

НАЧАЛО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА СТРАН РОССИИ И КИТАЯ

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Ключевые слова: Россия, Китай, содружество, взаимоотношения, экономика, техническое сотрудничество, энергетические ресурсы.

Аннотация. Отношения между Российской Федерацией и Китайской Народной Республики Китай, начинается с исторической точки зрения - между государствами, соответственно, в этих странах существовали на протяжении последних 400 лет. В это время, соотношение и взаимодействие России и Китая, можно сказать, очень хорошо, и она характеризуется тем, что существует широкий спектр сотрудничества, которые включают в себя следующие виды сотрудничества, такие как: гуманитарных связей, торговли и экономического сотрудничества на международной арене, и включает в себя интенсивные контакты на самом высоком уровне. Передавая эти направления сотрудничества, совместно работать в Совете Безопасности ООН и совместное участие в проведении международных и региональных организаций, таких как ШОС и БРИКС.

Российские - сегодня китайские отношения является самой важной системы международных отношений. Если мы посмотрим на отношения между Китаем и Россией, и как они будут развиваться от всего этого зависит от хода политических процессов в Евразии. Российское - китайские отношения имели свое происхождение в пору расцвета земли в торговле между Европой и Азией по Шелковому пути. Но до взаимодействия середины 19-го века между Россией и Китаем не было очень слабым, и именно из-за того, что они географически отделены друг от друга. Ближе и динамичные отношения между Россией и Китаем началось с 1850 года.

И с этого момента времени, и до распада СССР четко выделяются два этапа двустороннего сближения, когда Россия и Китай очень близки к формированию чрезвычайно тесных, союзнических отношений.

THE BEGINNING OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES OF RUSSIA AND CHINA

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Key words: Russian, China, cooperation, relationship, economic, technical cooperation, energy resources.

Abstract. The relationship between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China begins with the historical perspective - between states, respectively, existed in these countries over the past 400 years. At this time, the ratio and interaction of Russia and China can be said is very good, and it is characterized by the fact that there is a wide range of cooperation, which includes the following types of cooperation such as: humanitarian ties, trade and economic cooperation in the international arena and includes intense contacts at the highest level. By passing these areas of cooperation, work together in the UN Security Council and the co-participation in the conduct of international and regional organizations such as the SCO and BRICS.

Russian - Chinese relations today is the most important system of international relations. If we look at the relationship between China and Russia and how they will evolve from it all depends on the course of political processes in Eurasia. Russian - Chinese relations had its origins back in the heyday of the land in trade between Europe and Asia along the Silk Road. But until the mid-19th century interaction between Russia and China it was very weak, and it was because of the fact that they are geographically separated from each other. Closer and dynamic

relationship between Russia and China began with 1850.

And from this point in time, and until the collapse of the USSR clearly distinguished two stages of bilateral rapprochement, when Russia and China are very close to the formation of an extremely close, allied relations.

Introduction

At the moment, trade and economic relations of Russia and China has become a very discussed topic. The situation between China and Russia in to a very good cooperation and it was fixed by visit to Russia the new President of China XI Jinping on March 22, 2013, between two powerful States there is a new leap of cooperation that Western countries do not approve of. Largely agree the experts from China and Russia, Sino – Russian trade economic relations are conducted confidently, firmly, and on this basis you can see that the mutual trust and common desire meets the development of both countries. The theme of research is the trade-economic relations between Russia and China this cooperation and economic development in all spheres. The basis of this research lies in theoretical and methodical questions related to trade and economic relations of Russia and China, the relationship in the field of cooperation (oil, gas, trade, etc.).

The purpose of the study is to assess the problems and prospects of trade-economic relations of Russia and China. To analyze the situation of trade-economic relation of Russia and China.

The beginning of cooperation between the countries of Russia and China

Great interest in the world causes economic development in China, at the moment, the development of China's economy continues. In 1950, China lagged behind the USA in terms of GDP per capita 20 times, and the standard of living was 5 % of the us, and the average life expectancy of about 35 years, this figure was almost two times lower than in the West. In the future, within 30 years the pace of development improved since the 1890 to 1913 amounted to 0.8%, and in 1913 to 1950, 0.1% from 1950 to 1973, 5.8%. Within 30 years the standard of living and the pace of development of China rose. Since 1978, the average year growth dynamics increased by 10% and to date, the dynamics of growth remains so.

