ABSTRACTS

IN MEMORIAM

Petr Cherkasov
Academician Yevgeny Primakov
and IMEMO

More than half a century of academician Evgeny Primakov was closely linked to the Institute of world economy and international relations. About twelve years he worked in the Institute — first as a senior researcher, then Deputy Director and in 1985—1989 Director of the IMEMO. In Institute of world economy and international relations he wrote his doctoral thesis and became the correspondent member of Academy of Science of the USSR. Wherever subsequently academician E. Primakov would work, he never broke ties with IMEMO. And after his death the name of this outstanding scientist and statesman was assigned to IMEMO.

Key words: IMEMO, Evgeny Primakov, Academy of Science

Oleg Bykov

Geopolitical Status of Russia

Died Oleg Nikolaevich Bykov — an outstanding scientist and editor in the chief of the yearbook «Year of the planet» probably in the most difficult period in the history of this edition (1991—2004). Until his last days, he has been working hard on new publications. In memory to our colleague, major analyst and researcher, an effective organizer of science, we are publishing a fragment of his last book, devoted to the geopolitical status of Russia.

Key words: Russia, geopolitics, world order, IMEMO

WORLD ECONOMY

Vladimir Pripisnov

World Economy — New Risks and Opportunities

The article defines the global GDP dynamics, and the degree of post-crisis recovery of world industrial production. It estimates medium-term
prospects of economic growth in developed and developing countries on the base of analysis of government anti-crisis measures in the leading countries of the world. It also traces structural changes in the system of international economic ties and analyzes the level and determinants of the international competitiveness of the developing countries.

**Key words:** world economy, developed countries, developing countries, GDP, IMF, TPP, USA, EU, Japan, China, international trade, international competitiveness

**Yakov Mirkin**

*Global Finances in 2015*

There is a steady trend toward financial «normalization» after the crisis of 2008—2009 and the European debt crisis of 2010—2013 in a global finance. The USA and most countries of the EU (and the Euro area as a whole) are in the area of growth. While seemingly dramatic, the gap in growth rates between developed and developing economies has decreased. It is a global rebalance that takes place, as evidenced by the release of a number of Asian countries from the «forsage» mode of growth. In 2015 did not materialize alternative scenario of the dynamics of global finance. None of the acute financial shocks 2015 has not led to a chain reaction of systemic risks and a new wave of the global financial crisis.

**Key words:** financial environment, financial globalization, financial depth of the global economy, financialization, crisis, normalization, inflation, sovereign debt

**Oksana Reznikova,**

**Svetlana Zolina**

*Prospects for Globalization of the «US Tight Oil Revolution»*

The «tight oil» revolution in the USA has dramatically changed the world oil market. The article discusses perspectives of tight oil production in Canada, Argentina, China, Russia and other countries with potentially large reserves of unconventional oil. Key factors, stimulating and limiting globalization of «American shale revolution», are analyzed.

**Key words:** tight oil, shale revolution, US, Canada, Argentina, China, Russia, Bazhenov Formation, horizontal drilling, fracking
Yuri Adno
The Metallurgy: Instability and Uncertainty

The article makes focus on the current situation and main trends of world metallurgy development in 2015. Certain positive trends of the world metallurgy production and market are stressed by the author. However, it is emphasized the continued challenging situation in the steel industry of Europe. The main event of 2015 was the Chinese development slow down. Russian steel industry in 2015 was in recession. It is mentioned that restructuring and change of state economic policy are necessary.

**Key words:** world metallurgy, uncertainty, recession, China, Russia, industry restructuring

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**WORLD POLITICS AND SECURITY**

Alexey Arbatov
Nuclear Deal with Iran: Policy and Technology

«Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action» was the result of diplomatic marathon which lasted in various formats for about 12 years. This document is designed to address one of the most acute and complicated problems of international security over the last fifteen years — the nuclear program of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Many of the provisions of «Joint comprehensive plan of action» on restricted nuclear programs and establishing a regime of transparency needs to be further developed and used for strengthening the global and nuclear non-proliferation regimes, including the agreement of additional common understandings and interpretations of NPT provisions.

