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ENERGY ASPECT IN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

Introduction. Changes in the global energy market and even the possibility of an energy crisis are affecting the EU economy, which has the largest production capacity with the smallest local production of traditional energy carriers in the world. The evolution of European energy policy deserves careful analysis, both scientifically and in the world of Russia's and Ukrainian foreign economic interests.

Review of recent publications. Among the works of European authors who highlight this issue, it is advisable to mention the reports and developments of European think tanks and institutions such as the Chatham House (The EU's Tough Gas Game with Russia), the European Council on Foreign Relations (Europe's alternatives to Russian gas) and Committee of the House of Lords of the British Parliament (EU and Russia interdependencies). Different aspects of the EU's "Eastern" policy and relations between the EU and Russia have been considered in the works of Russian authors: T. Bordachev, A. Gromyko, A. Makarichov, D. Trenin and many others.

Objectives of the paper. The paper is aimed at evaluation of Russia – the EU relations in the energy field in particular, the provision of traditional energy sources and at outlining further prospects.

Results of the research. The problem of energy security is of the particular relevance as the most reliable and guaranteed energy supplies, produced in environmentally friendly ways, create the preconditions for the harmonious

development of the modern economy. The availability of own energy resources determines the energy policy of the state and at the same time the concept of energy security, but energy security, as a complex concept, can not be limited only to the issues of reliable operation of the fuel and energy complex, it is necessary to take into consideration the interaction of energy with other systems.

The European Union plays a leading role in creating a regional energy union which takes into account security, competitiveness and environmental concerns to ensure the sustainable development of energy security [6: 41]. Analysis of the Russian Federation's study of energy security in the context of sustainable development shows that its policy strategy is primarily aimed at harnessing natural energy resources, and the energy sector's potential for sustainable economic growth, improving the quality of life among the population, and strengthening of its foreign policy positions [5].

Energy cooperation between Russia and the European Union began in 1994, when Russia signed a treaty on the Energy Charter of Europe, which came into force in 1997 [3]. The Energy Charter Treaty is a multilateral investment-trade and transit document that establishes uniform rules, regulations and safeguards that are designed to protect the interests of companies and organizations of the participating countries, including the European Union. The Protocol to the Energy Charter on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects was signed at the same time as the ECT. The Energy Charter is not only a legal framework, but also a multilateral political forum where Eurasian governments are involved in the dialogue on issues related to energy sector cooperation. The energy strategies of Russia and the EU form the basis for long-term cooperation. Areas of cooperation (such as improving energy efficiency, implementing new infrastructure projects, implementing climate change measures, securing long-term investments, opening up energy markets) are of mutual interest and have great potential. In contrast to Russia, the legal framework for regulating energy issues (such as the Lisbon Treaty, the Third Energy Package on 21 liberalizing energy markets, etc.) continues to develop in the EU. In the long term, this can have a serious impact on the Russia–EU energy dialogue, so it is in Russia's interests to intensify the development and conclusion of a new energy cooperation agreement.

The key mechanism for cooperation between the parties is the Russia–EU Summits. Summits play a key role in the institutional system of Russia-European Union interaction, as well as defining strategic directions for the development of relations. The EU– Russia Summit in Khanty-Mansiysk, June 26-27, 2008, has contributed to a certain improvement of the atmosphere in bilateral relations and the resumption of negotiations on the Strategic Partnership Agreement [4]. However, due to the Georgian-Russian armed conflict in August 2008, the dialogue between the parties was frozen again. At the 25th EU–Russia Summit, May 31 – June 1, 2010, the parties signed a Joint Statement on the Partnership for Modernization, combining high technology, innovation, energy efficiency and green energy [2]. Relations between the EU and Russia gradually intensified during the internal political crisis in

Ukraine in the fall of 2013 – winter of 2014. In March 2014, the EU abandoned further summits, responding to Russia's direct military intervention in Ukraine.

