A STUDY ON POST-SOVIET RUSSIA’S POLICY ON THE CHINESE MIGRATION IN RUSSIA’S FAR EAST (1992-2010)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is aimed at exploring the driving forces behind Russia’s policies on Chinese immigration in its Far East in terms of geopolitics, international strategy and the Kremlin politics.

It is hypothesized in this study that with the development of Russia’s Far East region, it will help the overall economic development, and, in order to development its Far East, it is necessary for Russian government to recruit a large number of Chinese labors; as for the introduction of Chinese labors, it constitutes a link of Sino-Russian partnership of strategic coordination. However, once Chinese labor forces enter into the Russian Far East, it would create a threat to Russian national security. Under this geo-political consideration, it inevitably constitutes constraints for Russia on the introduction of Chinese labor forces. With these kinds of contradictory considerations, therefore, the formulation of Russia’s policy on Chinese immigration in its Far East should be analyzed in terms of economic, population, international strategy and geopolitics factors through the Kremlin political interaction.

The above assumption can also derive the following logically related propositions:

(1) In order to inject the overall economic development, Russian government needs a large number of foreign labors to develop the Far East.

(2) Importing large quantities of Chinese labors is an integrated link of Sino-Russian partnership of strategic coordination.

(3) Introducing a large number of Chinese labor forces constitutes a threat to Russian security.

(4) Russia’s policy on Chinese immigration in its Far East is formulated as a result of Kremlin political interaction in terms of economic, population, international strategy and geopolitics factors.
Key words: Chinese Migrants, Russia’s Far Eastern Region, Yellow Peril

俄羅斯開發其遠東地區，旨在挹注其總體經濟發展，而開發其遠東地區，則需要引進大量中國勞力；至於引進中國勞力，則是俄中戰略協作夥伴關係雙邊合作機制的一環；然而，一旦中國勞力大量湧進俄羅斯屬遠東地區，勢必對俄羅斯的國家安全造成一定程度的威脅，此一地緣政治考量，無可避免對俄羅斯引進中國勞力的政策產生制約；在此矛盾因素考量之下，對於在遠東地區引進中國勞力的政策，產生正反兩面針相對的爭論；因此，俄羅斯對遠東地區中國移民政策是上述經濟發展、勞動力問題、國際戰略與地緣政治等因素，透過克里姆林政治的互動形塑而成。

上述假設命題又可以引申出下列邏輯相關子命題：
(一) 俄羅斯為了挹注其總體的經濟發展，需要大量外來勞力來開發其遠東地區。
(二) 俄羅斯引進大量中國勞力，乃是俄中戰略協作夥伴關係雙邊合作機制的一環。
(三) 俄羅斯引進大量中國勞力，勢必對俄羅斯安全構成威脅。
(四) 俄羅斯遠東地區的中國移民政策，乃是克里姆林政治互動的結果。

關鍵字：中國移民，俄羅斯遠東地區，黃禍論
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Chapter 1 Introduction

This paper aims to explore the driving factors for the policies of Chinese immigrants in Russian Far East in geopolitics, international strategy and the Kremlin politics ways.

1.1 Motivation and Purpose

1.1.1 Motivation

As early as in the nineteenth century, hundreds of Chinese had been engaged in gold mining in the Far East, and they were the first ones to provide services there.\(^1\) In the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, the number of Chinese workers increased. This situation is mainly caused by two aspects. On the one hand, although Tsarist Russian government inputted a lot of capital for moving labors from inner provinces to the Far East, the situation of labor shortages and high labor cost were still not changed; on the other hand, a large number of Chinese entered the Far East to make a living.\(^2\)

After the collapse of Soviet Union, the Far East Chinese emigration began to reappear. As result of economic transition and liberalization in Russia, the Russians and foreign labor forces got more free ways for immigration. It created a favorable condition for the admission of aliens; out of the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the production in Russian major industrial sectors rapidly declined as well as economic ties among regions further weakened. To survive, the foreign companies

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\(^2\) Галенович, М. Ю.,“Россия и Китай в XXвеке: Граница,” Москва : АСТ, 2001.[Galenovich, M. Yu, Russia and China in HHveke: Limit (在二十一世紀的俄羅斯和中國：邊界), Moscow:AST, 2001.]
in the Russian Far East paid more attention to the link between business and markets. Meanwhile, the population problem in Russian Far East is getting worse and worse: the population reduction, the labor outflow, the natural population reduction and emigration. In order to promote the social stability and economic development, the Russian central government and the Far East Federal District, local governments, were active in introducing foreign labors to solve the labor shortage.

Geographically speaking, the Russian Far East which is close to the China’s border has attracted many migrants from the three northeastern provinces of China. Chinese in the Far East mainly concentrated in the Primorsky Krai, Khabarovsk Krai and Amur Oblast and were indentified as tourists, students and workers to Far East. Chinese immigrants have been active in commerce, construction, mining, agriculture and other businesses, particularly in barter trade.

