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**Social openness of the Russian Far East:**

**world order aspects**

*Openness is considered from a position of communication properties of the person as the ability of people and social groups, associations and organizations to participate in diverse interactions, relying on them as on the most important necessary condition of the development. In social openness the main attention is paid to its public communication forms, including economic, technical, territorial, financial and the other organizational prerequisites of interaction of people here. In this article the events which are taking place in the Russian Far East, caused by the modern transformations of civilization and geopolitical character in the world and also which are carried out here by at the same time economic and administrative and legal, socio-political and the other organizational transformations are analyzed. Attention to the developing dependence of the future world order in this macro-region from the interacting factors from all Russia and the countries of the Pacific Rim is paid (further – PR).*

**Социальная открытость Российского Дальнего Востока:**

**миропорядковые аспекты**

*Открытость рассматривается с позиции коммуникационных свойств человека как способность людей и социальных групп, объединений и организаций участвовать в многообразных взаимодействиях, опираясь на них как на важнейшее необходимое условие своего развития. В социальной открытости основное внимание уделяется его общественным коммуникационным формам, включая сюда экономические, технические, территориальные, финансовые и другие организационные предпосылки взаимодействия людей. В статье анализируются события, происходящие на Российском Дальнем Востоке, обусловленные современными трансформациями цивилизационного и геополитического характера в мире, а также проводимыми здесь одновременно хозяйственно-экономическими, административно-правовыми, социально-политическими и другими организационными преобразованиями. Обращается внимание на складывающуюся зависимость будущего миропорядка в этом макрорегионе от взаимодействующих факторов со стороны всей России и стран Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона (далее – АТР).*

***Keywords:*** *world order, the Far East of Russia, modernization of the Russian Far East, organizational creativity in the conditions of social modernization, methodology of the open model of development.*

***Ключевые слова*:** *миропорядок, Дальний Восток России, модернизация Российского Дальнего Востока, организационное творчество в условиях социальной модернизации, методология открытой модели развития.*

**1. Relevance of the modern Russian Far East in the world order**. World order (literally: the world order) means the system of relationship including a set of principles and rules which are the cornerstone of functioning of the wide (global, international) public system. This term has got distribution in the theory and practice of international relations of the last decades by consideration of the mechanisms and organizational devices between the states, allowing control and predict a tide of life of the world community.

As the object of world order, the Far East of Russia was formed mainly in the XVII – XVIII centuries. The leading role in this process belonged to the population migration from the European and southern territories of our country, the Urals, Siberia, and also to the economic and economic and social relationship with the North America, Japan, China, Korea. By the XIX century the active role of the Far East significantly increases, first of all, in the solution of its territorial questions and, respectively, in the questions of possession, order and use of the regional natural resources, placements of transport and other communications and the infrastructure, including the strategic and social objects here.

Essential revaluation of values concerning the Russian Far East began to be carried out by the world economic structures in the second half of the XX century. During this period from many states determining the world order in relation to our country the aspiration to fix the results of its loss in "cold war" and to fix losing of the status of "super-state" by it was shown. On the first place in the formulated claims to it the problems of "world culture" causing the questions of behavior of the Russian people, their motivations in the conditions of modern society moved forward.

Many economically developed countries were preferred in similar conditions to choose the variants of development on the way of forcing of economic, territorial, resource, technological, power, financial, information, commercial and other intensity that, eventually, was expressed in different forms of aggression (growth of extremism, terrorism, totalitarianism and so forth). Practice of imposing of Russia of the special world order focused on development of the system of economic, financial, trade, technological, innovative and other sanctions became one of such forms of social aggression. In the set they assumed "closing" of the main civilization direction of development for Russia and its elimination from this arena by "suffocation". This approach in relation to our country in the transformed types significantly remains so far [13].

In the second half of the XX century there was a further integration of civilization and geopolitical processes and the attention to the Pacific Rim was noted. "Its own place" in them was given also to the Russian Far-Eastern territories. Against the growing economic lag of Russia from the developed countries and the general crisis endured by it the temptations of dismantle of foreign economic relations including in the Far East became very great. As such policy is focused only on the private benefit of holders of the capital, undoubtedly, the most successful business to someone a sale to the rich countries of the territories of Russia seemed as it has happened to the Russian America earlier. Such versions of the reformation processes when Russia is doomed to desolation or colonization of its Far East and Siberia by Japan, Korea, China and the other countries took place also [8].