A new issue in the EU's approach of integrated energy security improvement is the requirement to control at least a third of the oil in storage in the EU Member States. Thus, in peacetime, the EU is planning centralized measures that are more peculiar to "military" economy. It should be noted, that Russia is also taking steps to develop new gas storage facilities, as well as to restore control over those which are located in the former Warsaw Pact, the Baltic States and Ukraine. Today, Russia provides 26% of consumption and 32% of EU natural gas imports [4]. In the future, Russia's share of gas imports may be declined slightly. In this case, over the next ten years, the price of gas from existing fields will fully ensure export efficiency. Oil and gas crises between Russia and its border neighbors have led EU countries to coordination foreign policy to ensure security and diversify energy supplies. With this aim, EU Member States have agreed to start co-operation in the process of foreign policy-making, focusing on expanding political co-operation and increasing investment in the energy infrastructures of transit and producer countries. Accordingly, the European states have identified the Central Asian, Caspian and African regions as coordinators for such activities.

The Yamal-Europe Transnational Gas Pipeline runs across four countries: Russia, Belarus, Poland and Germany. This export corridor has increased the flexibility and security of natural gas deliveries to Western Europe. The European Union has attributed the Yamal-Europe project to the priority investment projects implemented under the Trans-European Network (TEN). The idea of constructing another Nord Stream project appeared after conflicts with Belarus and Ukraine. The main purpose of the Nord Stream construction was to reduce dependence on transit countries. After the gas conflict with Ukraine in 2009, when some Eastern European countries were left without gas, the project coordination began to move faster, and a grand opening of the Nord Stream took place on September 6, 2011. The implementation of these projects enhances energy security and provides additional supply flexibility. However, another problem remains today: whether Europe will buy Russian gas, as the last few years a steady downward trend in gas supplies to Europe was observed (162 billion cubic meters in 2006, 117 billion cubic meters in 2011).

Successful areas of cooperation between Russia and the EU in the field of energy include increasing energy efficiency and implementing joint infrastructure projects. Russia has huge energy-saving potential. According to World Bank research, Russia's primary energy consumption could be reduced by 45%, equivalent to savings of \$ 120-150 billion per year [1]. Russia's energy-saving potential includes both – serious challenges and great opportunities for cooperation with the EU.

Conclusion. Due to objective geographical and historical reasons, Russia and the EU will remain interdependent partners for the next two or three decades. Despite the differences in goals and objectives of energy policy, driven by different energy potentials, the energy strategies of Russia and the EU form the basis for long-term energy cooperation. The implementation of common infrastructure projects

contributes to the diversification and enhancement of energy security of the EU and Russia. In the accelerated emergence of a postbipolar international system, the political circles of the leading European countries favor a multi-vector policy that differentiates European interests in various fields, such as relations with the United States, joint security guarantees within NATO and the creation of a transatlantic free trade and investment zone, and relations with Russia, which is considered to be a desirable potential participant in the “common economic space” of the wider Europe. The ultimate goal of this project is to create an integrated market between the EU and Russia and to achieve greater interoperability of their economies.

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THE PHENOMENON OF «NEW» CHINESE MIGRATION

Introduction. Migration as one of the manifestations of the globalization process has become a significant phenomenon in the XX-XXI centuries. It influences the political, socio-economic situation, demographic development of different countries of the world, intergovernmental cooperation and integration processes in the international community. At the same time, the growth of migration is exacerbating the problems of security and crime in the form of illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, xenophobia and terrorism. All these factors attract the attention of international organizations, national governments, academia and the public to the process of migration, especially to the phenomenon of «new» Chinese migration.

Review of recent publications. The issue of the phenomenon of «new» Chinese migration has been covered in the publications of such scientists as Liu Yanbin [2], P. Nyiri, I. Saveliev [3], M. Zhou [6] and others. However, more attention needs to be given to the above-mentioned subject.

The objective of the paper is a theoretical analysis of the essence of the phenomenon of “new” Chinese migration, as well as the establishment of its main directions.

Results of the research. New large-scale migration from China to abroad is part of the significant changes that have taken place in the social, economic and political life of the Chinese society since the beginning of the era of openness reforms.

One of the basic objective preconditions for the intensification of the processes of mass migration from China, recognized by the majority of researchers, was the demographic situation in the country.

China has traditionally suffered from overcrowding. A high fertility rate, economic growth, improvement of living and sanitary conditions, and the absence of any birth control – contributed to the doubling of the population in the period 1949-1980. The course of Mao Zedong under the slogan “large population – great strength” has led to the fact that in the late 1950s population growth reached 40%. Despite the introduction of the “one child” policy, in 1979 the population growth process continued in the 1990s and early 2000s. Although it must be admitted that the