

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Contemporary Bilateral Relations between the Russian Federation and the Federal Republic of Germany.

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Relevance of the research issue: The Federal Republic of Germany is the leader of the European Union. After the merger, it became a "political heavyweight" not only for European, but also on the world stage. The government largely determines the political development of the reformed Union.

Currently, Germany is one of the main partners of Russia in economic terms. Germany has always contributed to the development of relations between the EU and Russia. But the rapid growth of mutual distrust, the crisis in Ukraine, sanctions, the Russian response and allegations of violation of the Minsk agreements has changed the vector of Russian–German relations. Sanctions from the West have had a strong negative impact on the development of economic and political relations between Russia and the EU and Germany in particular.

However, the establishment of Germany realizes that they need to bring relations with Russia from the current crisis. This is dictated not only by the need to further develop its economy and strengthen its position on the European continent. Russia is also interested in stabilizing relations with Germany, because even with their wide possibilities of the modern Russian economy can effectively develop only in functional interaction with the global market of goods and services, in which Germany occupies not the last place. Today, however, under the blow delivered achieved over decades of economic, scientific–technical and other mutual contacts.

At the present stage, the situation around Ukraine continues to cause serious friction in Russian–German relations. Western media, especially German, have sharply criticized Russia's actions in Crimea. Being the locomotive of Europe, Germany contributes to the solution of the Syrian crisis. The differences between Russia and Germany in Syria also affected the cooling of relations between the two countries. Absolutely opposite positions against about Assad's regime do not allow Moscow and Berlin to find ground for further joint action.

Thus, if Russia and Germany find the direction in which they move together, they will have more chances of creating a strong and United Europe and stable relations of Russia with European countries.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the dynamics of the development of contemporary bilateral relations between Russia and Germany, and determine their prospects of development.

Research objectives:

- to reveal the role of the main actors of contemporary international relations;
- identify the location of States as the main actors of contemporary international relations and the mechanisms of their interaction;
- to determine the status and challenges of bilateral relations between Russia and Germany;
- to reveal prospects of development of relations between Russia and Germany.

Scientific novelty: Due to the current set of problems in Russian–German relations and their sharp improvement in the short term seems highly unlikely. However, active interaction of Russian and German at different levels in the long term can lead to the establishment of relations between the two countries. The basis of the interest in the restoration of full cooperation on a series of factors: the use of Germany's Russian energy, Russia's interest German to innovative enterprises and investment as well as joint solution of the most topical international problems. Despite the fact that because of the sanctions, and there was a deterioration of bilateral trade between Russia and Germany, in General, their economic relations continue to develop.

Structure: the two chapters, containing two paragraphs each, the conclusion and a 93-reference bibliography (36 of which are in foreign languages) and the 10 Appendixes. The total volume is 63 pages.

Summary: Germany has a position as one of the leading powers in the matter of world politics. On the one hand, it's looking for a new strategy for the Russian Federation; on the other hand, Germany is manipulating its membership in NATO, to gain more political and military weight on the global stage. Now the relations between states rather contradictory. The Ukrainian crisis has fundamentally changed the German–Russian relations and European security architecture.

Speaking about the issues of the Syrian conflict, Russia and Germany have absolutely different positions. While Germany demands Assad's departure, Russia recognizes it as the sole legitimate representative of Syria. At the moment it is possible to speak about relative stabilization of the Syrian situation from the point of the ceasefire, negotiated by Russia together with the United States as co-chairs of the joint Syrian support group. A political settlement of the Syrian conflict takes place in close cooperation with the Syrian, Russian and Western forces. The two sides achieved a certain understanding on this issue.

It should be noted that in Russian–German relations there is NATO factor. In relations with Russia, Germany adheres to the business approach as a major economic partner in Europe. At the same time, Germany is often a United front with the United States, which often complicates bilateral relations between our countries. The most vivid example is the official position taken by the leadership of

Germany in the period of the Georgian–South Ossetian conflict, when Russia was in information conflict.

Analysis of the Russian–German economic relations in the context of trade and economic EU sanctions and retaliatory measures on the part of Russia shows the sanctions have worsened the indicators of mutual trade, but, in general, the economic ties between the two governments continue to develop, and at the moment the main task of the parties should be to prevent further unwinding "the spiral of sanctions".

The unpredictability, inconsistency and extremely rapid development characterize the current international relations. A new international system is in the period of formation and in the scientific community have not reached consensus its configuration. In our days, a large number of theoretical notions in some degree helps to determine the future configuration of forces in the international sphere. With a long history, the Russian–German relations were very different depending on the nature of national interests and market changes in a particular historical period. At the current stage, Russia and Germany trying to occupy a key position in the international arena. In this context, the development of these relations is one of the most important ways of development of modern international relations, and the implementation of the strategic courses in diplomatic relations with each other is of particular interest for further analysis and forecasting of international development. The dialogue between Russia and Germany is necessary for both states, and the well-being of not only Russia and Germany but in all European countries will depend on its success and vitality.