One of the variants of the world order processes assumes ripening in the territory of the Pacific coast of the Euro-Asian project. It is based on the concept of "bridge" between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans now [15]. But for the real opportunities of participation of Russia in it considerable organizational efforts that this way has passed across its territory are still necessary, sating the Russian spaces with the vivifying energy. From the resources which are available in our country for external participants of this project the greatest appeal is represented by its natural riches, spatial scales and a possibility of creation of global transport and communication systems. Here it is necessary to recognize that these Russian resources can be used by the participants of this project in the western directions and bypassing Far-Eastern territories owing to what practical orientation to this variant of development of reformation events considerably is at a loss. Threats to such variant of current events meant by the authors of modern modernization strategy of our country, including Siberia, the Arctic, the Far East where the possibility of reorientation of international transit freight traffics bypassing Russia is noted. At the same time, action of the factor of coherence (complexity) of the territories of activity, managing, development strategy remains and amplifies. Taking into account its eastern territories of Russia "… becomes a zone of crossing of the increasing geopolitical interests of a number of the countries, first of all the USA, Canada, China, and also Japan, the Republic of Korea, etc. The aspiration to steady use of big energy resources of the macro-region and natural and resource potential of this zone in general, its unique transit and transport opportunities" will increase in these countries [1].

The carried-out analysis allows draw several conclusions. First, Russia and its Far-Eastern territories certainly enter the world order interests and objectively and subjectively won't be doomed to "desolation" and "oblivion". Secondly, the different international social subjects having contradictory tendencies and reflecting the all scale of public relations will participate in these civilization and the geopolitical world order transformations with inevitability (progress, regress, liberalism, conservatism and so forth) the ways of further "development" relying in ideological orientation on the own vision, including aggression, reaction and to that similar changes. Therefore from the Russian side (and the Far-Eastern territories too) have to have the corresponding readiness for perception of similar attitude towards it. Thirdly, Russia, submitting to the all-civilization requirements is forced to develop specific rules of conduct. It is quite clear that strict observance of the principles, traditional for our society, in an invariable look can meet only partially requirements of the other countries to Russia on its participation in a new Euro-Asian world order. From the Russian public as the characteristic of civilization identity the concept "conciliarity", faithful to a frontage of our people in the future is offered, to the openness to the world (Russian "universality", world "sympathy" for all) [3, p. 442]. First of all, Russia can't be satisfied with the claims to it now from certain participants of the world order as they offer not "adjustment" of the mechanism of interaction of the countries and the people, but "suffocation" of our state. The central direction of a number of the leading economic, financial, technical, information, communication and the other actions from the international political, ideological, financial structures in relation to our country designated the aspiration "to close Russia": to isolate it from the other part of world order. It is reasoned with a need of full refusal of Russia of preservation of own identity slighted as "Asian remnant" by it. At the same time, so far in our country the steady basis for further capacity-building of the Russian Federation, increase of its role in the formed polycentric world of present time is created [13].

From the diverse variants of reforming of the Russian Far East the primary attention from the domestic subjects of management is given to those which are focused on participation of Russia and its Far-Eastern territories in the provided transformations, on inclusion of the managing financial and economic, organizational, social and other government, municipal, public structures of the country in the carried-out processes. Thereof the place and role of the Russian Far East reflect in the world order as the questions, and the external relations, internal for our country and its east territories; as the economic, legal, financial problems, and the social, information, communicative and the other sides of cultural activity of the Far-Easterners. This approach allows overcome the attempts of "isolation" of Russia and to form the models of openness of all its life.

***2. Modern modernization reference points of the Russian Far East***. The analysis of organizational transformations happening on the territory of the Russian Far East allows draw a conclusion that they are conducted continuously, have the local, and also considerable spatial and temporary parameters, penetrate by themselves the all layers and levels of activity of the macro-region, making structural components of its functioning and development. The modern Far-Eastern world order transformations have the logic and determinants. Besides the aspects designating the relevance of their emergence and requirement of the decision is important to express also the dynamics of development of the question. In "need" of the statement and solution of the problems of the strategy of development of the Far East shortcoming isn't present what its history testifies to. Such situation remains and at the turn of the century and the millennia. Another matter is a detection of historical feature of the current transformations which have the fairly received name of "new" "modernization".