At the moment China has a very large area and is the largest country by population and is one of the main geo-strategic positions.

At this point in the press talking about China as a country which is developing very quickly. At the moment, these huge leaps in developments impress the whole world. In Russia, China is considered a country which is very good and very clearly spending their free-market reforms, which demonstrates the powerful momentum of growth development.

Achieving such heights of developments in China, it is most in the measures taken which made possible such an achievement growth development. Now very much discussed China's economic growth, which is far from complete. After analyze we can say that China is a rapidly developing country of the 21st century.

In interstate relations, trade and economic, military-political attitude is the most important role. This contributes to the fortification of bilateral relations, and defense and national security of States, which contributes to the strengthening and promotion of the importance in the world community, in acquisitions of success and achieving the goals and objectives of foreign policy.

World experience shows that such relations represent a new level to strengthen ties and contacts, for the implementation between the two countries goals and objectives of the coordination in the foreign policy strategies. In October 1949, established people's Republic of China (PRC). It was an important historic day, the struggle of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist party of China (CPC) for national liberation.

Training and labor China has opened great opportunities for China, for independent economic, social political development. It gave a new opportunity for the China national revivals and social development. China opened a new direction in socialist developments and upgrades.

At the moment China is the most developed country in the world. Spotlessly China pursues a foreign policy that focused on maintaining relations with neighboring States, as in the provinces, and in the world.

Since the PRC was formed, there have been many tremendous changes in relations between the USSR and China, beginning with the close friendship of the USSR and the PRC in 1950, and to the deterioration of relations in the 1960-1970 years and with the formation of a strategic partnership between the Russian Federation and China in the 1990s. At the moment, relations between Moscow and Beijing is very good, and these two-way confirmed the fact that equally suited to the solution of international problems, this is confirmed by the Beijing Declaration of 18 July 2000, signed by Russian President Vladimir Putin and the presidents of China Jiang Zemin. In June 2001, in the Kremlin, Russian President

Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Jiang Zemin signed a Treaty on “good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation between Russia and China”. In this statement, taken at the signing of the document, this contract was called a “program document, determining the development of Russian-Chinese relations in the new century”.

In 2004, in October, Russia and China adopted a plan of action for the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation for 2005-2008 year, in 2008 November the same plan for 2009-2012.

One of the very critical attitudes of Russia and China were achieved in the sphere of high politics.

Former Russian President Dmitry Medvedev stressed that the relationship between Russia and China reached a “higher point of development in the history of the attitude of Russia and China, it said in April 2011.

The most important part of a relationship is – continuous close ties on the main level, which were under Putin in 2000-2008 and remained under D. Medvedev in 2008-2012. In 2004 Vladimir Putin visited China, where he was resolved border question was signed an additional agreement between the Russian Federation and the PRC on the state border on its Eastern part. This agreement was supposed to solve all the problems with border and territorial border, which has accumulated over a period of 40 years and created a conflict situation between Russia and China. In 2006 and 2007 were conducted by the national years of Russia in China and China in Russia, and in 2009-2010 the Russian and Chinese languages. An agreement on holding the year of tourism in both countries.

From 2000 to 2010, the volume of Russian-Chinese trade industry has grown in 10 times, and if you compare with 2011 in 2000 grew by 15 times, is approximately (5.72 billion dollars to 79 billion dollars).

The totality of Chinese investments in Russia from 2000 to 2010, rose from 100 million to 2.6 billion dollars, and Russian in China with \$ 220 million up to \$ 1 billion.

Starting from 2000 to 2010, the number of Russians who visited China in the humanitarian field has grown from 997 thousand to 3.7 million. A number of people from China, who visited Russia in 2000, there were 254 thousand people, and in 2010, 748 thousand people.

From 2000 to 2010, the volume of interregional relations with the Far East of the Russian Federation and China increased 6.1 times, from 1.1 billion dollars to 6.9 billion dollars.