**Key words:** security, «Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action», the Non-proliferation Treaty, nuclear non-proliferation

Elena Ionova
The Results of Ufa Summit of the SCO and BRICS

The SCO-BRICS combined summit held in July in Ufa has become an important step in strengthening Russia's international position. If BRICS meeting signified a new stage in the economic, above all, financial cooperation of the participating countries, the SCO summit resulted in a strategically important decision of enlarging organization by incorporating in it India and
Pakistan as full members. It may not only strengthen security in Eurasia but also counterbalance here a growing influence of China. However, further development of the SCO is largely due to the implementation of the Beijing’s planned program of Silk Road economic belt, being reflected in the special document, approved at the summit. There were also identified large-scale joint Russian-Chinese projects that may require the protection of the interests of the Russian Federation. In addition, the Ufa SCO summit adopted documents, which reaffirmed the important role of the organization in the field of security.

**Key words:** BRICS, SCO, Ufa summit, Silk road economic belt, SCO and security problems

**Eduard Solovyev**

**Ukraine Crisis: Preliminary Results**

The rise of tensions between Russia and the West open a new era in relations for both sides. Ukraine crisis opens a new period of mutual military containment or even deterrence. Russian-Western relations demands a mutual adaptation to less cooperative international developments and even to elements of strict competitiveness in a world politics in a manner of «cold war».

**Key words:** Russia, foreign policy, «zero sum» game, national interests, post-soviet space

**Alexander Demchenko**

**The Struggle with the Expansion of the «Islamic State» in Syria**

The article analyzes main trends in Syria conflict in second half of 2014 and 2015. During this period disintegration of Syria have deepened as a result of infighting among government army, opposition groups, kurds, Al-Nusra Front and «Islamic State». The ongoing expansion of jihadi groups led to Russian military intervention in the Syrian war in a bid to strengthen president Bashar Assad.

**Key words:** Syria, Russia, National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces, «Islamic state», terrorism, refugees

**Alexander Frolov**

**Arab Revolutions: the End of Wave of Democratization?**

The wave of color revolutions rolled over the Middle East and North Africa in the second decade of the XXI century, has left deep marks not only in
socio-political life but in the economy of the region. It splashed out on a surface processes that are still difficult to evaluate in their development, as well as new confrontations. These revolutions went far beyond the Arab world and gained an international dimension. At the same time their positive results are doubtful even in the countries which initially welcomed the change of regime and supported the emergence of new rulers. The article estimates the results of the latest developments in the Arab world and the transformation of the revolutionary potential of the region.

Key words: Arab revolutions, the civil war in Syria, sectarian conflicts, clan conflicts, balance of forces, balance of interests, United States, Russia, ISIL, migration

Olga Trofimova
Migration Crisis in the EU: Main Causes and Trends

The conditions for growing influx of refugees and illegal migrants that led to biggest migrant crisis were developing during the last 5 years. The main causes of this crisis were «Arab Spring», hostilities in Syria, intensification of Islamic State activities, absence of common migration policy in EU. European response demonstrated the existing contradictions between EU members concerning migration and refugees problems and prevalence of national interests over common European values.

Key words: migrant crisis, refugees and illegal migrants, quotas for refugees, asylum applications

RUSSIA IN THE WORLD

Sergey Afontsev
Can Import Substitution Save Russian Economy?

In 2015, Russian economy was hit by the crisis. At the same time, collapsing imports fuelled hopes that Russian companies could reclaim market niches controlled by foreign producers. Analysis shows, however, that import substitution is unlikely to result in remarkable output growth. Although import substitution can benefit metals, agriculture, food industry and some machinery sectors, expected gains for other sectors of Russian economy are less obvious.

