

Russia

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Khatanbold

Russia's World view (1)

■ International Relationship

→ Foreign policy becomes more assertive after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

→ to restore Russia's international status as a great power.

1) Bilateral Relationship

■ US: "Relations remain uneasy."

■ EU: The EU is Russia's main economic partner(trade-energy exports), foreign investment.

■ Asia Countries :**focused on energy issues**

■ CIS Countries :maintaining good relations or Russian-dominated area

Russia's World view (1)

2) Multilateral Relationship

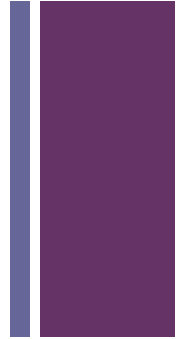
- UN membership
- NATO/EU partnership

- CSTO(Collective Security Treaty Organization)
- SCO(Shanghai Cooperation Organization)
- EURASEC(Eurasian Economic Community)
- (CIS Customs Union)

Russia's World view (2)

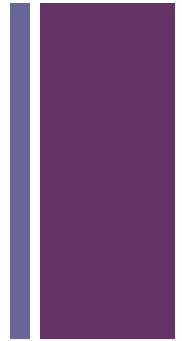
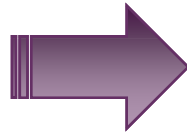
- Factors to influence on Russia's World View
 - Presidency
 - Vladimir Putin
 - Political Security
 - Global Dominance
 - Influence on CIS Countries
 - 6-nation talk in North East Asia
 - Economic Security
 - Energy export
 - Gas Pipeline
 - Siberia and Far East Development

+ Political Structure



- Federation
- Semi-presidential republic
- President: the head of state, elected by popular vote for 6 year term
- Prime minister: the head of government
- Ministries of the government: the premier and his deputies, selected other individuals, appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- Federal Assembly: 2 chambers, 450 member State Duma and 176 member Federation Council
- Parties: United Russia, the Communist Party, the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia and Fair Russia

+ Foreign Affairs



- Successor state of the former Soviet Union
- Implementing the international commitment of the USSR on UN Security Council, membership in other international organizations, the rights and obligations under international treaties, property and debts.
- Diplomatic relations with 191 countries
- Participates in the Quartet on the Middle East and the Six-party talks with North Korea
- Member of G8, the Council of Europe, OSCE and APEC
- NATO-Russia Council in 2002

+ BRIC nations (2008)

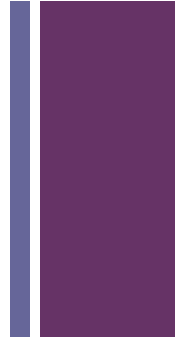


Dmitry
Medvedev
(President)

Vladimir
Putin
(Prime Minister,
former President)

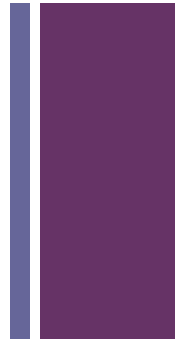


+ Social Structure and Facts



- Language: 160 ethnic groups speaks about 100 languages
- Religions: Russian Orthodox
- Education: free education system
- Literacy rate: 99.4%

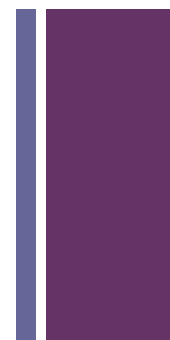
+ Demographics



Ethnic Composition	
Russians	79.8%
Tatars	3.8%
Ukrainians	2.0%
Bashkirs	1.2%
Chuvash	1.1%
Chechen	0.9%
Armenians	0.8%
Other/unspecified	10.4%

