

ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract. The research of the world trade represents a continuous process. Therefore, there are a lot of famous scientists and economists, who have devoted their works to this subject, among them are such authors as Adam Smith, David Ricardo and others. International trade – is the most advanced and standard form of the international economic relations. It takes the main place among modern interests of foreign policy and problems of the world. That is why, the research of its essence – is an important element for defining foreign policy of programs for the development of the country. The main object of our research in the article is – the international trade of the Russian Federation, and the subject is – the modern international trade and its factors, dynamics and structure in our country and abroad.

Keywords: economic relationships; partnership; international trade; intergovernmental agreements.

The international trade – is an exchange of goods and services between state-national farms and enterprises [2, p. 14]. In the course of economic activity all enterprises interact with different partners. It's an individual and legal person which directly has an influence on financial position of the organization, because, on the one hand, they are customers and buyers of goods (works, services) [11, p. 44–46]. The term was used for the first time by the Italian scientist-economist Antonio Margaretti. The world trade represents a set of foreign trade of all countries in the world. The participation in the world trade – is one of required conditions for receiving production resources for economic growth. The foreign trade of developing countries is characterized by high growth rates and essential changes in commodity structure, reflecting changes in economy.

Since 1980, the developing countries from the point of view of growth of foreign trade had overtaken the developed countries [1, p. 357]. It had happened because of the active participation of Russia as developing country in the organization of the world economy. In this article we will spot the influence of the Russian Federation to the international trade and the economic relations.

The Russian-Asian economic relations.

The import and export of Asian countries account for about a quarter of Russia's foreign trade. Most of these countries are long-standing traditional trading partners of Russia, many of which are not limited by mutual trade in economic relations, and are complemented by economic and technical assistance of the representatives from our country in such spheres as: build-

ing and construction, as well as scientific-technical and military cooperation. Currently, the Asian countries are the only in the world, with which the Russian Federation has increased the volume of trade each year. The most important partners among them are: China, Japan, North Korea, Singapore and Thailand [8, p. 171].

At present, the relations between two countries: Russia and China, may present "an example of the interstate relations to other countries in the world". Barter trade is more and more widely used in the relations between Russian and Chinese businessmen.

The first half of volume of trade between Russia and Japan was increased by 86 %, reaching 10.6 billion dollars. At the same time the export from Japan to Russia has doubled to \$3.5 billion.

Among the most popular goods delivered from Russia to Japan are non-ferrous metals, oil and still. Mainly, cars, technical products and metal products are imported into Russia from Japan. Russia represents great opportunities for the largest companies in Japan; the government of our country is ready to enclose large investments for development of oil and gas fields in the east [4].

Trade and economic relations between Russia and America.

In recent years Brazil firmly has ranked first in commodity turnover between Russia and the countries of Latin America, including Russia as one of the most important trade-partners for agricultural products in the world. Besides, we can see strong trade and economic relations between Russia and Chile, Russia and Argentina.

The essential contribution to development of bilateral cooperation is made by Intergovernmental Russia–Venezuela commission of high level. Successfully developing military and technical cooperation between Russia and Venezuela is executed on the basis of the relevant intergovernmental agreement and in strict accordance with the international obligations of the parties and international law [5, p. 84].

Despite problems in the political sphere, we cannot deny that the United States traditionally was one of the leading trade partners of Russia. At the Russian car assembly plants such automobiles as: "Ford", "Opel", "Chevrolet" are presented by American multinational corporation – "General Motors", also known as GM. The Russian direct investments in the American economy are more than one billion dollars. Such world-famous Russian company as "Lukoil" has its office in the USA, also "Norilsk Nickel", "Severstal", "Evraz Group", "Interros" and others [9].

We may observe a strong cooperation in the sphere of high technologies, science & innovations. Created by the Russian-American Innovation Council in High technologies union operates the Intergovernmental Committee in Science and equipment, allowed the Russian companies to be involved in innovative forums in the United States. The American companies have shown a great interest in the development of trade and economic cooperation with the Russian areas. More than ten years "the Russian American Pacific Partnership" takes a great part in settling differences in business, science, social circles, federal authorities and local

authorities of the Far East of Russia and the USA Western coast.

Customs union of EAEU

It is impossible to underestimate the importance of the Customs union of the Eurasian Economic Union in which the Republic of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation - member states. The Customs Union of EAEU – is a form of trade and economic integration which provides common customs territory in which mutual trade of goods doesn't apply the customs duties and restrictions of the economic nature, except special protective, anti-dumping and countervailing measures. All participants of the Customs union apply the blanket customs tariff and other regulating measures in trade with other third countries [6].

EAEU provides a freedom of movement of goods, services, production resources, and also coordinates the consistent, integrated policy in economy sectors. EAEU was created for comprehensive modernization and cooperation. The union also increases competitiveness of national economy and creates conditions for a sustainable development in order to improve standard of living of member states [8]. At present time, the term "competition" is understood as the contest between business entities of market relations for the best conditions and the results of commercial activity. During the period of the world crisis, the competition can become the catalyst of its overcoming. Moreover, it can demonstrate the leap in the economic development. Thus, the economic science has faced the tasks connected with the elaboration of the mechanism

of improving quality and transparency of the competition, development of methods of the economic crisis overcoming which would provide the sustainable growth and competitive recovery at all levels. These targets can be reached with the help of elaboration and development of cluster schemes which actually are like cross-industry networks playing the role of starting points of state economies. Clusters provide the competitive ability of the economy within the open market conditions, and at the same time, allow overcoming structural restrictions and the multi-industry production structure which has been formed in a number of economic entities [7, p. 36–39].

In the early years of the twenty-first century Russia stands as a major power on the world stage. Its past has informed its current policy in trade, and many of challenges of previous eras have persisted or left their mark on contemporary Russia. Russia has throughout the twentieth century and into twenty-first, occupied a major position on the world stage [10, p. 162].

Thus, we can define the main tendencies in the development of modern international trade: the participants of the international trade are likely to weaken the limitation of movements of foreign currency and removal of barriers between the developments of friendly relations among two countries. In this regard the principles of free trade were constantly replaced by the principles of protectionism, the main tendency – trade liberalization, free trade becomes the most effective and fair way of trade [3, p. 527]. The movement to economic independence and strengthening of separate national

economy in modern conditions inevitably lead to the constant increasing of internationalization of economic life in our country.

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