Scientific-technical cooperation with Russia, the Chinese government has a great interest, this is a very important part of strategic relationships and partnerships. This contributes to a solution to the fact that Western countries limit access to China to the latest technologies. At the moment Russia and the CIS countries gave China the right to buy the latest military technology low prices.

Starting from December 18, 1992, under the intergovernmental agreement on scientific - technical cooperation. This time it was held on 4th meeting of intergovernmental commissions on economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation, at the meetings claimed 245 projects such as: medicine, engineering, biotechnology, agriculture and others. In 1997, in June, established the Commission on scientific and technical cooperation. During this time there were 4 meetings discussed 113 projects. For a better and close cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in 1999, an agreement was signed on the “Agreement between the governments of the people’s Republic of China and the Russian Federation on scientific and technical cooperation.

Russia and China continuously enhance the relationship and cooperation, for increased results, for the introduction of new technologies in production. In 1998 in the city of Yantai, Shandong province, was organized the “China - Russia” exemplary base for the production of high and new technologies. In November 2000, when the meeting of the two premiers was formally signed a Memorandum on cooperation in the field of innovation.

In addition to the relationship of an intergovernmental agreement, as well in cooperation the relevant ministries and committees. Cooperation in the field: aviation and space, nuclear power, communications, shipping, energy, environmental protection and more. Another course of relations and cooperation between the academies of Sciences.

Thus, both sides benefit, and to conduct an exchange in the technical field, and both receive new technologies. Cooperation helps the relationship and thereby helping to develop countries. China and Russia should start to export and import of goods and services. Need to begin exporting stockpiled in abundance and import goods is not enough.

After the successful visit of the new President of China, XI Jinping, between Russia and China formed a new collaboration in energy, but Western countries do not support. Despite this, the Russian and Chinese experts in similar opinions that the cooperation in energy sphere formed very well and definitely political. It is the desire of both countries and leads it to the benefit of and relationships, the development of each other.

Academician of social Sciences of China Li Yunchuan said that in recent years China and Russia have started a relationship at a high level, which give China and Russia reason to believe that the relationship between the two countries reinforce the importance of development and consider cooperation with each other. This is the main strategic opportunity to accelerate their own development. China and Russia have similar positions on many international issues and this gives hope to creating a good atmosphere for the development.

The relationship of mutual trust and raise to a new level of energy cooperation between China and Russia. In 2009 China and Russia signed an agreement on annual supply of crude oil in the amount of 15 million tons, and in January 2011 was solemnly commissioned the Sino-Russian cross-border oil pipeline. In 2011 in March during XI Jinping's visit to Russia the two sides signed a number of energy documents, in accordance this documents the annual volume of Russian oil supplies to China in the future will increase by 4 times, and in 2018 Russia will be obliged to supply pipeline gas to China in volume of 38 billion cubic meters per year and will bring 60 billion cubic meters a year. Russia and China ready to expand cooperation in such areas as nuclear energy, electricity, coal.

Chinese and Russian experts are confident that based on the early political mutual trust cooperation in the energy sector via the really interesting China Russia. China is a country with a quickly blowing through the economy, which is necessary to make a regional system of energy security and to diversify sources of energy supplies. At the moment Russia found itself in such a situation, in which it loses energy market in Europe. For the improvement of the economy, Russia has to start the supply of hydrocarbons to Asia, and China is one of the biggest consumers of oil and gas resources in the world and will be an important choice for Russia.

Doctor of economic Sciences President of the Center for energy diplomacy and geopolitics of Russia Stanislav Zhiznin, said "Assessing Russia's interests, it is necessary to highlight the convergence of views of Russia and China on the feasibility of building a strong energy Foundation for long-term strategic political and economic partnership". The Chinese energy market is developing very fast at the moment and it causes a huge interest of Russian energy companies not only in the field of energy supply, equipment and technologies.

China and Russia have started to improve cooperation in the energy sector. The weekly "Kommersant Vlast" noted that Russia has large reserves of hydrocarbon and has extensive experience in production and transportation, and the Chinese have a lot of experience in the offshore Chinese companies and banks can finance common projects. Calm the political situation in China and a tremendous market provides huge confidence for Russian energy companies, who would like to find a more robust export market.