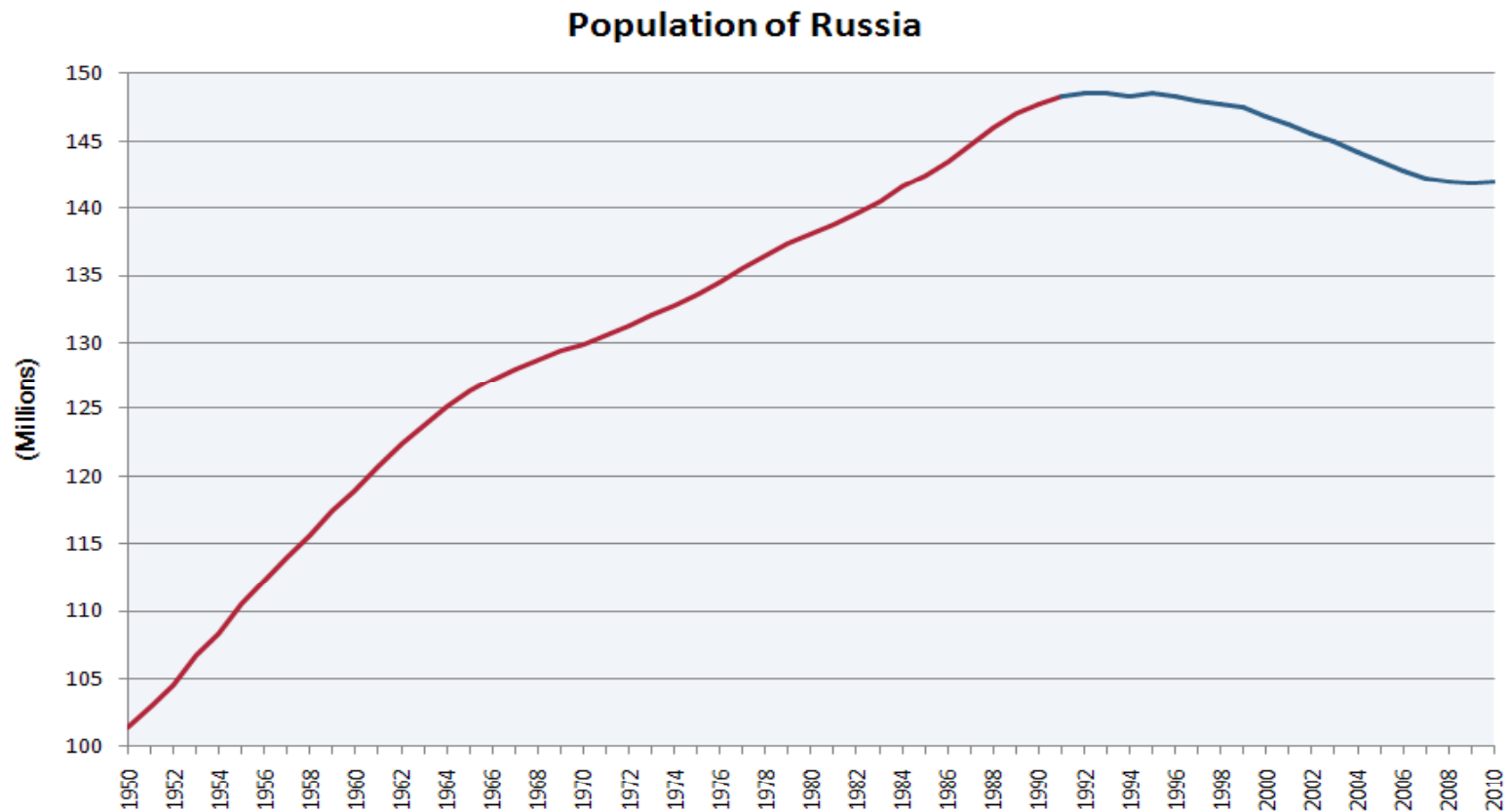
"Russian Census of 2002". 4.1. National composition of population. Federal State Statistics Service. Retrieved 16 Jan. 2008.

+ Chechen Conflict



+ Decrease of Population

High death rate and low birth rate



Demoscope Weekly

http://demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/sng_pop.php



Major Economic Issues of Russia

Aaron Kingsbury

Data Sources

- An actual living Russian
- Dubious internet sites
- Negative over the positive!



- Oblasts

- 1 - Astrakhan
- 2 - Chelyabinsk
- 3 - Ivanovo
- 4 - Kaluga
- 5 - Kemerovo
- 6 - Kostroma
- 7 - Leningrad
- 8 - Lipetsk
- 9 - Moscow
- 10 - Nizhny Novgorod
- 11 - Novgorod
- 12 - Oryol
- 13 - Penza
- 14 - Ryazan
- 15 - Samara
- 16 - Sverdlovsk
- 17 - Tambov
- 18 - Tula
- 19 - Ulyanovsk
- 20 - Vladimir
- 21 - Volgograd
- 22 - Voronezh
- 23 - Yaroslavl

- Republics

- 1 - Adygeya
- 2 - Bashkortostan
- 3 - Chechnya
- 4 - Chuvashia
- 5 - Ingushetia
- 6 - Kabardino-Balkaria
- 7 - Khakassia
- 8 - Kalmykia
- 9 - Karachay-Cherkessia
- 10 - Mari El
- 11 - Mordovia
- 12 - North Ossetia-Alania
- 13 - Tatarstan
- 14 - Udmurtia

- Autonomous okrugs

- Krai
- 1 - Stavropol
- Federal cities
- 1 - Moscow
- Autonomous oblast

Background

- Population circa 142 million
 - GDP 2.10 trillion US\$
 - Per capita circa \$15,000
 - Varies widely over space
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- Massive inflation after Soviet Union
 - Took over Soviet debts
 - Corruption, capital flight

Some Bigger Things

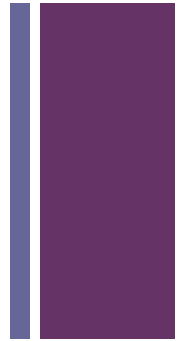
- Core versus periphery
 - Raw materials to core to periphery
- Infrastructural issues (Soviet era central planning)
 - Transportation, etc.
- Grey versus white goods
- Illegal immigrants (generally)
 - Urban and borderland
 - 10-12 million illegal vs. 1.4 million legal
 - Construction industries etc.