Russian Federal Migration Service spokesman Konstantin • Poltoranin (Константин Полторанин •) said that there are more than 5.45 ten thousand Chinese citizens to do business in Russia. He also said that from January to June in 2009, 27.3187 ten thousand Chinese entered Russia, three percent less than those in 2008, of which 14.0165 ten thousand people registered for the immigrants.

With the coming of the Chinese immigrants in the Far East, “Yellow Peril” and the “China Threat Theory” and other similar anti-China remarks were also spread there.

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Do Chinese threat the Far East security? “The problem of Chinese immigrants in Russian Far East” has become a sensitive political issue in the Sino-Russian relation. We cannot help to emphasize that it had the influence on bilateral economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia.7

Chart 1-1: Administrative Regions of Russian Far East

1.1.2 Purpose

According to the background of the above topic, this article attempts to answer the following questions: Why does Russia develop its Far East? What are the key factors and constraints? After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian government

7 鄧志濤, 「俄境內所謂中國『移民問題』的對策性思考」, 世界經濟與政治論壇 3 (2005): 77. [Deng Zhitao, Ejingnei suowei zhongguo "Yimin wenti" de duicexing sikao (The thinking countermeasures on the so-called Chinese immigration problem in Russia) Shijie Jingji Yu Zhengzhi Luntan (World Economics and Politics Forum) 3 (2005): 77.]
actively introduced a large number of foreign workers in order to develop its Far East; such a policy aroused the fierce dispute between federal and local governments. The driving factor of this policy is: what are the focus and constraints on controversial issues?

The above-mentioned problem derives the following logically related sub-issues:

(1) Why does Russia develop its Far East?
(2) What are key elements for developing the Russian Far East?
(3) Why do a large number of Chinese labors enter the Russian Far East?
(4) Why do some factions of Russian government oppose to the introduction of a large number of Chinese labors?
(5) How does Russian Kremlin political factor formulate the policy toward Chinese immigration in its Far East?

1.2 Hypothesis and Framework

1.2.1 Hypothesis

It is hypothesized in this study that with the development of Russia’s Far East region, it will help the overall economic development, and, in order to develop its Far East, it is necessary for Russian government to recruit a large number of Chinese labors; as for the introduction of Chinese labors, it constitutes a link of Sino-Russian partnership of strategic coordination. However, once Chinese labor forces enter into the Russian Far East, it would create a threat to Russian national security. Under this geo-political consideration, it inevitably constitutes constraints for Russia on the introduction of Chinese labor forces. With these kinds of contradictory considerations, therefore, the formulation of Russia’s policy on Chinese immigration in its Far East should be analyzed in terms of economic, population, international strategy and geopolitics factors through the Kremlin political interaction.
The above assumption can also derive the following logically related propositions:

(1) In order to inject the overall economic development, Russian government needs a large number of foreign labors to develop the Far East:

As result of the national economic development imbalances, it is potential to develop the Far Eastern economy by Chinese labors. From 1991 to 2004, the population in the Russian Far East decreased about 129 million people. A lot of labors are required in intensive production sector in the Russian Far East, but there are not enough there.\(^8\) Construction, farming, services and agriculture are main areas for Chinese immigrants. They are willing to do with low wages and speed up the progress. What’s more, because Russians will not do some jobs, their life cannot separate from the Chinese immigrants.\(^9\)

Over the past decade, the rate of natural population growth and migration continued in the deteriorate situation. The population crisis was caused by mortality rate higher than the birth rate and massive outflow in the Russian Far East.\(^10\) The low fertility and the relocation of local residents resulted in a significant decline in population of the Russian Far East. Out of decline in population density, the deterioration of the demographic composition constrained economic and social developments. Therefore, Russian negative population growth caused the labor

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\(^8\) Гельбрас, В. Г., “Россия в условиях глобальной китайской миграции,” Москва : Муравей, 2004.\[ Gelbras, VG, Russia in the global Chinese migration (在全球華人移民的俄羅斯), Moscow: Ant, 2004.\]


\(^10\) 牛燕平, 「俄羅斯遠東地區人口與勞動力資源問題」. 西伯利亞研究 6 (2004): 14.\[ Niu Yanping, Eluosi yuandongduqu renkou yu laodongli ziyou wenti (Russian Far East population and labor resources) Xibaliya Yanjiu (Siberian Research) 6 (2004): 14.\]
shortage in the Far East, and Russian government must introduce Chinese labors.\textsuperscript{11}

(2) Importing large quantities of Chinese labors is an integrated link of Sino-Russian partnership of strategic coordination:

In Russian foreign strategy and foreign policy, China plays a special and important role. At the period of Yeltsin, he kept the good friendship with China and regarded it as Russian important foreign policy. Then Vladimir Putin inherited the former policy to maintain Sino-Russian relation. Both Chinese and Russian leaders always have such a consensus that the strategic and cooperative partnership between two countries need to accord with the fundamental interests of their own, and to introduce large numbers of Chinese workers is the way to the cooperation.\textsuperscript{12}

