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**DEVELOPMENT FEATURES OF THE ECONOMY OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEW WORLD ECONOMY
AND WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EAEU COOPERATION WITH
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

Specialization 5.2.5. "World economy"

Abstract
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The relevance of the research topic is due to the structural restructuring of the world economy and international relations, the need for a scientific understanding of the role of the Russian Federation in the new world economic order, as well as its participation as a leading member state of the Eurasian Economic Union in cooperation with the People's Republic of China, which, for the purpose of comprehensive development of the EAEU, seeks to deepen cooperation with China and other countries of the Asian region.

Russia and China are the leading players in the global economy. According to official data presented on the World Bank website, in 2021 China ranked second among all countries in the ranking of nominal GDP (\$17.7 trillion), while Russia was eleventh (\$1.8 trillion).

All processes, trends, probable consequences presented and disclosed in the thesis are considered in the plane of changing the world economic structure, taking into account the importance of the innovation component for the development of economies. The world is at the stage of global socio-economic and political changes, in which a new center of power is being formed in Southeast Asia. It is the People's Republic of China that becomes the world's engineering and technological center, participating in another geopolitical inversion.

In connection with such a restructuring, Russia and the EAEU may have a chance to make a qualitative breakthrough in economic development, promoting their interests and achieving the main goals of the Union, one of which is fully consistent with the priority of the new (emerging) world economic order — increasing the level of social welfare. This can be largely facilitated by the promotion of international relations to the East, bringing them to a new level within the framework of the idea of the Greater Eurasian Partnership proposed by the President of the Russian Federation.

There is a specific background for this. The country is developing cooperation with the People's Republic of China, which for many years has been the main trading partner of the Russian Federation and the EAEU, whose share in the trade turnover in 2020 reached 20.2 %. Relations with Asian associations are also advancing: the SCO, ASEAN, etc. Three states of the Union (the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan

and Kyrgyzstan) are members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), while Armenia and Belarus are dialogue partners. For ASEAN, Russia is a full-scale dialogue partner. There are memorandums of mutual understanding between the EAEU and ASEAN (since 2018) and the SCO (since 2020). In addition, the deepening of interaction on significant issues with the countries of the above associations is enshrined both in the strategic documents of the EAEU and in the international acts of these associations.

It is assumed that further cooperation between Russia (as the locomotive of the EAEU) and China, as well as partnerships with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations will be implemented within the framework of the Greater Eurasian Partnership (GEP), the officially fixed definition and content of which is currently absent in the documents.

This becomes even more relevant in the absence of macroeconomic stability, the ongoing military operation in Ukraine, the aggressive sanctions policy of unfriendly countries against the Russian Federation, affecting the structure of trade, economic, financial interaction with such countries, and as a result, domestic production, banking and financial systems of Russia. The problem of implementing not only one of the two innovative scenarios fixed in the Forecast of the long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 is obvious, but also the implementation of a conservative scenario, which is characterized by the persistence of dependence on imported technologies and knowledge.

The development degree of the research topic.

The fundamental ideas and concepts that consider the world economy in the format of specific time intervals, such as waves, cycles, ways, are set forth by G. Arrighi (based on research by F. Braudel, through the prism of K. Marx) — the theory of systemic cycles of capital accumulation, S.Y. Glazyev (technological structures), K. Juglar, N.D. Kondratiev (long waves), D.S. Lvov, S.M. Menshikov, G. Mensch, W. Mitchell, M.I. Tugan-Baranovsky, J. Schumpeter, Y.V. Yakovets, K. Perez and K. Freeman. Here we also should note the American philosopher,

sociologist and futurist A. Toffler, who singled out three waves of civilization in the 80s of the last century.

The transition to a new era was also foreseen by P.A. Sorokin. This statement in Russia is supported and substantiated by A.E. Aivazov, E.V. Balatsky, R.S. Grinberg, S.Y. Glazyev, N.V. Nikonov, M.L. Entin, L.E. Grinin, A.V. Korotaev and others. Abroad, about the loss of influence in the world of the United States discuss Ch. Kupchan, R. Haas and others.