Key words: Russia, import substitution, economic crisis, anti-crisis policies, economic sanctions

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Ivan Danilin
From Import Substitution to Innovations: Russian Manufacturing Technology Policy in the Global Context

The article is devoted to the assessment of Russian manufacturing technology policy in global context. Analysis of Russian priorities leads the author to the conclusion of impossibility of disruptive innovation development using ongoing federal policies — because of excessive amount of priorities and de-facto concentration on traditional high-technology industries, which can’t provide needed technological breakthroughs and market growth. Among most important solutions for the problem could be systematization of national priorities and policy instruments and intensification of international science and technology cooperation. Key conclusion is necessity of federal support for cooperative efforts between different actors with accent on spillover (mostly technology transfer) effects from traditional high-tech industries — both in case of existing and new disruptive technologies.

Key words: Innovation, Manufacturing Technology Policy, Russia, Global context

Irina Kobrinskaya
Russia in the World Politics: Forced Interaction

The article analyzes the main trends in world politics in 2015 and how they influence on Russian foreign policy. The author comes to the conclusion that the elements of cooperation between Russia and the West states emerging at the initial stage of settlement of the Ukrainian crisis and in the context of Syrian crisis has a forced nature for the both sides. Close cooperation on anti-terrorist track and in some other realms may lead to normalization of relations. But this scenario is absolutely not an inevitable one.

Key words: Russia, foreign policy, world politics, crisis, forced interaction

STATES OF THE WORLD

Oksana Bogaevskaya
USA: Interparty Struggle and Cautious Optimism in Economy

US economy in 2015 demonstrated moderate growth. Employment growth was at a record high, though there are still structural problems in the
labor market. Income stagnation, low inflation, strengthening US dollar and uncertainty in world economy are among the factors impairing economic growth. However positive trends prevail, allowing to expect Fed to raise federal funds rate by the end of 2015. As confrontation of the President and Congress continues so does interparty struggle on the key internal policy issues: immigration, health care reform, tax and budget issues, funding of social programs.

**Key words:** US economy, economic growth, Fed monetary policy, unemployment, inflation, immigration reform, Obama’s economic policy, US budget, US Congress, interparty conflicts in US

**Sergey Lukonin**

**Anti-corruption Campaign in China: Stop or Continue**

The article describes the significant events in Chinese economy and politics in 2015, which are: an ongoing anti-corruption campaign, and the stock market crisis. These factors contributed to increased political tension, however, the action taken by the Chinese government, limited their negative impact on the overall stability of the PRC. However, events of 2015 indicate the increasing complexity of the socio-economic structure of China, in which the consequences of the Chinese authorities’ decisions are difficult to predict.

**Key words:** China, economic development, anti-corruption company, foreign policy

**Vitaly Shvydko**

**Japan in Search of Ways of a Conservative Renovation**

The government of prime-minister Shinzo Abe, which came to power with the slogan of renovating and revitalizing the Japanese economy, has not reached its goal of securing sustainable economic growth. Overcoming «deflation trap» is not evident, while promised deep structural reforms are yet to be implemented. Improving fiscal discipline requires further efforts and political will. The new tasks of economic policy include ‘productivity revolution’ and expanding investment designed to increase competitiveness of key industries. Political agenda has been dominated by national security issues, social stability and problems related to Japan’s joining the Transpacific Partnership.