In foreign affairs, Putin pursued pragmatic diplomacy, and took the national interests as the starting point instead of drawing an ideological line. In the international arena, he treated the interests of Russia as a traditional political power and to defend the national dignity. Also, he advocated equality and international cooperation; he opposes the use of violence and terrorism. Russian government strengthened the ties with the CIS countries, and stepped up with the Asian countries, particularly making friendly relations with China.\textsuperscript{13}

(3) Introducing a large number of Chinese labor forces constitutes a threat to

\textsuperscript{11} Дмитриев, А. В. и Пядухов, Г. А., “Этнические группы мигрантов и конфликты в анклавных рынках труда,” Социологические исследования, No.8, 2005, p. 95-96.\textsuperscript{[Dmitriev, AV and Pyaduhov, GA, Ethnic groups of migrants and conflict in the enclave labor markets (族群移民和衝突飛地勞動力市場)], Sociological research Ania, No.8, 2005, p. 95-96.]


Russian security:

Although Sino-Russian relation has improved in recent years, and the issue of border demarcation was in a better way, the “security dilemma” between the two countries was not eliminated and even became more complex. With the growth of China and decline of Russia, especially in an economic slump in Russian Far East region, and the growth of local separatism, it is inevitably to bring a sense of crisis about regional security. Meanwhile, the number of population between the two adjacent regions is so huge that the Russian government is still suspicious why the Chinese immigrants came to the Russian Far East.

(4) Russia’s policy on Chinese immigration in its Far East is formulated as a result of Kremlin political interaction in terms of economic, population, international strategy and geopolitics factors:

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the situation in the Cold War changed. At the initial period of Yeltsin ruling, the Russian foreign immigration policy was dominated by the pro-Atlantic party and what Yeltsin adopted the way was the local surrounded the central. At the end of the 1990s, Yeltsin resigned, and Putin took over the presidency. Putin had an attempt to promote centralization. The main leaders in the Far East have to change the attitude toward China. In the new electoral system, the local governors held the same opinion as the Central leaders did. On the other hand, the Russian Far East Federation tried to make friends with China.

1.2.2 Framework

“A study on Post-Soviet Russia’s policy on the Chinese migration in Russia’s Far East (1992-2010),” is divided into four chapters as follows:

The first chapter, “Introduction”, is divided into three sections. Section one is motivation and purpose, section two describes hypothesis and framework, and section three is literature review and research methods.

Chapter Two, “The policies for Chinese immigrants in the Russian Far East”, is also divided into three sections. Section one is the labor distribution in the Russian Far East, including the distribution of the total labor force and Chinese labor distribution. In the Russian Far East, because the mortality rate is higher than the birth rate, and a massive outflow of population happens, the population will naturally decrease. Declining in population density deteriorates the composition of the population and constrains economic and social development. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce labors from other areas. Section three is the policies for Chinese immigration in the Russian Far East and section three is summary.

Chapter Three, “The driving forces and constraints for Chinese immigration in Russian Far East”, is divided into five sections. Section one, the economic factor, explains the imbalance among national economic development; however, economic potential of the Far East will help the national economic development. Therefore, Chinese labors are the main power for the Russian Far East.

Section two, for the international strategic factor, Russia has stepped up with the CIS countries, and the Asian countries, particularly making friendly relationship with China. Russian government plans to contend with the U.S., so it tries to establish a strategic partnership with China. Hence, the introduction of Chinese labors is one of the cooperation projects for Sino-Russia strategic partnership.
Section three is the geopolitics factor. Discuss about the issues for Chinese immigration in the Russian Far East. Owing to the traditional geopolitical security still form between China and Russia, the “China threat” and “China’s expansion” theories exist.

The Kremlin political factor for the forth chapter shows that the main leaders of the Russian Far East have changed the attitude toward China, particularly in the electoral system. The local governors also keep in line with the central authorities; on the other hand, Russian government support Russian Far East Federation to cooperate with China. Section five is summary.

Finally, chapter four is for the conclusion to respond the purpose by the above-mentioned sections of the discussion and recommendation.
1.3 Literature Review and Methodology

1.3.1 Literature Review

In “A study on Post-Soviet Russia’s policy on the Chinese migration in Russia’s Far East (1992-2010),” come into four parts, including economic and labor, international strategy, geopolitics, and the Kremlin political factors. Let’s get some views from scholars and professors in the following related fields.

