

## **Новые контуры взаимодействия суверенной социально-экономической системы России с международным сообществом**

*Ли Хань,*

*Соловьёва Юлиана Владимировна,*

*Российский университет дружбы народов им. Патриса Лумумбы (РУДН)*

*117198, г. Москва, ул. Миклухо-Маклая, д.6*

*Статья посвящена анализу новых контуров взаимодействия суверенной социально-экономической системы России с международным сообществом. В условиях трансформации глобального порядка Россия сталкивается с необходимостью адаптации своей экономики и внешнеэкономической политики к изменяющимся реалиям. Авторы подчеркивают важность суверенного подхода, ориентированного на сохранение национальных интересов и устойчивое развитие. В статье рассматриваются ключевые вызовы, такие как воздействие санкционных ограничений, изменение роли стран глобального Юга и кризис существующего миропорядка. Особое внимание уделено анализу новых возможностей, которые открываются для России в рамках сотрудничества с государствами Евразийского экономического союза, БРИКС и другими партнерами. Подчеркивается значение диверсификации внешнеэкономических связей, укрепления стратегических партнерств и разработки инновационных подходов к реорганизации экономических отношений. Методология исследования основана на изучении и систематизации теоретических источников, а также на анализе актуальных данных, что позволяет выявить наиболее перспективные направления взаимодействия. Авторы делают вывод о том, что формирование новых контуров международного сотрудничества требует комплексного подхода, включая координацию стратегического управления, совершенствование регуляторных механизмов и активное использование потенциала интеграции в рамках международных объединений.*

***Ключевые слова:** суверенная социально-экономическая система, Россия, международное сообщество, санкции, глобальный Юг, ЕАЭС, БРИКС, многополярный миропорядок.*

***JEL коды:** F000, O190.*

## **New contours of interaction between Russia's sovereign socio-economic system and the international community**

*Li Han,*

*Solovieva Yuliana Vladimirovna,*

*Peoples' Friendship University of Russia named after Patrice Lumumba (RUDN)*

*117198, Moscow, Russia, Miklukho-Maklaya st., 6*

*The article focuses on analyzing new dimensions of interaction between Russia's sovereign socio-economic system and the international community. In the context of the transformation of the global order, Russia faces the necessity of adapting its economy and foreign economic policy to evolving realities. The authors emphasize the importance of a sovereign approach aimed at safeguarding national interests and ensuring sustainable development. The article examines key challenges such as the impact of sanctions, the changing role of the Global South, and the crisis of the existing world order. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of new opportunities that emerge for Russia in cooperation with member states of the Eurasian Economic Union, BRICS, and other international partners. The significance of diversifying foreign economic relations, strengthening strategic partnerships, and developing innovative approaches to reorganizing economic relations is highlighted. The research methodology is based on the study and systematization of theoretical sources, along with the analysis of relevant data, which allows for the identification of the most promising directions for interaction. The authors conclude that shaping new dimensions of international cooperation requires a comprehensive approach, including the coordination of strategic management, improvement of regulatory mechanisms, and active utilization of the integration potential within international frameworks.*

**Keywords:** *sovereign socio-economic system, Russia, international community, sanctions, Global South, EAEU, BRICS, multipolar world order.*

## **Introduction**

Amid rapid changes in the global order and contemporary economic challenges, Russia faces the necessity of adapting its socio-economic system to new realities. A sovereign approach to economic and political activity becomes a critical factor in safeguarding national interests and ensuring sustainable development.

In political and academic discourse, the identification and analysis of the characteristics of the transformation of Russia's international interactions hold a central position in discussions of current trends and evaluations of decisions concerning the development of the socio-economic system and the strengthening of international cooperation [4; 14]. Special attention is devoted to debates on the initial indicators of ongoing transformations in global interactions [2; 5].

So, Bakhtizin A.R. argues that under contemporary conditions, there is a significant shift in the global positioning of states, including Russia, within the international economic and political system. This shift is largely driven by processes of inter-state rivalry, which can manifest as military conflicts or economic sanctions. Under such

circumstances, it becomes critically important to develop predictive tools that scientifically substantiate potential future transformations to prepare for them and, where possible, guide them in a controlled manner [2, p. 49].

