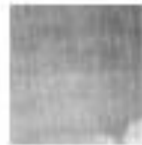


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Some Questions of the External Economic Collaboration with the Countries of Asian-Pacific Region

Valentina P. Stukun • Elena P. Ryznitschenko • Svetlana K. Hudyakova
Vladivostok State University of Economy and Service, Russia
valentina_stukun@vsesu.ru

Abstract

The external economic policy of Russia is directed on rationalisation of import and focused on increase of technological level of the enterprises, acquisition of hi-tech production, raw materials, materials, half-finished products. Development of Russian-South Korean trade has inconsistent character the share of Russia in total amount of foreign trade of South Korea remains equal 2 %; though over the last 5 years goods turnover between Russia and South Korea has increased in 6.8 times (with 2.8 to 13 billion US dollars) and the total sum of the saved up Korean investments into the Russian economy has made 738,26 million dollars. Therefore, at transition to wide investment and technological cooperation between two countries, can be created the self-development mechanism, with the organisation of new workplaces (for example, the organisation of joint tanning-shoe complexes) that will give the chance to avoid the scheme of a division of labour unprofitable for Russia where to Primorski Krai it is assigned a part the supplier of raw and fuel resources. Today there are preconditions to creation of co-productions with participation of the countries of the New Silk Way, for maintenance of requirement of the population in high-quality footwear.

Authors express confidence that in globalisation and world financial crisis of all world processes, on the foreground there are principles of cooperation, mutual aid and tolerance.

Strengthening of influence of economic on social and economic development of Russia occurs against toughening of a global competition, increase of a role of innovative factor of development in the countries-leaders and reorganizations of a world economic order.

The developed model of participation of Russia in the international division of labour, based mainly on export of energy carriers, cannot become a basis for strengthening of a position of Russia in the extending world market.

The purpose of the external economic policy of Russia in long-term prospect ~ creation of conditions for achievement of in the lead positions in economic on the basis of effective participation in a world division of labour and increase of global competitiveness of its national economy.

One of priority directions of the external economic policy of Russia is rationalisation of import and its orientation, first of all, on increase of technological level of the Russian enterprises and acquisition of hi-tech production, raw materials, materials, half-finished products.

According to Bank of Russia, import of the goods to 2008 has made 135,2 billion US dollars, being increased (in nominal expression) in comparison with the corresponding period of last year by 41 %. In the first half of the year,

despite high growth of internal demand, real growth of import has decreased to 23 % whereas in 2007 growth made 26 percent.