(1) The internal drivers

In addition, Professor Huang Dingtian and Researcher Zhao Junya at the Jilin Northeast Asia Research Center, in 2006 “The review on the status of Chinese immigrant in the Russian Far East,” described the number of Chinese immigrants and the economic situation in Russia Far East during Russia, Soviet Union and after the collapse of the Soviet Union. They said,
“In the eighty’s, the industry in Russian Far East make huge progress and capitalism began to influence the economy. Chinese immigrants have become the Far East an indispensable part of capitalism in the labor market. In the Soviet era, about more than seventy thousand Chinese immigrants were in the region. The population growth rate decreased 3.8 percent, but they continue to play a crucial role in the economic and social development. In 1986 China and the Soviet Union started labor service cooperation and the Chinese workers employed mainly in construction, agriculture and cultivation. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the proliferation of Chinese immigrants was mainly decided by economic conditions and policies between China and Russia.”\(^\text{16}\)

Niu Yan-ping, an associate researcher at Heilongjiang Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, gave her ideas in two articles in the periodical of Siberia Research:

“Russia's labor resources in the eastern region and immigration problems,” and “Russian Far East population and labor resources.” She mentioned respectively,

“The land in Russian Far East is very wide and natural resources are very rich, but labor resources in this area are the rarest. Since Russian economic transition, the decreasing rate here has become much higher than other regions of Russia and the number of the population was from eight million sixty-six thousand in early 1991 to more than six point five million people in early 2004. At present, the population of the Russian Far East continues to decline and in 2004, the number of permanent residents in the Primorsky Territory drops nearly eight thousand people.”\(^\text{17}\)

“From a historical point of view, the population in the Far East depends on the natural growth and migration. Over the past decade, the natural growth deteriorated and the migration continued. The mortality rate higher than the birth rate and massive outflow of population are the reasons for a demographic crisis in Russian Far East.” She pointed out, “The low living standard and bad quality of life influence the birth rate and outflow of the population. Then the reduction of the working-age people caused a tendency for senior citizens.”\(^\text{18}\)

Academic Secretary of Far East Branch of Russian Sciences Academy Institute of


\(^{17}\) 牛燕平, 「俄羅斯遠東地區人口與勞動力資源問題」, 西伯利亞研究 6 (2004): 14。[Niu Yanping, Eluosi yuandongdiqu renkou yu laodongli ziyuan wenti] (Russia's labor resources in the eastern region and immigration problems) Xibaliya Yanjiu (Siberian Research) 6 (2004): 14.

Economic Research, Motrich, Ekaterina, wrote an article “Demographic Potential and Chinese Presence in the Russian Far East” in *Far Eastern Affairs*, and described that after the economic reform and the standard of living decline, the decline rate of the population situation in the country, especially in the Far East, was severe faster than the Russian average. 19

(2) The external drivers

The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Graduate School doctoral student, Yang Jin, exam if China factor influenced Russia’s strategic direction and Putin’s attitude changed in political, economic, military and diplomatic ways.20

Institute of International Studies Beijing Foreign Studies University, Professor Cong Peng and Zhang Ying, in “The Russian diplomatic features during Putin in power” one article said that in May 2008, the ruling ended eight years of Putin’s presidential term, he transferred to Prime Minister. During eight years, Russia has not only strengthened but also the foreign policies gradually matured. Especially, it became more clearly in geostrategic world politics, grew stably in international patterns, and enhanced the Sino-Russian relations.21

Yin Jian-ping, a researcher at the Heilongjiang Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, said, “In the 20th century, some Russians were worried about the invasion of Chinese immigrants, but in fact, Chinese people did not enter the Russian Far East

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21 叢鵬、張穎, 『普京執政時期的俄羅斯外交特點』, 『國際論壇』6 (2009): 57-64.
endlessly.” He thought that the imbalance in economic development has led to the shortage of talented persons. It is increasingly urgent to speed up economic development in the Russian Far East. The China factor plays an important role in economy and society of the Far East; for example, construction, farming, and service are the main areas in cooperation with China. The article in *Russia Central Asia and Eastern Europe studies* in 2006, “Chinese in the Russian Far East: The factors from the “threat” to the economic stable development of the Russian Far East.” is also written by a researcher, Yin Jian-ping. He wrote that at present, the principal officials in the Far East didn’t mention the “China threat” any more, particularly since the President Putin has always been committed to strengthen the centralization of power. Also, the electoral system for the local governors was reformed, that is, the governors were nomination by the President instead of the direct election. In this way, it is easier for Chinese immigrants to go back and forth.22

At the Department of International Relations in Jinan University, a researcher, Deng Zhi-Tao, wrote “The thinking countermeasures on the so-called Chinese immigration problem in Russia” in the periodical of *The world Economic and Political Forums*. He considered,

> “With the growth of China and decline of Russia, especially in an economic slump in Russia’s Far East region, and the growth of local separatism, it is inevitably to bring a sense of crisis about regional security in the Russian Far East. Meanwhile, the number of population between the two adjacent regions is so huge that the Russian government is still suspicious why the Chinese immigrants came to the Russian Far East.”23

22殷劍平,「中國人在遠東:從『威脅』到促進遠東經濟穩定發展的因素」, 俄羅斯中亞東歐研究 3(2006):24。

23 鄧志濤,「俄境內所謂中國『移民問題』的對策性思考」, 世界經濟與政治論壇 3(2005): 78。
Karkusov, Viacheslav, the lead researcher of RAS Foundation for Electoral Systems and Kudin, Andrei, the Director of RAS Foundation for Electoral Systems, had an article, “The Chinese Presence in the Russian Far East: A Historical and Economic Analysis” in *Far Eastern Affairs*. They analyzed academically migration flows in Northeast Asia, including number, motivation and cause and effect, and other aspects of Sino-Russian cross-border interaction. (along the border and interregional.)