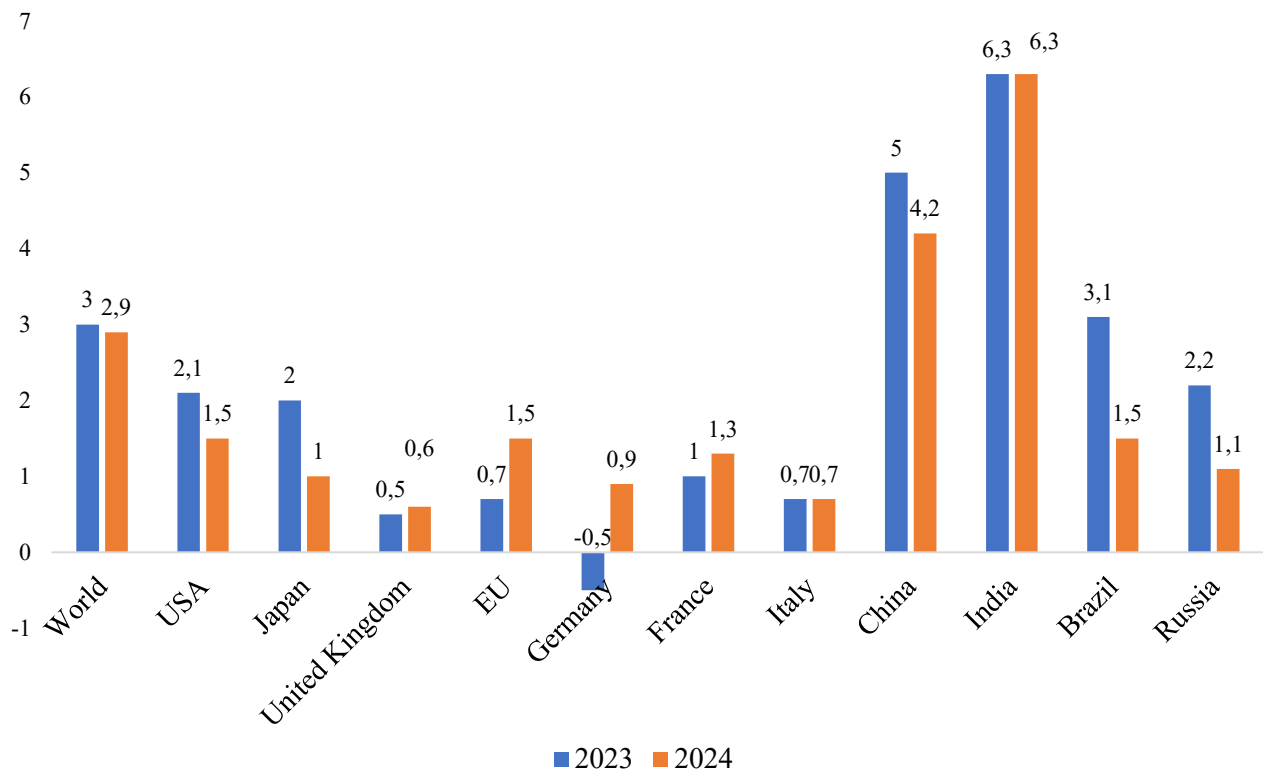
It is essential to focus on the substance and orientation of transformations associated with the reorientation of Russia's interaction with the international community, including evaluating the necessity and parameters of reorganizing economic relations within a sovereign socio-economic framework. In this regard, there is an urgent need for activating and coordinating methodological work among economists, political scientists, and sociologists to develop approaches and metrics that consider the anticipated and current outcomes of the evolving foreign economic strategy.

The purpose of the article is to identify new aspects of the interaction of the sovereign socio-economic system of Russia with the international community.

The research methodology is based on the analysis and systematization of theoretical sources, as well as on statistical data, which makes it possible to identify the most promising areas of interaction. The sources of the research are scientific articles by domestic and foreign authors, statistical data and reports of Russian and international organizations on the subject of the research.

### **Economic transformation factors**

In 2024, global economic development will face significant negative impacts from geopolitical factors such as the Ukrainian crisis and the conflict in the Middle East. The emergence of additional tension points in regions like Latin America and the Indo-Pacific cannot be ruled out. Nevertheless, according to our estimates, economic growth will remain at a fairly high level of 3.3% (in 2023, our forecast also predicts a 3.3% growth in the global economy; fig. 1) [7].