The role of innovations and scientific and technological progress in the development of the world economy and the positioning of any state in it is revealed by S.Y. Glaziev, G. Mensch, K. Perez, K. Freeman, J. Schumpeter, Y.V. Yakovets, B.A. Erznkyan and others.

The scientific study of integration was carried out by a wide range of scientists, among them, both Russian — E.F. Avdokushin, G.M. Kostyunina, M.V. Strezhneva, V.S. Sizova, and foreign A. Winer, T. Diez, G. Morgenthau, D. Mitrani, E. Moravcik, B. Rosamond, P. Gonidek, and R. Sharvin, F. Schmitter, E. Haas, K. Walz, J.M. Kembraev and many others.

Foreign trade relations are of the utmost importance for each country. General issues of world trade are considered by a wide range of researchers. In this paper, when analyzing foreign trade, its features, and patterns, the works of such scientists as S.Y. Glazyev, A.P. Kireev, P. Krugman, V.V. Leontiev, M. Obstfeld, M. Porter, D. Ricardo, A. Smith, E. Heckscher, and B. Ohlin.

Modern theories of international trade are represented by such scientists as V.B. Kondratiev, D. Bair, T. Hopkins, I. Wallerstein (Global Value Chains), J. Tinbergen (gravity model of foreign trade), M. Melitz (heterogeneous firms), S. Grossman, O. Hart, J. Moore, E. Helpman (the theory of incomplete contracts).

About Greater Eurasia, about cooperation between Russia and China, including GEP, write A.I. Ageev, V.I. Anikin, T.V. Borodachev, S.I. Bortalevich, A.A. Bykov, I.F. Kefeli, T.N. Litvinova, E.L. Loginova, A.I. Loiko (Belarus), O.V. Plebanek, V.E. Petrovsky, A.I. Subetto, V.A. Shamakhov, and from the third countries — Song Goyu, G. Diesen, Robert A. Manning, Li Xin, M.K. Faizulloev. To understand Chinese scientists, they also use the works of A.V. Tsvyk, revealing

their positions on the prospects for cooperation in the GEP. The study of Russian-Chinese relations, as well as the One Belt, One Road Project, is being carried out by a wide range of scientists, including T.V. Bordachev, Y.M. Galenovich, M.G. Nosov, A.V. Lomanov, V.E. Petrovsky, Li Yongquan, Li Ziguo, and others.

The purpose of this dissertation research is to develop the conceptual foundations for strengthening the competitive position of the Russian Federation, taking into account the impact of the change in the world economy, development of relations within the framework of the EAEU, and cooperation of this association with China.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- determine the modern features of the world economic structure that determine the development of Russia in the conditions of the global political and economic situation, including as a leading member state of the EAEU;
- to determine theoretical approaches to the modernization of the Russian economy, the development of partnerships between the EAEU and third countries, the role of the Russian Federation in the foreign trade of the Union;
- unleash the potential of public procurement as a direction of Eurasian integration;
- reveal the features of domestic policy (in the budgetary, innovation, investment, industrial, foreign economic, and foreign trade spheres), implemented within the framework of state programs, in terms of its effectiveness for the development and implementation of the industrial, innovative and investment potential of Russia;
- reveal the essence of interaction between the EAEU member states and China, determine the importance of China for the economy of Russia and the EAEU, identify the strengths and weaknesses of this cooperation, as well as the potential and prospects for deepening the interaction between the EAEU and the PRC in the context of the transformation of the world economic system;
- develop conceptual provisions for the formation of GEP.

Hypothesis: taking into account the features of the new world economic order,

within the framework of using the reproduction approach, the idea of developing the Russian economy based on the Greater Eurasian Partnership was formed using the potential of the EAEU and China, as well as the synergistic effect of their cooperation.