**Key words:** Japan, economic growth, abenomics, productivity revolution, security, liberalization, Transpacific Partnership
Marina Strezhneva  
**European Union: Juncker Investment Plan**

Member-states of the European Union are financially constrained and/or do not feel free when taking budgetary and fiscal decisions, while national structural reforms are going to take long in any case. As concerns the ECB, it has already exhausted the arsenal of means to stimulate the European economy it has at its disposal. The economy is demonstrating weak growth on the way out of the financial crisis and is characterized by a high level of unemployment and excessively low inflation. Under these conditions the inventive Investment Plan, proposed by the European Commission head Jean-Claude Juncker, is meant to directly involve the EC (in partnership with the European Investment Bank) in its discrentional stimulation. The article analyzes the details of the given Plan against the background of a complicated economic and political situation in the Eurozone. The Plan is expected, without enlarging the states’ debts, to attract private investment to such key spheres, as infrastructure, education, research and innovation. In the article the Plan is presented as one of the measures of pre-dozed (quasi)state intervention in the functioning of the market, which are not only possible in the EU, but are likely to multiply for the purpose of its survival.

**Key words:** European Union, European Commission, Economic and Monetary Union, investment, Eurozone

Alexey Kuznetsov  
**Germany: Overcoming the External Challenges**

The article analyzes the most actual problems of modern Germany, conditioned by external challenges. In focus — changes in German foreign trade and the situation of refugees flows to Germany.

**Key words:** Germany, foreign policy, economy, economic situation in Germany, foreign trade, refugees

Efim Khesin  
**Britain:**  
**Appearance of Single-party Government of Conservatives**

At the general election held in June 2015 the conservative party won a wholly unpredicted overall majority. Under the economic recovery picking up pace, the new government proceeded with the policy of reducing the budget
deficit and speeding up technological modernization of the production. As to
the home policy, its major aims were the preservation of the unity of the
United Kingdom and restriction of immigration. The growing attention was
paid to the forthcoming referendum on EU membership. Britain strictly ad-
heres to the sanctions against Russia. In the end of the year it joined the air
bombardment of Isis in Syria.

Key words: parliamentary elections, the victory of the conservatives,
the continued economic recovery, Russia, sanctions

Arina Preobrazhenskaya
France: Intermediate Results of Socialist’s Rule

The article is devoted to the analysis of social-economic reforms, innova-
tions in internal political and main trends of foreign policy of socialists being
in power in France. Despite the fact that the stagnation in the economy gave
way to a slight economic growth, the negative trends in the labor market
hasn’t been overcome. The series of left block’s defeats in the election con-
tinued and socialists went flop in the partial elections to the Senate and de-
partmental elections. The article also focuses on the Franco-Russian relations,
which experienced a decline associated with differences in the assessment
of developments in the international arena.

Key words: France, economy, Machron law, reform of administrative and
territorial management, terrorism, France political parties, departmental elections

Irina Prokhorenko
Spain: Toward Parliament Elections

In 2015 Spain is enduring a cycle of elections of different territorial levels
— general parliamentary and municipal elections, autonomous parliamentary
elections in the most of the Autonomous Communities of the country. In spite
of certain success in restoring national economy the conservative government
of Mariano Rajoy is faced with difficult struggle for capturing the votes. The
risks of fragmentation of the Spanish party system in connection with rise of
popularity of the hybrid protest political parties, drop of confidence for two
leading political parties, the socialist party and the conservative one, ongoing
struggle of regional authorities of Catalonia for independence, remaining high
unemployment reduce chance of success for the conservative People’s Party.

Key words: Spain, politics in Spain, Spanish economy, electoral process
in Spain, protest parties in Spain, separatism, European Union
Yuri Kvashnin
Greece: Leftist Radicals in Power

In January 2015, as a result of snap elections in Greece, a new coalition government was formed, led by the chairman of the left-wing party SYRIZA A. Tsipras, who promised to abandon austerity policies, which had been implemented over the previous five years and caused an unprecedented economic decline. His main efforts were focused on the revision of agreements on the refinancing of public debt. The grueling negotiations with international financial institutions, during which Greece was teetering on the brink of default and exit from the Eurozone, resulted in the so-called Third Memorandum of Understanding with a new package of structural reforms, austerity measures, as well as a large-scale privatization program.

