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In recent years investment relations between Russia and Japan have experienced significant development. According to the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)\(^3\) data during 2005–2014 Japan’s FDI stock in Russia increased 29 times.\(^4\) Despite volume growth, Japanese FDI in Russia also experienced major shifts in terms of structure and technology. The share of FDI inflow into manufacturing industries of higher technological complexity and capital intensity increased significantly. Regional distribution of Japanese FDI is becoming more diversified; apart from regions which have been traditionally attractive for Japanese capital (Moscow, St. Petersburg and the Far East), investment cooperation with regions of the Central, Volga and Ural Federal districts is developing intensively.

However, despite recent progress in investment relations and complementary economic interests of the two countries the level of cooperation is far below its potential. The share of the two countries in the structure of mutual trade and investment relations is rather modest: Russia accounts for 2,26% of Japan’s foreign trade turnover and 0,24% of Japanese FDI outflow (in 2014 according to JETRO), while the Japanese share in Russian foreign trade turnover is almost 4% (in 2014 according to the Federal Customs Service\(^5\)), 1,54% in the inflow of all types of foreign investment, 3,93% in the FDI inflow (in 2013 according to the United Interagency Information and Statistics System, 2015\(^6\)). Japan is ranked 10th in the list of top investors in the Russian economy in terms of investment stock of all types and 16th in terms of FDI stock in 2013.\(^7\)

Therefore using the case of Japanese investment in Russia we can observe that there might exist particular challenges and obstacles that make Japanese companies reluctant to engage in business activities in Russia. Revealing those obstacles and finding ways to neutralize them may give additional impetus to the development of investment cooperation between Japan and Russia.

This paper analyzes the factors attracting Japanese capital to the Russian economy and challenges that Japanese business faces during the process of adaptation to the Russian business environment. The purpose of the research is to reveal and systemize factors restricting investment cooperation development and their roots and to find out possible ways of overcoming these challenges using the strengths of investment ties between the two countries.

\(^2\) Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS) – a project conducted under the auspices of EBRD (European Bank of Reconstruction and Development) and examining the quality of a set of aspects of the business environment. Five rounds of survey have been already conducted (1999, 2002, 2005, 2009 and 2012–14). 

\(^3\) Doing Business is a yearly report of business regulation elements assessment implemented yearly since 2003 in 189 economies by the World Bank Group.

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