*Fig. 1. GDP growth rates, %.*

*Source:* compiled by the authors according to [7].

The Russian economy is currently undergoing a complex phase of transformation, driven by several key factors.

Firstly, the unprecedented number of sanctions imposed by Western countries has significantly impacted the nation's economic system. Among the most notable consequences are the freezing of assets, the destabilization of international settlement mechanisms, and the disruption of existing transport and logistics supply chains. These changes have necessitated a shift in Russia's foreign economic policy towards countries maintaining friendly or neutral positions.

Secondly, there is an increasing role of the Global South within the world economic system. These countries are emerging as leaders in international trade, industrial production, and innovation. Their efforts to overcome colonial legacies and counter neo-colonial policies reinforce their status as key participants in global economic growth.

Thirdly, the crisis in the current world order is prompting the formation of a multipolar system of international relations. The diminishing influence of traditional economic leaders – such as the United States and the European Union – is accompanied by the growing economic and political weight of major nations in the Global South. These developments are reshaping the established order, fostering the emergence of a new architecture for the global system.

Thus, the Russian economy is adapting to new realities, requiring proactive measures to diversify foreign economic activities and strengthen its position within the evolving global order [1].

Russia is committed to strengthening its sovereign socio-economic system without erecting barriers to international economic relations. The Russian authorities do not intend to isolate themselves from the global market or disregard its key trends. A priority objective is to expand Russia's participation in global trade, develop its own value chains, and actively engage within international economic unions and agreements.

Russia will endeavor to reinforce its position in the global economic system. A sovereign approach to international cooperation will enable the country not only to effectively protect its national interests but also to play a significant role in the emerging multipolar world order [8].

The principles guiding the Russian Federation's engagement with Asia, Africa, and Latin America are reflected in the Foreign Policy Concept, which serves as one of the key documents for strategic planning. These regions of the Global South exhibit significant differences, including their socio-economic and political structures, levels of development in international trade and economic relations, resource diversity, and their contributions to the global economy. Such disparities necessitate a comprehensive and detailed approach from Russia to formulate long-term strategies for interaction with each of these regions, taking into account their unique characteristics and potential [3].

## **Contours of Russia's interaction with the international community**

Economic relations are not limited to creating favorable conditions for trade and investment development. Russia actively contributes to the establishment of strong strategic partnerships, including through the implementation of joint investment projects. One of the key components of this process is the creation of industrial presence points, the joint promotion of advanced technologies, and the strengthening of humanitarian ties [4, p. 104].

In this context, there is an increasing desire among developing countries to build relationships with Russia based on equality, respect for sovereignty, and territorial integrity. This is evidenced by the creation of country coalitions such as the SCO and BRICS, whose international influence continues to grow. Moreover, there is a growing recognition globally that a sovereign and strong Russia aligns with the interests of the international community, and relationships with it must adapt to the new requirements of the global order.

The SCO is an active link in the increasingly complex structure of international relations, where the center of global development is shifting towards the Pacific region. In the global competition on the international stage, the SCO serves as a platform for advocating and protecting Russia's value orientations, preventing the imposition of external perspectives. Moreover, the SCO plays a significant role in shaping the key principles of organizing the future world system, which represents a major trend in the current stage of global development. at the same time “Economic and technological development of the SCO member countries means forming a regional model of development, which includes intraregional distribution of labour in accordance with geographic location, natural resources, level of economic and innovation-technological development” [9].

In parallel with the emergence of the EAEU, Russia actively strengthens its ties with BRICS member states (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa). Participation in BRICS offers additional opportunities for economic, political, and social collaboration.

It facilitates the expansion of trade and investment ties, as well as the exchange of expertise and technology, aiming to maintain competitiveness and create conditions for economic growth. Thus, "... the degree of participation of each country in the process of obtaining and implementing the results of intellectual activity largely determines both the prospects for the country's scientific and technological development and its competitiveness. ... BRICS group includes the fastest developing large countries with both a powerful and developing economy and a significant amount of resources important for the global economy" [10]. Despite sanctions, Russia strives for sustainable development and actively engages in regional economic and political initiatives such as the EAEU and BRICS. These efforts are directed toward reinforcing international cooperation and enhancing diversity in economic relations [4, p. 105].

