



# Russia as a Donor and Its Aid to Other Countries

Anna Vostrikova, Arina Romanova, Ekaterina Keshisheva,  
Georgy Naumenok, Marat Shakhgereeov



# Plan of our Paper:

## **Introduction:**

- Russian Transformation From Recipient to Donor

## **Main part:**

- Case of Venezuela
- Case of Syria
- Case of Ukraine

## **Conclusion**



# Russian Transition From Recipient to Donor

- What were the factors for the Russian Federation to be a recipient in the early 1990s and 2000s?
- When did Russia decide to emerge as a new donor?
- Which countries are the recipients of the Russian aid?

# Case of Venezuela:





# Case of Venezuela:

- Warm relations' prequel (XIX cent., 1945, 2001)
- Russia's influence on Venezuelan political structure (socialists)
- Reasons for it during Chavez's and Maduro's reigns (debt burden relief, socio-political instability)
- Russian-Venezuelan arms trade (Top Customer)
- Russia's share on Venezuelan market = 0,39% (UNCTAD)
- Mutual commodity turnover = \$2 billion

Russian investment and loans to Venezuela are numerous

->

Interest in decision-making strategy affection (Ciccarillo, 2016)



# Case of Syria:

- Why does Russia provide military and humanitarian aid to Syria? (reasons) and what are the purposes?
- Why not other countries in that region?
- To what extent had Russia interfered into domestic affairs of Syria?
- How had Russian aid to Syria affected IR?



## Reasons

- 1) **Political reasons ( show its role on the global stage and to undermine American Influence in ME region. )**
- 2) **to test out the capabilities of its newly-expanded military.**
- 3) **Russian economic interests (to ensure that European reliance on Russian gas would not be undermined)**



# Case of Ukraine:

- Why did Russia provide humanitarian and gas aid to Ukraine?
- What were the main purposes?
- Why Ukraine and not another country?
- Was there any influence on institutional development and policy making?
- The events in Crimea (2014) and its influence on diplomatic relations.
- Was it successful or not?
- Consequences of aid:
- Independence of Ukraine





# Conclusion

- **Political reasons**
- **To test out the capabilities**
- **Russian economic interests**
- **Cases are most illustrative & demonstrative**



# References:

- Allen-Ebrahimian, B. (2017, October). Russia Is the Biggest Recipient of Chinese Foreign Aid. In *Foreign Policy*. Retrieved from <http://foreignpolicy.com/2017/10/11/russia-is-the-biggest-recipient-of-chinese-foreign-aid-north-korea/>
- Brezhneva, A., & Ukhova, D. (2013, July 15). Russia As A Humanitarian Aid Donor. In *Oxfam International*. Retrieved from <https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/dp-russia-humanitarian-donor-150713-en.pdf>
- Corrales, J. (2015). Autocratic legalism in Venezuela. *Journal of Democracy*;
- Ciccarillo, S. G. (2016). The Russia-Latin America Nexus: Realism in the 21st Century. *Review of International Studies*.
- Dreher, A., Fuchs, A., Parks, B., Strange, A. M., & Tierney, M. J. (2017, October 10). Aid, China, and Growth: Evidence from a New Global Development Finance Dataset. In *AIDDATA A Research Lab at William & Mary*. Retrieved from [http://docs.aiddata.org/ad4/pdfs/WPS46\\_Aid\\_China\\_and\\_Growth.pdf](http://docs.aiddata.org/ad4/pdfs/WPS46_Aid_China_and_Growth.pdf)



# References

Rakhmangulov, M. (2010). Establishing International Development Assistance Strategy in Russia. In *National Research University Higher School of Economics*. Retrieved from <https://www.hse.ru/data/2011/03/15/1211461715/9.pdf>

Rahman-Jones, I (2017) . *Why does Russia support Syria and President Assad?*