Key words: Greece, SYRIZA, election, debt crisis, party system

Elena Burnaeva
Finland: New Government, Old Problems

The article is devoted to the key events of the socio-economic and political life in Finland in 2015. The results of the parliamentary elections are presented. The reasons for the victory of the Centre Party of Finland and the Finns Party and the defeat of the former leaders of the broad coalition government — the National Coalition Party and the Social Democratic Party of Finland are explained. The parties' blocking maneuvers while forming the government are analyzed. The government’s plans relating to the urgent implementation of reforms to improve the economy, participation in the European integration and defense and security policy are considered.

Key words: Finland, Parliament Elections, political parties, the economy, foreign policy, Russian-Finnish relations

Alexey Smirnov
Elections in Poland: Return of the Conservators

The article is devoted to the analysis of the outcomes of electoral processes in Poland in 2015, which brought Poland a complete reformatting of the entire social-political field. After a long period of domination in power of the liberals right-wing conservatives took an impressive revenge, prevail in the fight for the presidency and a majority in the Sejm. So Polish voters
responded to current foreign policy challenges and growing social problems inside the country.

Key words: Poland, right-wing conservatives, presidential elections, parliamentary elections, eurosceptics, foreign policy

Nikolay Rabotiazhev

Ukraine: the Ways of Transformation

The article is devoted to the analyses of situation in Ukraine in the end of 2014—2015. The author considers the most important events of this period — parliamentary election held on October 26, 2014, Minsk agreement signed on February 12, 2015 («Minsk II»), the beginning of the reform of the Ukraine’s constitution, local elections held on October 25, 2015. In the article domestic and foreign policies of Kiev and factors influencing upon them are also examined. Considerable attention is paid to the situation at the South-East of Ukraine and its influence upon Ukrainian political process. The author also considers social and economic crisis in Ukraine and Western financial aid to the country.

Key words: Ukrainian parliamentary election of 2014, Ukrainian local elections of 2015, Minsk agreement of 2015 («Minsk II agreement»), crisis at the South-East of Ukraine, political parties of Ukraine

Ludmila Nemova

Canada: «Mild» Recession in Economy and Change of Government

In the first half of 2015 Canada’s GDP contracted for two consecutive quarters. Due to external shocks the oil and gas sector and the mining industries were the hardest hit by recession. The dynamics of GDP and investment were the worst since the 2009. Economic policy priorities were at the centre of the debate during the federal election campaign. As a result of the October 19 election the Liberal party won the majority of the seats in the national parliament on the platform of an active government involvement in the development of the economic and social infrastructure, support of the middle class, changes in the country’s foreign policy.

Key words: global economy, Canadian economy, Canadian oil and gas industry, political situation in Canada, Canada’s foreign policy
Elena Bragina  
**India: New Features of Economic Policy**

The article deals with the major trends Indian economy after general elections 2014 and the victory of People Party (Bharatya Janata Party). The one party government under premier Narendra Damodardas Modi introduced same lows in interests of local business. The economic policy oriented for revival of industry, as form of import substitution. India received definite financial gain due to cheap oil. The creation National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) instead of Planning Commission means new tendencies in society. The attempts to decrease bribery in bureaucratic system.

**Key words:** India, first year of new government, N. Modi, «modernization, but not westernization», «Make in India», cheap oil factor, foreign investments, reforms, «Digital India», foreign policy, «Look East»

Alexander Fedorovskiy  
**Republic of Korea: New Priorities of Innovation Policy**

In the focus of the article — social and economic challenges to the Republic of Korea, «Three-Year Economic Innovation Plan» (2014—2017) by the Park Geun-Hye’s administration at the agenda, modification of national economic strategy in domestic market favor in order to balance economic development.

