in integration groups, aren't always interested in intensive development of the region: they conduct double policy and, thereby, advance with help of such organizations not regional, but national interests.

The purpose of the work is to reveal features and to predict possible ways of further development of integration processes on the Post-soviet space in the era of dynamically developing regional integration of the whole world.

Research objectives:

- to describe theoretical researches of integration processes;
- to characterize activity and prospects of development of leading regional integration organizations;
- to reveal the integration capacity of the former Soviet republics;
- to analyze tendencies of development of modern integration processes on the Post-soviet space.

**Scientific novelty:** An attempt of carrying out the system analysis of bases of potential to integration of the Post-soviet states is made. As a result of the conducted research a number of generalizations and conclusions which can play a positive role when determining new ways of development of integration processes and the factors causing efficiency of their course is formulated.

**Structure:** the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 113-reference bibliography (twenty seven of which are in foreign languages). The total volume is 80 pages.

**Summary:** Calls and threats of the XXI century became a good reason for inclusion of the states in integration processes. Due to the fact that the world isn't yet at such level where globalization of all countries in uniform space is possible, these integration processes develop at regional level. Nevertheless, integration processes are the only possible way for the states to participate actively in the international affairs and represent their national interests on the world scene.

Modern integration processes can't be considered without knowledge of their bases. In research of a phenomenon of integration the most known theoretical schools are functionalism and neofunctionalism, federalism and confederalism, and transnationalism.

Regional integration processes which became more active in the XX century, nowadays take place at an economic level: free trade zones, customs unions, common markets and the economic unions are created. Thus, at present we can speak about integration economic, rather than political. The main centers of regional integration are North America, Europe, South America and Asia. In each of these regions there are some integration groups, but the greatest development was gained by the European Union (EU), the North American Free Trade
Agreement (NAFTA), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the Common market of the Southern cone (MERCOSUR).

All states of the former USSR sharply decreased in economic development, however, at present, have high integration potential and possibilities to carrying out active and effective integration processes. Defining factors here are the uniform market and direct geographical proximity. However for successful integration the states need to get rid of system economic crises, to decide on a political policy and to create the uniform regional project which will be capable to satisfy as much as possible both national interests of the countries, and regional interests of all Post-soviet space.