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**ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ВУЗОВ –
НА РАЗВИТИЕ ДАЛЬНЕВОСТОЧНОГО РЕГИОНА
РОССИИ И СТРАН АТР**

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Том 4 представляет широкий спектр исследований молодых ученых и студентов вузов Дальнего Востока и других регионов России, ближнего и дальнего зарубежья, подготовленных в рамках работы секций конференции по следующим темам:

- Asia-pacific region as a platform for development of cross-cultural and economic relations in the XXI century (Азиатско-Тихоокеанский регион как площадка для развития межкультурных и экономических связей в ххi веке)
- Русский язык и русская культура в контексте современности
- Информационные технологии: теория и практика
- Электронные технологии и системы связи
- Развитие корпоративных информационных систем
- Организация транспортных процессов
- Актуальные вопросы безопасности и сервиса автомобильного транспорта
- Психология в россии: традиции и перспективы
- Философия и современность
- Физическая культура и спорт как жизненная потребность

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that there are two countries, which should be protected from China by Russia, they are Kazakhstan and Mongolia. Firstly, because the total length of the Russian border with these two countries is about 11 thousand kilometers, and, as it has already been noted above, it is possible that China can use these territories as a bridgehead. Secondly, if there is military clash between China and Russia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia will be so-called buffer zones against China's aggression. If Russian Federation hands over these territories it can suffer a geopolitical defeat from Beijing and automatically lose territory to the east of the Urals[1].

Thus, to sum it up, it can be concluded, that for Russia, in its difficult economic situation, it will be advantageous to develop the program of the trilateral economic corridor. Undoubtedly, Mongolia, Russia and China in the current conditions have taken a clear course to improve the effectiveness of mutual relations in the interests of all three countries. It implies the possibility of raising trilateral cooperation in various fields to unprecedented heights. Russia's participation in this project will contribute to a significant increase in trade turnover between the participating countries, as well as the development of the Siberian and Far Eastern regions of the country. It will result in creation of a new transport infrastructure and improving the existing one by attracting investments not only from the public and private sectors but also from international financial institutions.

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Рубрика: Международные отношения

УДК 327.81

ВЗЛЕТЫ И ПАДЕНИЯ В ПАРТНЕРСТВЕ РОССИИ И АЗИАТСКО-ТИХООКЕАНСКОГО РЕГИОНА

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В докладе представлены перспективы развития отношений стран АТР и России, взлёты и падения на протяжении исторических отношений и способы развития их сотрудничества в будущем

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: АТР, Россия, исторические отношения, поддерживать и развивать, взлёты и падения.

UPS AND DOWNS IN THE PARTNERSHIP OF RUSSIA AND THE ASIAPACIFIC REGION COUNTRIES

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The report presents the prospects for the development of Asia-Pacific countries and Russia relations, the ups and downs during historical relations and how to support and improve them in the future.

Keywords and phrases: *Asia-Pacific, Russia, historical relations, improve, ups and downs.*

The Russian Far East region that consists of Amur Oblast, Khabarovsk Krai, the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Primorsky Krai, the Sakha Republic, Magadan Oblast, Kamchatka Krai and Chukotka Autonomous Okrug is very valuable for the whole Russia and its people as well. And there are reasons for it. Let's have a look at least three of them.

1. Geographical position.
2. Nearby countries, such as China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan and many others.
3. Its resources.

At first sight, the main Asia Pacific region countries – China, S. Korea and Japan are interested in partnership with Russia and the Russian Far east region in particular. APR countries are interested in peaceful, mutually beneficial partnership in many spheres of business and life.

But, like in every business partnership there will always be pros and cons.

PROS:

1. Profit.
2. External field of activity, cultural, educational touristic and industrial contact making
3. Population increase

CONS:

1. Regions-investors dependency
2. Common cooperation policy imperfection
3. Divergence of two sides' interests

Cooperation of Russia and APR countries is not only about money and profit. For example, Russian government vice-president Dmitry Rogozhin and Chinese government vice-premier minister Wan Jian had a meeting devoted to the issues on the perspectives on Arctic exploring. The issues as following are hardly to have been presented before. Arctic, the greatest and unexplored place of Earth, could be tamed.

At the heart of the partnership of Russia and the Asia-Pacific region countries their global and strategic priorities are placed. At this time China, which expands furiously, positioning itself as the Force that getting global meaning. It looks for equal partnership with world community to support global and regional stability. In this case strategic partnership with Russia helps China to provide it expanding in regional and global meaning and to react on West's attempts to prevent China's plans to settle on world's arena.

In its turn Russia, after USSR's collapse is trying to compensate its economic weakness with dynamic appearance in world's and regional markets of energy resources and with keeping its image as a second-place nuclear country. It's positioning itself as a global country, that claims its right to have its own word in building new world's architecture. In this case one of the weakest elements of Russian geopolitics was Asia Pacific region, that became one of the most important members of the World community in which Russia, unfortunately, still takes outsider positions, in my opinion, because of low economy and political attendance. At this time direction of the East policy and foreign economic activity became especially important for Russia. Breakthrough at the Asia-Pacific's direction is connected to Russia firstly with its long-time cooperation with China. Russia's position on strategic partnership with China has become one of many serious foreign successes during last years. There is no replacement for this foreign direction of our country, but adaptation to changes in foreign economic and foreign policy condition can be acceptable.