Aspiration to receive answers to the question: "In what ways to modernize the activity of the Far-Easterners?", – first of all, rests against the puzzled counter counterarguments: "Why it is impossible to us as well, how to some other?". The searches of solutions of these problems are conducted mainly in the spheres of methodology and psychology. The methodology prompts the need of organization first of all of the more profound analysis of situation and carrying out "broad" monitoring, search of the "knowing" experts, creation of "unusual" methods, detection of "hidden" factors, involvement of additional resources and so forth. Here the attempts of achievement of unity of the objective and subjective forms of knowledge and the activity, attraction of rational and irrational methods of management, real and virtual fields of information, technical and logical means, etc. join. Similar "short stories" are inevitable and necessary, it can't be denied, and the culture of management will never do without them. From the psychological methods is clear that our workers or it is worse "in itself", or "don't want" to work, or require to themselves special attention, etc. At the same time, gradually there is a release from many methodological and world outlook illusions created before under the influence of ideological factors of opposition of capitalism and socialism, the West and East, Europe and Asia, etc. They acted as the ideological stereotypes hiding our many organizational mistakes and other shortcomings, interfering their open recognition and overcoming until recently. There came the other times and together with them the modern problems "were rolled". Russia "was removed" from the world system of socialism, and we don't have a need to continue to divide the world into "rich capitalism" and "poor socialism". As the structure-forming components of development of humanity the relations of society and the power, as driving forces – interaction between the power, business and social factors are considered now, the leading role in them admits behind the culture and equipment. Any more there are no objective requirements "to represent" from themselves "inept" and "ignorant", inevitably persons in need in the paramount hint and the help. Therefore at division of the territories in the scales of Russia, and also the Far East world order factors of this dynamics need to be considered fully.

Among the variety of problems fueling tension of the Far East with Russia and its situation in Eurasia motives of its remoteness quite often moved forward. Spatial remoteness was designated as a basis for the raised transportation costs and prices, tariffs and other payments, inconsistency of the course of events in time, welfare distinctions in the behavior of people and the other similar "difficulties". These motives are clearly looked through also in the characteristic of the anklavization of the Far East which is specially noted in the Program of social and economic development of this macro-region adopted in 2013. But at "a dawn" of socialist transformations in the country V.I. Lenin in the last public speech on the Plenum of the Moscow council said that "… Vladivostok is far, but it is our city" [4, p. 303]. He has pronounced these words in the desire to emphasize aspiration of other people to communication and interaction with Russia.

For justification of remoteness of the Far East various arguments and occasions including "objective" and subjective "reasons", economic, communication and spatial and ethnic interests up to bureaucratic whimsical statements are given. Eventually, the prevailing importance in the solution of the Far-East questions "appeared" behind the common sense. And it dictated for the Russian Far East which has become traditional the way of further world order movement with all Russia. Let difficult, contradictory and enriched with the Euro-Asian welfare properties, but their joint advance in the future. For demonstration of pithiness of this thesis we will give the following fact. Admiral G.I. Nevelskoy who has served long time in the Far East, a lot of things made for its fixing to Russia and repeatedly suffering from its bureaucratic imperial "car", in the memoirs describes a terrible situation: need to prove to the officials of the central departments usefulness of the accession of this territory to our country. The naval officers who have risked on such step would be threatened by the most severe prosecution from the return views of the "high-standing" dignitaries convinced of correctness from which manifestation of concrete care depended and needed (equipments of expeditions and so forth). "… It was already impossible to present to the government about the equipment of expedition for this purpose; because after its decision in which the first dignitaries of the state have been interested not only it was impossible to expect on it consent, but, on the contrary, those which would dare to make similar representation, would expect the secret or obvious prosecution. To light up this territory with the light of truth and to reject the highest government from the loss of it forever for Russia only it was casual also with assistance of the persons who are firmly convinced of an inaccuracy of a view on this territory – the look inherited from the authoritative, famous seafarers and subsequent to them expeditions. Here were necessary people who would decide to act in difficult circumstances out of the commands, – people, at the same time, animated by both a civic courage, and a courage, ready for all victims for the benefit of the fatherland" [6, p. 76].

Expecting inevitable sending of the opponents to "difficulties of the Far-Eastern life" owing to the remoteness of these territories, authors of the project "Russia: eastern vector …"was included in it by the complex of organizational offers directed to the prevention of such and it similar sending and charges [11, pp. 12 – 16]. It is one of versions of the solution of arising problems which it is difficult to recognize in something new and which is called the interested anticipation. Other version can be taken from the situation which has arisen in November, 2013 at a meeting in Komsomolsk-on-the Amur of the Government commission of the Russian Federation concerning the social and economic development of the Far East. There was a conversation on formation of the model of development of economy of the macro-region. Then on November 12 (following the results of meeting) the decision has been made that in the Far East and the Baikal region the new model of development will be implemented [10]. In this new model the closest attention is paid to the questions of overcoming of a condition of remoteness of the Far East. The specific variant of reorganization of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation which is carried out subsequently acts as an example of that. And this variant is called not indifferent – human – the relation to the solution of common problems. Other measures of modernization of its activity also are directed to the weakening of action of the factor of remoteness of the Far East from all Russia.