Foreign scholars such as Alexseev, Mikhail A., Political Science Ph.D of San Diego State University, wrote an article, “Economic Valuations and Interethnic Fears: Perceptions of Chinese Migration in the Russian Far East” in *Journal of Peace Research*. He took “Primorsky” as example, exploring Chinese immigrants in Russian Far East economic and political dimensions. In the twentieth century, owing to the decrease of the birth rate and the increase of the mortality rate, local Russians emigrated to the European part of Russia and the Chinese immigrants went to the Russian Far East for the development because of the economic factor.

1.3.2 Methodology

(1) Kremlin politics Approach

To learn more about how to develop a foreign policy in a country, it is necessary to observe the decision-making level. Therefore, in order to more understand the


driving factors of the Russian Far East Chinese immigrants, this thesis will be analyzed in Kremlin politics. What Kremlin politics is that the former and the present Soviet Union leaders struggled for power and consolidated their position in the Kremlin power in the process of policy formulation. The power behind all the candidates has become a powerful force, using a variety of debates and skills as a tool to achieve the self-exclusionary goals. Through the observation of the interaction of the Kremlin is one means to view a particular political formation of Russia.26

Putin, Russian president, must keep an eye on the movement for the political factions in the movement to consolidate his regime. Thus, taking advantage of the trends in the Kremlin political forces interaction will help to understand driving factors of Chinese immigrants in the Russian Far East.

(2) Geopolitical and International strategy Approach

The origin of Geo-strategy was from the “political geography” before World War I. The U.S. geo-strategists, Nicolas J. Spykama said, “The geography-based national security plan.” Therefore, the geo-politics and international strategy is closely related which is a study of the geographical conditions and the science of the relation between national strategies. After collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia lost 1500 kilometers from the center of Europe. Consequently, what the loss of geopolitical boundaries and their strategic space in Russia was much narrower than before. Moreover, domestic political turbulence, severely frustrated economic reforms and deteriorated geopolitical situation happened. Russian Far East is closed to the Chinese border and Chinese immigration policy in its Far East will be subject to the

geopolitical and international strategies.

(3) Documents Analysis Method

In social science, research methods as a tool, provide researchers with some reasonable scientific methods to explore the phenomenon in theoretical explanation. The research methodology of this paper will be analyzed with Chinese, English and Russian references.

Literature analysis, that is from the collection of pre-existing information in a systematic and objective definition, evaluation and to determine the exact nature of past events and conclusions in proven methods. In addition, collect relevant researches to analyze their findings as suggestions, and take to validate the assumptions.

Literature analysis is carried out by analyzing the data, such research methods will help researchers understand the past, insight into the present and speculate about the future in order to facilitate the research conducted. Documents belong to the general knowledge of historical value.

I will attempt to collect raw data in Chinese and English, supplemented by Chinese, English and Russian, indirect information, including relevant research papers, theses, newspapers and magazines, or out of various spoken information, etc. In order to provide a research the analysis of the evidence, the collected data will be inducted and collated in a systematic way, so that this thesis will be in an objective, detailed and complete way.

27 王玉民，社會科學研究方法原理。台北：紅葉出版社，1994。
Chapter 2

Russia’s policy toward Chinese immigrants in its Far East

The purpose of this chapter is mainly to investigate in the post-Soviet Russia, the Russia’s policy toward Chinese immigrants in its Far East, and then to understand the distribution, the issues and the migration policies of Chinese immigrants in the Russian Far East.

This chapter is divided into three sections. Section one is the demographic problem and the labor distribution in Russian Far East. Section two is the policies of Chinese immigration in Russian Far East. Section three is summary. Summarize how to formulate the policy toward Chinese immigrants in Russian Far East after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

2.1 The demographic problem and labor distribution in Russian Far East

Russia’s Far East, which borders on China’s three northeastern provinces, which is home to nearly 0.1 billion people, 15 times the Far East’s population. With this huge gap, China was anxious to find a way out for its large numbers of surplus labor, and Russia’s Far East became an ideal place.29

The Far East is extensive and has abundant resources, yet it is sparsely populated and is great need of manpower. Since Russia’s economic reform, the Far East’s

29 刘慧丽，‘俄羅斯遠東地區的人口問題與中俄勞務合作’，俄羅斯中亞東歐市場2 (2007): 41。
population had reduced by 14,500 persons in 15 years, or 2% of the population, from 8.066 million in early 1991 to 6.59 million in 2005. This decrease was far bigger than other areas in Russia. Presently, this area’s population continues to decrease. In the first half of 2004, in coastal border areas alone, the de jure population reduced by nearly 8,000. Over the ten years, two main factors leading to this crisis in the Far East’s population are: death rate higher than birth rate, and population outflow in large quantities.

