

Секция «Глобалистика и геополитика»

Russia and turkey: features of bilateral trade and economic relations

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Against the backdrop of protracted socio-political change in the Middle East (the "Arab Spring") and seemingly apparent exclusion of Russia from these processes, Turkey has more and more appealing to the principles of "neo-Ottomanism". While remaining an EU candidate and continuing to maintain an intention of becoming a full member of Europe, Turkey aggressively is promoting the idea of foreign policy doctrine formulated over the past few years by the governing Turkish elites in order to revive and strengthen the influence of Ankara in the Arab region. However Syria has become the very important point where Turkey and Russia have met again outside of a common important area – the Black Sea region. But these two players on the world geopolitical map steadily develop diplomatic relations and actively cooperate in trade and economic sphere.

Held in December 2011 in the Chamber of Commerce of the Russian Federation meeting of the Russian-Turkish and Turkish-Russian Business Council and the Russian-Turkish business forum marked the two-sided results. This period of Russian-Turkish relations is probably the best for all 500 years of shared history between these two countries. The turnover of Turkey and Russia reached 30 billion in 2011 (compared to the turnover of Turkey and the United States in 2011 – 11 billion dollars, with Spain – 2.5 billion dollars), the country was visited by three million Russian tourists, billion.

Turkey has actively welcomed Russia's accession to the WTO which should facilitate bilateral trade: tariffs will be reduced, restrictions will be eliminated, entrepreneurs will be guided by international rules, trade relations with Russia as a whole will move to a new level. The association of businessmen of Laleli (LASIAD) greeted Russia's WTO entry with joy. Lalelis' export to Russia is 80%. Today this district consists of a large number of producers – about 30 000 firms which are wholesale trade with CIS countries, Russian Federation, the republics of Central Asia, the former countries of Eastern Europe, Middle East, Arab and African countries.

Russia and Turkey are leaders in terms of retail space under construction – it is more than 40% of European constructions areas. In 2011-12 it is scheduled to put into operation more than 3 million square meters of GLA. In Turkey until the end of 2012 it will be send-up of almost 1.8 million square feet of new space.

Turkish investments in Russia in 2011 are amounted to 8 billion, and only 4 billion are intended to Krasnodar. Also in 2011 Turkey has confirmed its investments focus on the Universiade 2013 (Kazan) and the 2014 Olympics (Sochi). The priority areas for Turkey are energy, tourism and industry.

For a complete description of bilateral trade and economic relations should be the most significant cause of joint projects. For example in Russia in 2011:

· created a strategic alliance of British brewing company "SABMiller" and Turkish "Anadolu Efes", which is 1.9 billion;

- “DagIstanbul” - production of parts for construction equipment and roofing materials, and manufacturing and packaging of dried fruits and nuts. Turkey - a world leader in the production of hazelnuts. Here they cultivated 70% of the total world production. The same company has signed an agreement on the construction of sewage treatment plants in Dagestan;

- “Yandex” has entered the market in Turkey: expected at least 3.5 million users;

- “Aran Holding” - the transformation of “Sheremetyevo” into a full shopping center with four thousand duty free shops full of Turkish goods. The project’s cost is 700 million euros;

- In 2009 there was a “Deal of the Year”: JSC “MMK” and Atakas Group signed an agreement on the construction of the metallurgical complex with the participation of banks Turkiye Garanti and Turkiye is Bankasi, and this two-sided cost is more than 384 million euros.

From 2006 the toll motorway “The Western High Speed ​​Diameter” in St. Petersburg is under Turks construction: 3.1*billion*.

Veterans of the Turkish business in Russia for a long time the following brands are considered:

- ENKA (construction and management of retail space: 10 TC “Capitol” and 17 supermarkets “Sitistor”). It is important to bear in mind that in 2008 the holding was accused of financing the war in Chechnya (1996), but the case was hushed up and did not receive publicity.

- Also known leader in the manufacture of glass - SISECAM, which has seven factories in Russia. Total index investment reached 190 million dollars.

- VESTEL is the first foreign manufacturer of TV panels in Russia.

- Colin’s – the best-selling denim brand in Russia, 286 shop-points of sale.

- TEBA – home appliance maker, plans to soon open a factory in Kazan.

- NETAS – telecommunications systems manufacturer.

The important fact is also that in Turkey “Moscow Metrostroy” and NGO “Mostovik” build the third bridge over the Bosphorus and the Northern Highway to the Sea of ​​Marmara. Project cost is estimated at six billion dollars.

There is an agreement between Russia and Turkey to build first Turkish nuclear power plant. The “Rosatom” with “Atomstroyexport” together are supposed to construct four power units with a capacity of 1.2 gigawatts of pressurized water power reactor. The cost of the project exceeds 20*billion*. *Starting the reactor is planned for 2019. This power plant will provide 10% of the*

We will not separately analyze the tourism sphere of both countries. In general beach vacation of Russians (in 2011) has undergone some serious changes. Total number of tourists on the Russian Black Sea coast each year is reduced by 15%, and their total number in one year was 13 million in the same period when Turkey was visited by 3.18 million of Russians.

The convergence and the visa-free regime (from April 17, 2011) between these two states have attracted more Turkish construction firms to the Russian market. Despite the emerging trend today the Turkish construction sector in Russia is not much successful as 20 years ago.

Many sources agree that the entire Russian and Turkish companies carry out projects of common worth more than 30*billion*.

Behind the visible convergence of bilateral trade and economic relations there can be traced the political interests of the Turkish Republic. This reflects on the special nature of Turkish diplomatic vector via joint efforts of the state, and business encouraging in Russia.

Today Turkey is interested in the development of the Russian lines rather than American. Regarding this fact Turkey has postponed the construction of the U.S. radar in 2011, however that Turkey is the world's only plant for F-16 production which could be placed outside the U.S.A. Turkey is able to sacrifice part of its interests while maintaining relative stability in the most important region – the Black Sea region. This will help Turkey to be confident in the safety of the North while its re-expansion in the Middle East conducting. Perhaps Turkey is required Russia involved in Syria case as well as joint ventures with its commercial and ​​business projects.