Of course, we cannot turn a blind eye on the fact that the correlation of economic potentials of our two countries has been changed in favor of China during 15 last years. Excluding production of carbon fuel from comparative analysis, where our country is taking a great preeminence if we don't count our advantages at weaponry, nuclear energy, rocket and aerotechnics, comparison at many other economy's parts won't be on our side.

One of the most serious problems of our partnership – is a certain, even more – great imbalance between political and economic connections of our two countries. For example – China have, as they say, “Cold Politics, Hot Economics” relations with Japan. At our case, we have “Hot Politics, Cold Economics” relations with China. So our main priority is to have “Hot Politics, Hot Economics” with all APR countries. Trading with China is coming to 70 billion dollars mark. But it's three times less than commodity turnover of China with the Republic of Korea. Also, our positive positions became negative in the second half of 2007. Export from China to Russia has risen for 80 percent, and export from Russia to China – only for 12. By the results of that year import from China for the first time has exceeded our export to China. Besides, there is a very dangerous prob-

lem of criminalization of our economic connections, especially in the Far East. Part of Chinese export to Russia, de facto, appeared to be a contraband. Chinese people are very law abiding on their nature, but with one condition – if officials are not corrupted.

Since 2014, and in 2015, Russia has become one of the five largest recipients of Chinese outbound direct investment in relation to the Chinese government's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) connecting Asia with Europe. Meanwhile, China was Russia's largest bilateral trade partner, in 2015. Trade flows continued to expand in terms of volume.

In this context, it was surprising that Russia's exports of mechanical and technical products to China rose by about 45% over the course of 2015 possibly signifying an important trend in the diversification and competitiveness of Russia's non-energy sector in terms of bilateral trade prospects with China.

Importantly, the economic relationship between China and Russia has been driven by a variety of bilateral intergovernmental commissions, including 26 subcommissions. According to Vladimir Putin, in spite of often slow progress in making agreements, both sides invariably maintain a common goal of cooperation to eventually find a solution on a wide range of complex issues.

Since the 2014 Strategic Partnership, amid a strengthening of personal ties in the Putin-Xi relationship, there has been an extensive broadening of bilateral relations beyond merely focusing on economic interests. This has centered on mutual support concerning each country's "core interests," including "strengthening close coordination in foreign policy." They have also jointly advocated for reform of the international financial and economic architecture to accord with the rapidly-changing global real economy.

The relationship between China and Russia has, therefore, evolved into intensified cooperation in political areas in the last couple of years. Chief among those developments was the announcement on May 8, 2015 in Moscow, on the occasion of the annual parade commemorating the end of World War II, of the planned integration of the Chinese-led BRI with Russia's Eurasian Economic Union (EEU).

The BRI comprises the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, with the objective of developing a trade and infrastructure network connecting Asia with Europe and Africa along the ancient Silk Road routes. The EEU groups Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia in an inward-focused trading network.

Beijing's policy of integrating the BRI, its flagship international development program, with Moscow's EEU stood in sharp contrast to the European Union's Eastern Partnership program with former Soviet states. The latter program required these countries to sign up to EU economic and political associations and to relinquish their trade agreements and political affiliations with Russia.

Further evidence of the growing high-level political relations between China and Russia was manifested in the international financial markets under the co-arrangement of up to 6 billion yuan in "Baikalbonds" (a yuan-denominated Russian government bond issued in Russia). The co-arrangers were China's ICBC and state-owned Gazprombank — Russia's third-largest bank, which has been under U.S. sanctions since July 2014. This issuance of offshore yuan foreign sovereign bonds was the largest ever undertaken, exceeding the U.K. government's earlier 3 billion yuan sovereign bond issue.

Both Putin and Xi reiterated the significance of their growing bilateral political relations at the BRICS development summit in Goa, India, in October 2015, where they noted that China and Russia should strengthen coordination and cooperation within global and regional multilateral institutions.

Speaking of perspectives of Russian-Chinese partnership, we can't exclude an a decrease of Russia's strategic priority place in China's list and China's place in Russia's priorities. But the most likely and optimal is perspective of extrapolation of today's level of Russian-Chinese partnership in future, it's progress and intensification, furthermore – transition to real cooperative development of two countries model. And, of course, it requires both side's efforts.

Restrain factors of Chinese-Russian trade-economic cooperation are set out below:

1. Both Russia and Chinese businessmen don't know the legislation of our countries that leads to misunderstanding in business.
2. Difficult investment climate to realize Russian capital projects in China.
3. High tax rates in Russia, which can not stimulate Chinese business in Russia, comparing with low tax rates in China.
4. Imperfection and difficulty of solving administrative issues, bureaucracy or procedures of making joint businesses.
5. Inflexibility of Russian legislation which infringes foreign investors, without any guarantees of it's safety.
6. Insufficient protection of Chinese business in Russia.

We need to put it straight – China has proved that one of the main components of peaceful coexistence is peaceful sustainable development. Contrary to our Russian government that became tempered by the age-old history and by recent issues at the Europe and Middle-East we need to admit the place and role of China in strategic perspective of our historical development.

We can conclude, Russian-Chinese relationships demand new horizons. But, this process won't be fast. Of course, China – is a complex partner. Complications in bilateral relations, of course, arise and will arise because every country tries to protect its own national interests first.

Strategy basis of our countries should be, first of all, finding ways to a better life, interoperability and team work of Russians and Chinese at this heavy task.

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