In 1990, the Far Eastern Federal District had a registered population of 8.04 million. From then on, the situation became increasingly worse. As of 2005, the population was 6.59 million, decreased by 14,500 persons, or 2%. Although population loss is a common problem in Russia, as the overall Russian population tended to decrease, the Far East’s percentage is falling drastically, at nearly 1% in 15 years.30

2.1.1 Population decreases because of the mortality rate higher than the birth rate

From 1993 on, the Far East’s death rate has been surpassing the birth rate. In particular, in 1998~2004, its population had naturally decreased 145,700. In 1993~1999, the population fell by 110,900.31 A negative growth in population as a result of high death rate, low birth rate, and population outflow has led to a consequence which is inestimable economically and socially.32

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Statistics show that in the first 7 months of 2003, the Far East’s birth rate was 10.83‰ and death rate 13.19‰, and the population naturally decreased by approximately 12800. Compared with 1990, the birth rate decreased by over 30%, while the death rate rose by 60%.

In terms of birth rate, in 1991~1999, the Far East’s birth rate had fallen from 13.7‰ to 9‰, or 33.6%. On the other hand, Russia’s overall birth rate decreased from 12.1‰ to 8.3‰, or 30.4%. Currently the Far East’s birth rate has reached a degree where a simple re-production process can no longer be guaranteed. On average, a childbearing age woman only gives birth to one child; but only giving birth to 2.3 children can guarantee the minimum regeneration. The low birth rate is due to bad survival conditions. A great many families can afford to bear the heavy burden of raising children. Meanwhile, the younger generation has their lifestyle and a change in attitude. Families which would only have one child or none are increasing. A survey (2002) shows that 58% of the interviewees in the Far East believed that, under the current economic conditions, having a child is better. This percentage is higher than the overall Russia (44%) and Siberia (55%).

In 1991~1999, in terms of death rates in the same period, the Far East rose 40.7%, while the entire Russia increased 28.9%. In other words, the entire Russia’s population decreased naturally at 25.5% in 10 years, the Far East’s population reduced naturally 1.4 times that figure. Currently in some parts in the Far East, their death rate still surpasses their birth rate by 50%. For instance, in the coastal and border

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34 «俄羅斯將向西伯利亞及遠東移民數十萬人» [Eluosi jiangxiang Xibaliya ji yuandong yimin shushiwanren (Russia will immigrate hundreds of thousands of people to Siberia and the Far East)], 新華網 (Xinhua Network), 20060630, http://www.chinaxinjiang.cn/news/gdxw/t20060630_128425.htm
areas, in the first half of 2004, the number of dead exceeded the number of newborn by half, with a natural decrease of about 5,799 in population. In Amur, in January to July, the death rate grew 8% from the same period in 2003, with a natural decrease of about 2,600 in population. In respect of causes for high death rate, in addition to a decreased level of living and low quality of life, the natural and climate conditions are more severe and the risks for prevalence and death are high, but medical benefits are far fewer than before.

In terms of the average life, in 1999, the life expectancy of the entire Russia’s population was 65.9 years old, males 59.9 and females 72.4. By contrast, the life expectancy of Far Easterners was 64.4 years old, males 58.9 and females 70.6, the gap being nearly 12 years. By 2003, the life expectancy of the entire Russia’s population was 65.4 years old, males 58.5 and females 71.99. On the other hand, that of the Far East’s population was 62.95 years old, males 56.4 and females 69.5. These figures suggest that over the 5 years, the life expectancy of the Russians including Far Easterners had been falling, by nearly 2 years. The life expectancy of the Far East’s population was the lowest among Russia’s 7 federal districts and was 2 years lower than the average figure of the entire Russia. In the foreseeable future, the life expectancy of the Far East’s population will still not reach the average figure of the entire Russia. Among males of labor age 16, only 58% will be able to live to 60.

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(See Table 2-1)

Table 2-1 : The birth and death population in Far East(Unit: 100 million people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Birth Rate</th>
<th>Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source from: 俄羅斯聯邦國家統計局[Russian Federal State Statistics]
http://poccuu.org/0-tongjiju.htm

2.1.2 Massive outflow of population

Compared with natural population decrease, population outflow in large numbers is the main cause which has resulted in a rapid decrease in the Far East’s population. After the USSR dissolved, more population flowed out from the Far East, mainly including high quality specialists, technicians and young laborers.39

Immigration used to add substantially to the Far East’s population. Nevertheless, from 1990 to today, due to various reasons, Far Easterners have migrated to the west of the country, while immigrants have decreased drastically. The population outflow has reached more than 1 million, making up over 80% of the district’s total population

decrease.