Its heterogeneity acts as the essential factor determining position of the Russian Far East in the world order and the attitude towards it. The bases of heterogeneity are caused by the way of formation of the territories having different spatial, climatic, social and resource and the other characteristics. In 2012 the territory of the Far-Eastern federal district occupied 36,1% of all space of the country while here only 4,4% of structure of its population lived. Already this fact demonstrates existence of heterogeneity of the territorial subjects of the Russian Federation united in federal districts. Functionally heterogeneity find the expression in the emergence of disproportions in the production and economic, economic, power, financial, municipal, transport and communication, information, social, spiritual and cultural and other spheres of life. The most important objects of care of the population of the Far-Eastern territories, its social, administrative, managing and other structures so far are the cash market conditions of their development. In the last decades the importance of those factors which create prerequisites of realization of the conditions which are available for the territories and resources of development was significantly important. Their natural and social distinctions in a decisive measure are caused both by heterogeneity of the conditions of development of these territories, and opportunities of further dynamics in accumulation of the social and economic potential. This situation was expressed, at least, in two aspects of economic life of the Far-Eastern region of Russia of the last years: first, in strengthening of attention to a search of additional, including and the foreign, investors of development of these territories. Regions as the rather independent subjects, in the conditions of financial stabilization have constant deficiency of financial resources not only on the development of social sphere, cares of which have been assigned directly to the activity of regional and municipal structures, but also to the maintenance of the minimum production activity of the regional markets and interregional communications, [14, p. 15]. The second is in the emergence of keen interest in expansion of the economic, social and other freedoms expanding the openness conditions by creation of free economic zones. In the conditions of modern Far-Eastern modernizations this tendency was expressed in formation of the territories of advancing development (further – TAD), one of concrete forms of which were the territories of the advancing social and economic development (further – TASED) [12].

The analysis of practice of carrying out the modern modernization transformations in the Far East allows note a number of considerable aspects of their novelty. Besides the already called, we will pay attention to two. The first expresses specifics of the mechanism of realization of the process of modernization when the preference is given not to the formalities of carrying out transformations (strict impeccability of implementation of the planned decisions, unambiguity and "adherence to principles" of their estimates, etc.) and the opportunities for application of better decisions, preventions of irrational variants of actions, corrections of the made mistakes, etc. are created. In such organizational conditions the combination of insistence and obligation of actions to the trust and search of the best variants is possible. Expression "Rates – not to the detriment of quality" could become the motto of activity in such conditions that promotes "awakening" of the social creativity. The second characterizes the specifics of general orientation of the processes of modernization. Now considerably changes the nature of complexity (the general determination) of the carried-out transformations and the social orientation of activity amplify. Earlier practice of expansion of the spatial and temporary parameters of transformations was already noted. It should be noted also essential expansion of the spheres of fixed interests focused on the safety of activity of the state and the person including the information security, quality of life of people and its duration, social interactions and their high-tech providing. Strengthening of social orientation of the priorities is obvious at the solution of a ratio of environmental and economic problems, commercial and strategic problems, and also at the choice of some other interests. And, the territories of the Far East quite often become the objects of their pioneer development. Obviously, the social orientation of development of the eastern territories of Russia expects the special researches, including clarification of radical social problems of the Russian Far-Easterners [8].

Here it is useful to note close interrelation of the openness of conditions of the activity of social subjects with its productivity that acts as their binding, stimulating a link and an additional factor in social creativity. Openness is the most important condition of the social creativity that is historically and practically realized by many concepts focused on the development. V.F. Efremenko considers openness of the market of services as one of the conditions of its effective placement in the concrete territory and creations of the regional innovative system (RIS). "… Services of the infrastructure in creation and realization of innovative production, – he writes, – appear to the organizations, placed in this territorial unit. The innovative infrastructure belongs to the so-called "soft" infrastructure and has obvious regional accessory. It is, on the one hand, the open market (our italics – V.Sh.) special services, and with another, – the most important characteristic of the territory, along with the level of development of "the rigid" (hard) infrastructure (transport and power capacities, communication lines etc.). In the second quality it is the object of management and development of the regional authorities interested in the realization of innovative strategy. Potential of innovative infrastructure can be estimated by its ability to carry out a transfer, incubation and advance on the market of innovative projects (in the quantitative and quality indicators).