And finally...a word of warning

- The curse of oil
- Massive energy superpower
- Oil and gas 20% GDP
- Weak checks and balances
- Develops at expense of other industries
- Only 2 of 67 million workers
- Boom and bust cycles on price



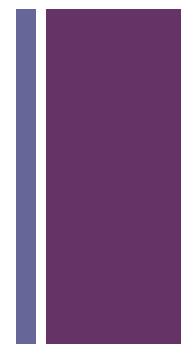
Russia's contribution in Northeast Asian regional cooperation



- To understand Russia's interests in Northeast Asia, one must take into consideration both ideas and material power dimensions of the nation's foreign policy.



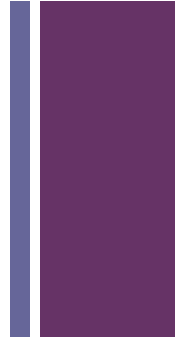
Mission of Russia in the Northeast Asian cooperation



- To the extent that power capabilities are concerned, Russia is recovering from the economic depression of the 1990s and rebuilding its status of a world player.
- This process may take a generation time, Russia has turned an important corner and is actively engaging the world in all geographical directions.
- Increasingly, its behavior demonstrates a forward-looking vision and a good grasp of new international opportunities.
- New realities of growing energy prices, recovering economy, pragmatic leadership, and relative salience of major threats from outside create favorable conditions for Russia's advanced engagement with Asia and the world.



Russia's foreign policy interests



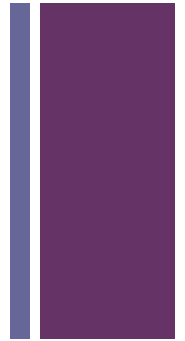
- The world include greater involvement in solving vital security issues, improvement of conditions for domestic economic modernization, and preservation of political stability.
- Also Russia is interested to increase its role in solving vital security issues in East and North Asia.
- To argue for development of multi-lateral security framework in the region and outside.
- To advocate the multi-lateral solutions to the nuclear crisis with North Korea, and contributed considerably to creating the 6-party format for dealing with the crisis.
- Russia and Asia as connected into an economically open region, in which Russia, due to richness of natural resources, occupies an appropriately important role and reaps considerable economic, as well as political, benefits.

+ Russian cooperation with the Northeast Asian countries

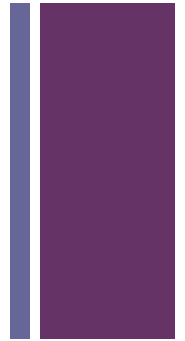
- In the area of economic modernization, Russia has closely cooperated with India, China, and other North and East Asian nations.
- Russia has aggressively moved to position itself as an energy pipeline hub connecting Asia, Europe, and North America. In the South, one key idea had been to build the so-called North-South transport corridor that would pave the way for goods from India and the Arabian Peninsula through Iran and the Caspian region to Russia and Europe, and vice versa.
- Russia has also made clear its plans to capitalize on Siberian rich oil reserves by building pipelines to the neighboring countries.
- Russia's interest is to enhance nuclear security in the region, and that translates into Russia's commitment to non-nuclear status of North Korea. Russia has revived much of its special relations with the North, which had suffered greatly during the early years of Westernist transformation.



Russia and so



- Russia stands to gain further from its involvement in the North and East Asian region partly because the nation is still in process of domestic recovery and partly because of continued external economic opportunities.
- Major modernizing nations facing the greatest shortages in energy supply are located in Asia, and that makes the region especially important to Russia. With half the world's population and a fifth of global trade, it is in Russia's interests to become an important player in this region. This interest belongs to the Russian resources in oil and natural gas exports would go to Asia .
- Close relationships with the North helped Russia to increase its participation in security negotiations, and it was ultimately Pyongyang that demanded that Moscow join the six-party format.
- Russia faces no constraints on advancing its greater influence in the region. One such constraint has to do with progressive power differentials. A way out of this dilemma is not to reduce bilateral interactions, but rather to continue strengthening economic ties and multilateral security institutions in the region.



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**