Object: the Russian economy in the world economy in the context of its structural transformation in the 21st century.

Subject: Russia's socio-economic relations within the framework of the EAEU and cooperation with the People's Republic of China, taking into account the impact of a change in the world economic order.

Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study.

The research methodology is represented by a wide range of methods used: systemic, statistical, factorial, comparative historical analysis, synthesis, description, explanation, modeling, induction, deduction, forecasting, systematic approach.

The theoretical basis of the study is represented by the works of domestic and foreign scientists, politicians and economists, covering world economic relations and their transformation, theory and practice of international trade, international associations and integration groups, innovation and investment cooperation, as well as those involved in the study of the domestic economy and the influence of external factors on its dynamics.

The information and empirical basis is the legislation of the EAEU member states, acts of the Union, official electronic resources of the legislative and executive authorities of the EAEU members and the PRC, official portals of public procurement of the Union countries, official websites of the SCO, ASEAN, declarations, memorandums and agreements with third countries and associations, statistical data of the EEC and national authorities of the EAEU member states, international statistical databases of UN Comtrade, WTO and the World Bank.

Scientific novelty of the dissertation research:

1. To determine the position of Russia in the system of international economic relations, an approach has been developed based on a selected set of components, namely: key markers, legislative measures taken by the government(s),

positive/negative trends affecting the economic development of the Russian Federation, interconnected and interdependent, subdivided into three levels - national, supranational (union), international (details: pp. 149–153).

This approach is convenient for working out and comparing a significant layer of information and statistics, since it initially outlines and delimits the range of legislation, markers and trends that need to be explored within the three levels (table: pp. 150–151). The approach can be applied for an effective comprehensive analysis with the subsequent formation of a picture of the economic state of not only Russia, but also the EAEU countries.

2. Development of theoretical provisions regarding the Greater Eurasian Partnership (paragraph 3.2).

A scheme for determining the potential format and algorithm for building the Greater Eurasian Partnership (hereinafter referred to as GEP, Partnership) is proposed, on the basis of which the definition of the GEP was formulated, as well as the conceptual provisions for the formation of the GEP (Table 19.1), acceptable for implementation and development in the Eurasian space, taking into account the existing realities.

3. The potential of public procurement and its development at the supranational level (EAEU) as a tool for rapprochement and development of trade relations between the countries of the Union is indicated, as well as the need to create a unified electronic public procurement system of the EAEU to promote the development of a competitive environment, production and trade at the supranational (union) level, digitalization of the Union and implementation of innovative potential (paragraph 2.2).

4. In order to synthesize and organize the array of information and simplify its analysis, perception and formulation of conclusions, an approach (pp. 105–109) has been formed for a multilevel analysis of cooperation between the EAEU countries and the PRC, depending on three groups of effects:

- 1) in mutual trade between Russia/EAEU and China;
- 2) potential effects within the GEP;

3) in the implementation of infrastructure One Belt, One Road Projects (hereinafter referred to as the OBOR).

The methodology is:

a) in the application of a set of measures to identify features and sustainable trends that form groups of positive/negative effects;

b) in comparison with the trends and processes taking place in the world economic system.

The practical significance is:

1. in the proposal of the conceptual foundations for building the Greater Eurasian Partnership;

2. in developing the foundations of the EAEU unified electronic public procurement platform and the algorithm for its implementation.

The results of the study can be used: a) federal government bodies of the Russian Federation in the development, adjustment of state programs aimed at promoting the economic development of Russia, improving the mechanisms for their implementation; b) in the Eurasian Economic Commission for the development of statistics published by the EEC, the improvement of public procurement at the EAEU level, and the disclosure of the potential of the GEP for the integration of the Union into the world economy.

The structure of the thesis is determined by the purpose and objectives of the study.

The thesis contains an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and 2 appendices.

The dissertation research is presented on 198 sheets, includes 26 tables, 17 figures, 177 sources.