In its pursuit of establishing a new type of global order, Russia is not alone; its efforts are supported to varying degrees by several nations, including China, India, Iran, Turkey, and others.

China is currently regarded as one of the world's superpowers, exerting influence in virtually all regions of the globe. Recent years have seen the strengthening of relations between China and Russia. The primary driver of this rapprochement is the intensification of tensions between China and the United States. Amid increasing pressure from the U.S., China seeks to strengthen its ties with Russia.

However, it is important to recognize that China is a pragmatically oriented country, primarily guided by its own national interests. Therefore, while developing and strengthening relations with China, Russia should avoid monopolizing this partnership and aim to foster relationships with other Asian nations.

India is one of Russia's key partners in Asia. Despite historically established and multifaceted ties, relations between Russia and India cannot be described as fully trusting. India conducts an independent foreign policy focused on its national interests and does not align with the conventional political standards of the "collective West". An additional complexity in Russia's relations with India is the Indo-Pakistani conflict. By maintaining



Sweden	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Great Britain	14	5	2	2	5	5	4	4	4	4	5
USA	11	10	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	3	3
Canada	12	12	12	16	18	17	17	16	15	15	14
Singapore	7	3	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	5	4
Republic of Korea	20	21	16	14	11	11	10	5	6	10	6
China	43	34	29	29	22	14	14	12	11	12	11

Compiled by authors based on GII data [11].

Traditional leaders in this domain – the United States and European states – have demonstrated themselves to be unreliable partners amidst geopolitical instability, for instance, by initiating the disconnection of entire technological infrastructures of counterpart service consumers. Therefore, by integrating their expertise and technologies into a unified space, the countries of the SCO-BRICS-EAEU alliance could establish a sovereign, intercontinental, high-tech region. While this remains predominantly a strategic objective at present, the corridor “Eurasia-Africa-Latin America”, with its unparalleled human and natural resources, ample developmental potential, and political determination, holds significant promise to shape global multilateral leadership [12].

In the context of shaping new dimensions of interaction between Russia’s sovereign socio-economic system and the international community, it is essential to highlight the fundamental principles guiding the transformation of both its external and internal relations. Foremost, a key aspect involves adaptation to prospective conditions for development, ensuring national sovereignty and independence. A sovereign approach to international interaction must be rooted in the social orientation of economic relations [Rubtsova, Chernyavskaya, Makarov 2022], the prioritization of cultural and value-based aspects, and the balance in the structure of ownership of national assets [13].

These processes require enhanced coordination in strategic management, harmonization of fiscal and regulatory mechanisms, and active mobilization of financial and resource capacities.

To successfully implement the model of interaction, the inclusion of key stakeholders, transparency in discussing strategic initiatives, and the establishment of an information policy to strengthen international ties are imperative. Thus, building new contours of interaction demands a deep understanding of the specific characteristics of Russia's socio-economic system and the contemporary challenges of the global order.

### **Conclusion**

The current situation presents opportunities for enhancing Russia's economic security by redirecting export flows towards the East. The high potential of Russia's economy, abundant natural resources, and opportunities for integration into the global economy enable this strategy to be implemented most effectively. Russia concentrates its efforts on strengthening partnerships with the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), BRICS, and other nations of the Eastern region.

The strategy of reorienting towards the East is not only an instrument for expanding export markets but also an effective mechanism to circumvent sanctions. Engagement with friendly countries provides access to new markets, offsetting the lost opportunities in Western markets.

Integration with Eastern partners contributes to economic diversification, reducing dependence on individual segments and enhancing the resilience of the economy against external shocks. Cooperation within frameworks such as the EAEU and BRICS enables the establishment of stable economic ties, diversification of trade and investment flows, as well as the exchange of technologies and resources.

Redirecting exports to the East creates opportunities for fully unlocking Russia's economic potential, establishing a solid foundation for long-term sustainable development. Considering these factors, this course allows the country to preserve its sovereignty, adhere to national interests, and thrive amidst modern geopolitical challenges.

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