**Key words:** Republic of Korea, Park Geun-Hye, «Three-Year Economic Innovation Plan», new economic strategy, initiatives to upgrade demand on high-tech products at home and abroad

Nina Mamedova  
**Iran: Expectation of Changes**

This paper analyzes the economic and political situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran in the context of the country’s negotiations with the «P5+1» (five permanent members of the UN Security Council plus Germany) on restricting the Iranian nuclear program in exchange for the lifting of sanctions. The author demonstrates how the Iranian leadership has tried to organize a «resistive economy» to counteract the effects of the sanctions. Also described are the key elements of the heated internal political struggles unfolding around the negotiations and in the lead-up to parliamentary elections in 2016.

**Key words:** Iran, negotiations, resistive economy, sanctions
Victor Nadein-Rayevskiy  
Turkey: Mild Islamists in Power Again

For the Republic of Turkey, 2015 became the year of serious testing. The internal political struggle of the ruling party, with both the left and the right opposition and, with the former allies from the «Hizmet movement» and regional international tension bound with aggravation of the Kurdish problem and newly appeared confrontation with the «Islamic State». Economic slowdown, corruption scandals and a rift in the ruling elite have resulted in the loss of the AKP majority in the Turkish Parliament following the elections of June 7, 2015, and a dramatic aggravation of the internal political situation. Only new elections of November 1, 2015 allowed Erdoğan-Davutoglu to regain stubble majority in the Turkish Parliament.

Key words: Turkey, Erdoğan, Gülen, the Justice and Development Party, Kurdistan Workers Party

Tatyana Karasova  
Israel: Achievements and Challenges

The political agenda in Israel in 2014—2015 focuses on aspects of external and internal security. It demonstrates three main sources of internal tensions: the growing division between secular and religious strata of the Israeli society that threatens public stability and order; the radicalization and escalation of tension between the political extremes in Jewish society and the growing gap between poorest and richest. In late 2014, the Israeli domestic picture changed dramatically as a result of the disbanding coalition government and the Knesset’s decision to hold general elections on March 17, 2015. The events that occurred in Israel’s strategic environment during 2014—2015 also constitute some issues that remain unresolved in the Israeli regional agenda. Those are the Iranian nuclear challenge, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the rise of the Islamic radicalism.

Key words: Israel, elections, Knesset, foreign policy, security

Grigoriy Kosach  
Saudi Arabia: State and Policy

A new king Salman Ben Abdel Aziz, who took the power in January of 2015, did not change main trends in the development of Saudi internal and foreign policy. The movement for creation «the State of institutions» was
continued. The confirmation of it was campaign for new elections in municipal councils, new prerogatives of Shura Council and secularization of some religious spheres. The transformation on the top of state power, where the posts of Crown Prince and his depute were occupied by grand-children of Ibn Saud — «the king–founder» so the era of his sons who were in power before is going to be over. Saudi foreign policy was demonstrating hard confrontation with Iran’s activity in the region, reflecting in rejection of officially ruling regime in Syria and in military operation against Hussies movement in Yemen. These circumstances have influenced Russian-Saudi relations as well.

**Key words:** Saudi Arabia, Saudi political system, Iran, Syria, Yemen, Russian-Saudi relations

**Ludmila Simonova**  
**Brasil in Search of a Way out of Recession**

The article analyzes the socio-economic situation in Brazil in 2014—2015. The external and internal causes of economic recession, the factors that negatively affect the stability of the economic situation and the country’s competitiveness in foreign markets are in the main focus.

**Key words:** Brazil, economic recession, devaluation, competitiveness

**Naylia Yakovleva**  
**Petr Yakovlev**  
**Argentina: Economy and Geopolitics in an Election Year**

In 2015, thanks to the presidential elections in Argentina there was a change of Government that marked the beginning of a new political time. To this milestone, the Argentine economy came in a difficult position, because the accumulated internal problems and imbalances were matched with an unfavorable external environment. As a result there was the deterioration of all major macroeconomic indicators. Now the country faces the challenge of economic policy adjustments and long-overdue structural reforms.

**Key words:** Argentina, presidential elections, a new political cycle, the crisis of growth model, geopolitics, structural reforms