In the Far East, in particular the north, the economic and social conditions are far worse than other districts and survival is not an easy thing. As a result, population outflow is more serious. The original preferential policy which aimed to attract migrants is no longer there. Currently the Far East’s population outflow continues, and so do some of the federal subjects. Leaving the Far East, the migrants move toward the south of the Far East, such as residents in Yakut, Sakhalin, Magadanskaya, Kamchatka, Chukotka continues to move toward Khabarovsk, Primorsky Krai, Amur, Jewish Autonomous Oblast. The number has decreased from 160,000 in 1991 to over 50,000 now.

Between 1940 and 1985, every 5 years on average, the immigrants accounted for 37.9% of the Far East’s population growth. From 1986 on, this factor began to lose its effect. From 1986 to 1990, the immigrants only made up 17.2% of the population growth. Those of the immigrants who stayed in the Far East only accounted for 5.7%, down 61.54% from 1971~1975. From then on, the migration trend continued to become worse, and the immigrants’ factor for population growth was no long present.

In 1999, the population outflow in the Far East was 7 times than in 1986. In 2003 alone, the emigration population reached up to 24,300. Cities lost many professional technicians, and some villages and Boreal areas were absent of human traces. From the 1990s to today, Chukotka has lost two-thirds of its population,

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40 Мотрич, Е., “Демографический потенциал и присутствие китайцев на российском Дальнем Востоке,” Проблемы Дальнего Востока, No. 6, 2001, p. 60.[Motrich, E., demographic potential and the presence of Chinese in the Russian Far East (在俄羅斯遠東地區的人口潛力和存在的華人), Problems of the Far East, No. 6, 2001, p. 60.]
Magadanska 50%, Koryak 37%, Kamchatka 25%, Sakhalin 20%. In the past 10 years, the Far East has lost a total of 0.9 million residents; of them, the immigrant outflow was 828,900 persons, making up 92.4% of the total loss of the Far Eastern population. The Far East’s population outflow rate stood at 13.6‰ in 1995 and below 8.7‰ in 1999. In the first quarter of 2004, compared with the same period of 2003, Primorsky Krai’s population outflow had grown 12.9%, and in the first half of the year the number of emigrants exceeded the number of immigrants by 2,000. Amur had increased 6% in the number of emigrants compared with the same period of 2003.

2.1.3 The potential of labor force declines: population decreases and population density constitutes deterioration

In respect of the imbalance in population distribution, a decrease in population had led to a drop in the percentage of the Far East in the overall Russian population, from 5.4% in 1991 to 4.5% in 2004. And its population density had fallen from 1.3 persons to below 1 person per kilometer square, far below the average Russian population density of 8.4 persons/kilometer sq. The situation in the north is even worse: Sakha (Yakutia) 0.3 person/km. sq., Magadanska 0.4 person/km. sq., Chukotka 0.07 person/km. sq. The fact that the population is becoming sparser and more imbalanced in distribution will confine exploitation of natural resources and development of the economy in the Far East. Meanwhile, the fall in the Far East’s population has also contributed to an unfavorable change in the geographical

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42 刘慧麗,「俄羅斯遠東地區的人口問題與中俄勞務合作」，《俄羅斯中亞東歐市場》2 (2007): 41。
distribution of Russia’s entire population. (See Table 2-2)

The 6.59 million people in Russian Far East are scattered over an expansive land of 6.216 million km. sq., or 1.06 persons per km. sq. And the population mainly concentrates in cities by the southern Amur River and along the railway, while other areas are sparsely populated. Statistics from the National Office of Statistics show that the urban population of the Far East was 4.89 million in 2005 and that the rural population was merely 1.70 million. (See Table 2-2)

Table 2-2: The estimation of settled population and labor resources in Russian Far East (1000 persons/per year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resident population</td>
<td>7712.2</td>
<td>7598.6</td>
<td>7512.2</td>
<td>7438.6</td>
<td>7262.8</td>
<td>7080.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor resources</td>
<td>4754.8</td>
<td>4589.1</td>
<td>4536.1</td>
<td>4489.5</td>
<td>4419.4</td>
<td>4421.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>3416.4</td>
<td>3250.1</td>
<td>3197.7</td>
<td>3166.8</td>
<td>3114.3</td>
<td>3129.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material production</td>
<td>2361.1</td>
<td>2115.0</td>
<td>2042.8</td>
<td>1987.9</td>
<td>1916.5</td>
<td>1918.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sign unemployed</td>
<td>86.13</td>
<td>161.25</td>
<td>236.1</td>
<td>277.3</td>
<td>271.1</td>
<td>222.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source from: 俄羅斯聯邦國家統計局 (Russian Federal State Statistics)
http://poccuu.org/0-tongjiju.htm

A decrease in the population of newborns, high death rate in the labor-age population, and high population outflow, will inevitably leads to an aging population.