Russian and Chinese specialists in the similar views, that energy cooperation, Russia and China have not agreed on the price of gas supplies, the big negotiations for the solution of this problem, the dialogues and consultations.

Li Yongquan noted that energy cooperation between the two countries is mutually beneficial to each other and there is not any relationship of vassalage. According to Li Yongquan, the application of many of the Western media about the energy bondage between China and Russia is not the government, and in fact it can cause the destruction of strengthening relations. Cooperation between the two countries will continuously develop in the future; this cooperation leads to the future prospects and the strategic interests of both countries.

If we evaluate the direction of bilateral energy cooperation, we can see that at the moment they are safely say S. Zhiznin.

China and Russia have clearly increased the volume of economic cooperation; the big indicators have been achieved in recent years.

At the moment, Russia is a major leader in the production of energy resources, and China is the largest consumer of energy. China and Russia are geographically close to each other, and this affinity States gives another big boost to cooperation between the two states. Director of the Institute of Contemporary Relations Ji Zhiye thinks that establishment of relations in this sphere is very useful two states. In January 2011, Russia began to supply crude oil to China via Siberia-Pacific Ocean oil pipeline. Russian-Chinese trade turnover in 2011 will be a record for many years and will exceed pre-crisis level and amounted to about \$ 70 billion.

Conclusion

When the Russian defined China as a country that has been closed for all countries. But today with the election of a new president, Xi Jinping, and after the two heads of state met in Moscow to Russia new opportunities and prospects for relations between the two states. After the visit of Chinese President to

Moscow to identify new ideas for the benefit of both countries. A Russian-Chinese bilateral relation at the moment is very good and positive. China is an important partner of Russia in the international arena. After this the two states declared friendship and good neighborly relations, and it is proved by the fact that there were so many events and signed a lot of contracts signed over the last 15 years.

Orientation national interests of Russia and China on the world stage is changing, so while maintaining equal relations and enhance strategic cooperation, Russia and China are experiencing a strong need for practical diplomacy, scientific and theoretical research for the further development of foreign relations.

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ҚЫТАЙМЕН РЕСЕЙДІҢ БАСТАП ЖАТҚАН ҚАРЫМА-ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫ

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Басты сөздер: Ресей, Қытай, достастық, қарыма – қатынас, экономика, техникалық достастық, энергия ресурстары.

Аннотация. Ресей Федерациясы мен Қытай Халық Республикасы арасындағы қатынастар, тарихи тұрғыда алатын болсақ екі мемлекеттер арасындағы қарыма қатынас 400 жылдан бері келе жатыр. Ресей және Қытай қарым-қатынас өзара іс-қимылдар арқылы өте жақсы дамыған деп айтуға болады, және ол халықаралық аренада осындай гуманитарлық байланыстарды, сауда-экономикалық ынтымақтастық, сондай ақ ынтымақтастықтың келесі түрлерін қамтиды. Ынтымақтастықтың кең ауқымды екенін іс жүзінде дәлелдеді және ол жоғары деңгейде екенің көрсетті. БҰҰ Қауіпсіздік Кеңесінің бірге жұмыс істеп және осындай ШЫҰ мен БРИКС сияқты халықаралық және аймақтық ұйымдарға бірлесіп қатысу, осындай нәтижелерді көрсетті.

Ресей мен Қытай халықаралық қатынастар ең маңызды болып келеді. Қытай мен Ресей арасындағы қарым-қатынастарына қарап, және олар оны қалай дамытатының Еуразияның саяси процестері барысына байланысты. Ресей - Қытай қарым-қатынастары Жібек жолы бойындағы Еуропа мен Азия арасындағы сауда жер, гүлдену уақытында пайда болған. Бірақ Ресей мен Қытай арасындағы 19 ғасырдың ортасында өзара іс-қимылы, өте әлсіз болған және олар географиялық түрде бір-бірінен өте алыс орналасқан. Ресей мен Қытай арасындағы қарым-қатынастар тығыз және терең дамыған. Ең бірінші Ресей мен Қытайдың қарыма қатынастары 1850 жылдан басталады, кәзіргі уақытқа дейін бір-бірімен тығыз байланыста.

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