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

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АЗИАТСКО-ТИХООКЕАНСКИЙ РЕГИОН КАК ПЛОЩАДКА ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНЫХ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ В XXI ВЕКЕ

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Китай как экспортер научных технологий в Россию и взаимоотношения между этими странами в АТЭС

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В последние годы развитие отношений между Россией и Китаем в экономической сфере значительно возросло. Одной из причин послужило то, что Китай постепенно выдвигается вперед за счет стремительного развития научных технологий. Их экспорт в Россию имеет большое значение для обеих стран, так как способствует развитию взаимосвязей между ними. В статье говорится о причинах столь быстрого развития в данной сфере Китая, а также о влиянии экспорта высоких технологий в Россию на примере студентов ВГУЭС.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: АТЭС, высокие технологии, развитие системы науки и техники в Китае, экспорт, стратегические цели, план развития

China's role as an exporter of scientific technologies to Russia and intercommunications between these two countries in APEC

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During the last years, the intercommunications between China and Russia in the economic sphere have developed very fast. One of the reasons is the fact, that China gradually occupied the first positions due to rapid development of its scientific technologies. The export of them to Russia has a big significance for both countries, because it helps to develop the connections between them. In this article the reasons of so fast development in this sphere in China are discussed. Also the influence of scientific- technology export to Russia on the example of the students of the VSUES is analyzed.

Keywords: APEC, high- tech technologies, the development of science and technology system in China, export, strategic goals, the schedule of development

The progressive development of APEC has been a convincing evidence of its importance and authority during the last 25 years. Russia actively takes part in APEC.

The next in tern meeting of the economy leaders of APEC was on the 10 of November in 2014 in Beijing. It was one of the most central event in APR life in that year. China prepared many great ideas, such as the road map of assistance to creation the ASEAN.

Nowadays the intercommunications between China and Russia develop very fast. First, they achieved a big success in the gas sphere. It goes without saying that this big agreement is the biggest break during the last

years. The contract about delivery of the natural gas through the Eastern route was signed. It will be in force during the next 30 years. According to this document, Russia will export 38 billion cubic meters of gas every year. It is one of the biggest long-term agreement in the history of all the worldwide trade. Besides, it is an absolute mutual understanding about creating a road of export through the West side.

Secondly, the events about the annual youth exchanges are very successful. Both Russia and China are the countries with the great amount of traditions and their own culture that is why the humanitarian connections are so important for them. During the exceptional projects, such as national years (year of Russia in China in 2006, year of China in Russia in 2007), years of Chinese and Russian languages (2009-2010), year of Russian and China tourism (2012-2013) our intercommunications in science, education, culture, sport and other spheres have expanded greatly. In the 2014-2015 the new intergovernmental project about creation the years of friendly youth changes between Russia and China will be realized. It consists of 600 events. Strengthening of communications with China is a foreign-policy priority for Russia.

The cooperation in the energetic sphere considerably livened up. The pipeline from Russia to China, which started to work on 1 January in 2011, has already built and worked. In addition, the agreements about the increase of the oil export was concluded. According to the intergovernmental agreement, this export will be carried out on the contracts between the ROSNEFT, TRANSNEFT and CNPC during the next 20 years. The amount of it will be about 15 mill tons every year.

The jubilee of the win in the Second World War was celebrated on the 9 of May in this year. On 3 September, there will be great celebrations in Beijing on the occasion that China could banish the aggressor from their territory. During the negotiations in Shanghai it was decided, that China and Russia will celebrate this memorable dates together. It was recorded in a joint statement.

During the last 20 years, the science and technology have very intensive development. China announced the basic course and strategic goals of its development. This fact has an important value for China. As for Dan Siaopin, science and technologies are the paramount efficient force. The former secretary-general also said that scientific and technical progress is the main factor of economic development. It is necessary to take into account the big influence of science and technologies, especially high-tech technologies on the government power, social – economy structure and people's life in future.

Because of such decisions some strategic goals, which will help to develop the sphere of scientific technologies in the shortest time were set. There are:

- 1) to strengthens the basic researching, to rise scientific and technical power, to double the technical reserve;
- 2) to rise the coefficient of scientific contribution in social-economic development, especially in the sphere of new technologies and their industrialization;
- 3) to create the new science and technology system ;
- 4) to rise the vital capacity of the scientific researching establishments.

According to the basic course, strategic goals and the program of science and technology development in China, the government proposed a new basic course to implement the reform of scientific-technology system. The main idea of it is «to keep the most important, to let go the rest». «To keep the most important» means to save only the best scientific- technology workers, who are busy in researching of high- tech technologies. They must be the main force for scientific breakthrough. The main goal of it is to strengthen the scientific- technology power in the country, and to create all the conditions for science perspectives development.

«To let go the rest» consists of the mobilization of scientific-technology forces, because it will help to show all the pros of competition while implementing the achievements of science and technology.

At the beginning of the 21st century, many people thought that China is a big assembly factory, which includes the producing of the biggest transnational companies. However, during the last years many new trademarks, such as «TCL», «Haier», «Bird» etc. appeared (These companies are the producers of electronic and white goods). All this China's factories begin to fill in the international market gradually. In addition, it is important to say, that these factories are producing the products, which are applied to the high technology production.

During the last decade, China's expenditures for the researching and explorations always increased. This fact proves that leaders of China are constantly fulfilling their obligations about science and technology development. According to the OECD prognosis, China's expenditures for the scientific research will be about \$400 billion, and exceed the same expenditures of the USA in 2019.

Nowadays a lot of attention is given to producing of an electronic and communication equipment, the producing of computers and equipment for offices are the longest –term. The highest level of expenditures in this branches are for researching, exploration and creation of the new production, because of the fact, that they always required the renewal of their products to maintain goods' competitiveness inland and especially on the foreign trade market. For example, the China's factories, such as «Huawei» in the TV communication branches and «Lenovo» in the computer branches. In the sphere of medical producing, the creation of preparations is very difficult because of its expenditures for scientific technologies activity. More than that, China is famous for its traditional medicine. The aviation is not interesting for foreign investors because the China's market consists of the world famous leaders, such as «Boeing» and «Airbus» that is why the expenditures in this sphere are so small. Also one of the reasons is not high qualification of China's specialists.