The role of the regional government is the key in the RIS creation since the market mechanisms are capable to support the work and interaction of the subsystems, but aren't capable to create the system in general, to create the RIS missing elements. In the power structure the special body which is responsible for the effective work of RIS, formation of the favorable standard and legal environment for the work of all elements of the system and communications between them" is necessary [2, p. 13]. This wish is very actual, but to begin it was necessary to realize it not less than two decades ago. So far the most available regional markets are already considerably filled by the agents from others including the neighbor regions. Similar "sluggishness" is found and noted on a number of activities of the formation and development of social innovations in the Far-Eastern territories now.

In their set the internal and external transformations happening in the Russian Far East characterize its state and orientation in the modern world order. There are processes of active integration and other transformations at the level of civilization values, geopolitical interests, economic relations, and also the other welfare connection. The Far East, despite the existence of "suffocating" position to Russia from a number of the countries, hasn't lost interest for the world order in general. The world order is interesting also to the Russian Far-Easterners. But the Russian Far East keeps the high level of value and for Russia as a necessary condition of its complete and joint advance in the future.

**3. Contours of new modernization**. Owing to a number of objective reasons and subjective circumstances it is still impossible now (and it isn't necessary) to call all parameters of the conceived and carried out modernization of the Russian Far East at all. The world order on a number of aspects represents very "unsteady" picture now. As the dynamic system, the concept of modernization initially contained and will always contain many elements as variable. About what now not only it is possible, but also it is necessary to talk? Of course, along with the concrete organizational activities for carrying out modernization of the Far East, development of the methodology of transformations, achievements of the general social orientation of their results has to occupy the necessary value. Among the designated components there are modernization methodologies (expressions of modern civilization values, orientations to the Euro-Asian identity, innovation, sociality, etc.) one of the central places is allocated to the openness of the Russian society and the activities for its improvement. Openness is considered at the same time as the value of activity of Russians, as the major direction and means of modern modernization of Russia, including the eastern direction of its territories including the Far East.

In The Strategy of national security of the Russian Federation adopted on December 31, 2015 is noted that for the protection of national interests our country pursues the open, rational and pragmatic foreign policy excluding expensive confrontation. Russia has shown the ability to ensuring sovereignty, independence, the state and territorial integrity. The role of the Russian Federation in the solution of major international problems has increased. It builds up the international relationship on the principles of international law, ensuring reliable and equal safety of the states, mutual respect of the people, preservations of variety of their cultures, traditions and interests. The purpose of the Russian Federation consists in acquisition as it is possible bigger number of equal partners in different parts of the world, prevention of threats of the national security [13].

The Russian Federation focuses paramount attention in carrying out the open policy on the questions: strengthening of internal unity of our society; ensuring social stability, interethnic concord and religious tolerance; elimination of structural imbalances in the economy and its modernization; increase of defense capability of the country. "I’m sure, – said V. V. Putin in 2013 in the Message of the Russian President, – to The Federal Assembly that a turn of Russia to the Pacific Ocean, dynamic development of all our eastern territories not only will open for us the new opportunities in economy, new horizons, but also will give additional tools for carrying out the active foreign policy. World development becomes more and more contradictory and more dynamic. Historical responsibility of Russia increases in these conditions. And not only as one of the key guarantors of global and regional stability, and as a state which consistently defends the valuable approaches. Including the international relations" [9].

The other aspect of the question consists in readiness of the most Russian side (in its present state) to similar specific openness: to carrying out the open imperious activity; to adoption of "transparent" for the power structures, business and society of measures; abilities to carry out the competent and worthy actions in the direction of their practical realization and so forth. Historical practice of reforming of the Far East demonstrates that not only bureaucracy, corruption, remoteness of the territories became the obstacles in carrying out effective transformations. As more frequent and difficult problems acted: unavailability of the Far-Eastern territories to perception of innovations because of the absence here the consumers corresponding to them; unavailability of legal and the other organizational tools to the practical solution of alleged intentions; development, insufficient for practical realization of the offered projects; misunderstanding by the organizers of meanings of the modernizations offered to them, etc. During "the unsuccessfully" carried out reforms and modernizations there are the situations when their results don't move to achievement of the goals, and, on the contrary, remove further away from them. The researchers find out why "good intentions" haven't been realized [5].

Life experience of mankind and scientific researches in the field of management demonstrate that as the prerequisites and the bases of reformation "failures" different ways of closeness of the imperious, economic, communication, social and other organizational relations often act. The most important problem of improvement of practice and theory of the Russian (including also the Far-Eastern) management is the further development of the methodology of the open world and mastering act. Openness of modernization of the Far East of Russia has to have significant effect on its position in the modern world order, the choice of variants of regional behavior and preparation of the necessary conditions at the answers to the calls of present time [7, pp. 6 – 27].

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