

Economic approaches to the study of relations between Russia and the European Union from the perspective of Russian researchers

Evolution of the relations of the Russian Federation with the countries of the European Union used to follow very different scenarios, moving from the predictable and expected to sharp periods of change of relations and the radical restructuring of the systems of mutual acceptance and antipathy. At the same time, it should be noticed that it is often problematic to draw a clear line and divide the evaluation of economic approaches to the prospects and the legacy of development of relations from political expectations and perceptions. On the other hand, the legacy of Soviet science in the field of political science and philosophy pushes Russian researchers from building deep theoretical concepts to cross-scientific empirical research. The most general methods of complex economic analysis prevail in the theoretical plane.

So, the overwhelming majority of economists have been following the political trend since the early 1990s, considering the European Union as the integration engine of the world economy, a model for imitation. Perceived before an externally effective economic and political monster makes the researchers of the 1990s wonder about the possibility of borrowing certain provisions of the logic of integration development for adaptation in Russian realities. At the same time, even the economic methods of analysis, such as economic and mathematical modeling, are given priority, the priority is given actually to political and general scientific analytical methods, to functional investment logic. Gradually there are three vectors of publication activity. The first of these can be conditionally designated as "enlightening": in the 1990s there was a boom in review publications related to the description and cautious assessment of the economic gains of the European Union, on the one hand, and the place in economic relations with the integration association for Russia, on the other. The

second is rather related to the consideration of the possibility of closer economic integration of the EU and Russia, including through the harmonization of individual legal and economic norms and standards. The third rather tends to closer study of the experience of economic integration in the EU to intensify the integration process in the post-Soviet space. Among the authors working in this connection at the intersection of political and economic sciences, we can mention the works of Gromyko A., Solomatina V., Avdonina V., Zubchenko L., Butorina O., Trofimova O., Potemkina O., Arbatova N., Strezhneva M., Bordachev and others.

Of course, other political factors of maintaining interest in the study of economic processes in Russia and the EU countries were the stages of successful monetary development in the European Union (the introduction of the euro) on the one hand, and the first cooling in relations between Russia and the Western world, connected with the expansion of NATO to the East. The research discourse in this regard begins to shift toward the comprehension of these processes, the extensive polemic of Russian and foreign researchers that unite or share the notions of economic integration and economic cooperation and issues of security, nominal strength etc expands. Here you can talk about a wide range of researchers of economic and political prospects for the development of relations. More details are found in the works of Parkhalina T., Bedrintseva A., Mirzadzhanova S., Kuznetsova V., Glazyeva D., Komarova V., Ivanov I., Butenko A., Tsibulina A., M. Klinova, E. Sidorova, and others.

The perception of the economic and partly political model of the development of the EU as a model and as a model of partnership by the late 1990s is increasingly being criticized. When analyzing the foreign policy course of the EU countries towards Russia, a sense of "patronage" is heard, the perception of the EU as an "older brother" for Russia and the Russian economy. Criticism of such a skew in the balance of attitude and asymmetric perception is reflected in the works in many works by Borko Yu., Bordacheva T, Voynikova V., Kashkina S., Kellermann A., Romanova T., Zaslavskaya N., Shmeleva N. and others. In the works of N.Kaveshnikov, A. Kapustin, we find elements of institutional criticism of this asymmetry. The reference to unequal relations between the EU and Russia is also present in sectoral studies - aspects of cross-border relations, visa relations, energy dialogue (works of Konoplyanik A., Kaveshnikov Yu., Milov V., Sorokina V., Feigin V., etc.), and also in the political and legal discourse affecting the study of economic development and economic law: in studies of cross-border relations and the correlation of EU customs law (Naku AA, Zhamkochyan SS), features of corporate law of the EU (Kondratiev AV, Shashikhina TV) , Russian and European banking law (Shelenkova NB, Zakharov AV, Vishnevsky AA, Linnikov AS), correlation of competition law (Korogod SO, Zhupanov AV). At the same time, even before the middle of 2000, political and economic development is divided: if there are discrepancies and mutual disputes in the political dialogue, the economic partnership is considered above the political one.

The economic crisis of 2008-2009, followed by Ukrainian events, etc., the sharp economic moves of the European and American states make it necessary to abandon the division of the economy and politics. In the arena of economic and political studies, neo-neo-liberalism is replaced by neo-neo-realism, a kind of rationalistic interpretation of the notion of national interests.

A number of researchers begin to perceive economic development through the prism of economic and political theories of complexity, functional (investment) modeling, sectoral adaptive systems (for example, Zinoviev E., Kazantsev A.). One vector of this trend leads to a rethinking of political and economic and legal studies in the relations between Russia and the European Union: the economic development of the EU starts to be perceived as one of the equitable ways of development, and the EU in economic relations is increasingly understood not as a standard of "civilized world", but pragmatic and cynical player, ready, among other things, to change the economic rules of the game for his own benefit. One can also note the shift in the attention of researchers from the European problems towards the Eurasian integration search. (Izotov A., Mishalchenko Yu., Kukushkina Yu, Ostrovskaya E., Bochevera A., Borko J., Busygina I., etc.)

Another vector of research is connected with the expansion of attention to the studies of transnationalization and the actority of both political and economic space (T.Romanova, I.Chikharev, I.Prokhorenko, etc.). Since the middle of the first decade of the 21st century, there has been a process of rethinking the out-of-fashion trends in the West on the basis of the principles of a corporatist and pluralistic network organization of the society and multi-level representation in the genesis of political and foreign policy development. There is room for political and economic reevaluation of certain categories of society and assessing the potential for their influence on the political process and economic development: Subbotin A. - "a new perception of European nations", Kuritsky A., Tolstykh P. - lobocracy and the role of state corporations in shaping the foreign policy process , Levi D., Denisova A., Denisova E.V. - Netocratic development. However, these directions at the moment are difficult to systematize and separate evaluation.

Prospects for the development of political economy approaches to the study of relations between Russia and the countries of the European Union appear to be grouped into three main areas: actual political economics studies based on the analysis of macroeconomic indicators, including economic modeling proper (Samarin A, Mironenko D, Nikulina O., Maranova N., Balandin M etc.) both with the use of a well-founded quantitative prognostically-oriented analysis, and without it. Then, traditionally, economic studies related to the evaluation of quantitative results, the evaluation of investment opportunities and risk management in the European-Russian economic relations of different levels. And, at last, substituting for the theoretical comprehension statistical and econometric measurements of the behavior of actors and networks of actors in individual cases.