Statistics for 2002 suggest that the Far East’s population below labor age accounted

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44 牛燕平, 「俄羅斯遠東地區人口與勞動力資源問題」, 西伯利亞研究 6 (2004): 14。[Niu Yanping, Eluosi yuandongdiqu renkou yu laodongli ziyuan wenti (Russian Far East population and labor resources) Xibaliya Yanjiu (Siberian Research) 6 (2004): 14.]
for 19.8%, down 7.8% from 1991, and the population above labor age made up 15.1%, up more than 4%. By international standards, when a 60-year-above population accounts for 10% of the total population, it suggests that an aging society has come. Obviously, the Far Eastern population has come to this stage. At the same time, a labor force aging problem is becoming worse. Currently, in the Far East’s food industry, light industry, and machine manufacturing industry, aging in the population has reached up to 48%~60%. As the population and the labor force continue to age, a wide and deep influence will be reflected on the region’s economic and social development. (See Table 2-3) Worsening in the population will practically pose a threat to economic and social development of both the Far East. However, without a certain number and quality of permanent population, it is impossible for the Far East to have a growth in material production, nor is it possible for the society to develop. As Russia’s economic development is increasingly depending on the development speed and scale of its east, the population factor is crucial to the Far East’s economic growth speed and the society’s stable development, and it will also affect on the materialization of the entire Russia’s economic development projects.

Table 2-3: The number of residents of the main age in Russian Far East

(Unit: 10000 people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Year 1991</th>
<th>Year 2002</th>
<th>Year 2010</th>
<th>Year 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The Far East’s population situation has caused concern to the Russian government, who worries that the population decrease might affect stability in the area. After president Putin assumed office, the country has been raising attention to the Far East population problem and has even upgraded it to a threat to the country’s economic safety and land safety. The population problem has not only increased Russia’s misgivings about countries surrounding the Far East, but it has caused a profound effect on foreign collaboration policy for the area. As a result, in 2003, Putin instructed Herman Gref, minister of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, to formulate comprehensive measures to stem the population loss. In 2006, in his state of the union address, Putin stressed on the urgency of the population problem and demanded the government to create all favorable conditions for encouraging birth.49 In the meanwhile, the president’s representative to the Far East convened a population conference and discussed how to stabilize the Far East’s population and immigration problem. The Far East draws immigrants to address its own population shortage, which has become a practical choice for the region’s development. How then to effectively organize immigrants to develop the Far East has become a core

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lower than the working-age population</th>
<th>Working-age population</th>
<th>Older working-age population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>202.6</td>
<td>139.5</td>
<td>108.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>480.6</td>
<td>458.0</td>
<td>431.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>127.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49「俄羅斯將向西伯利亞及遠東移民數十萬人」([Eluosi jiangxiang Xibaliya ji yuandong yimin shushiwinanren (Russia will immigrate hundreds of thousands of people to Siberia and the Far East)]·[Xinhua Network]·20060630, http://www.chinaxinjiang.cn/news/gjxw/t20060630_128425.htm)
issue that concerns both the Russian and the local governments.50

2.1.4 Overall labor distribution

In 1991 Russia’s Far East population reached a new record, 8.0566 million. From then on, this figure started to go gradually down. Between 1991 and 1995, 552,000 people had been lost, of which rural population made up 6.9%. Between 1996 and 2000, 399,000 had been lost again, of which rural population accounted for 5.3%. By 2002, the Far East’s population was 7.0381 million, down approximately 2.5 million from 1989.51

In 2001, the Russian federal government (Российская Федерация) stipulated Russia’s “Labor Law”, which applies to all people working in Russia, including those from allied republics in the Soviet Union period and foreigners.52 In 2002, the Russian federal government instituted the “Foreign Citizens’ Legal Status Law”. In the same year, president Vladimir Putin (Владимир Владимирович Путин), who was attending a “Social and Economic Development Problems in the Far East Federal District” meeting held in Khabarovsk, pointed out, regarding foreign labor problems in the district, that the Foreign Citizens’ Legal Status Law was intended to adjust the labor market. He added that each Russian federal body should, by law, under the premise of promising Russia’s federal citizens’ right to work, effectively adjust and manage foreign labor markets and implanted a foreign labor work permit and quota management system. Besides, Russia’s Federal Migration Service, Ministry of Interior, suggested to extend the work duration of foreign laborers working in the

Russian Federation from one to three years.\(^{53}\)

Currently, the Russian Federation introduces foreign labors from 119 countries around the world; of them, 40% in the Central Federal District, 15% in the Siberia Federal District, 11.5% in the Far East Federal District. By an estimate from Russia’s Federal Migration Service, there are a total of approximately 10 million people of foreign nationalities, yet only 2 million have legal status and 0.7 million pay taxes. In 2006 the Russian federal government assigned a labor quota of 58,600 persons to the Far East, which accounted for 20% of Russia’s overall quota. (See Table 2-4) Of the figure, 16,500 was for the coastal border area, 14,000 for Khabarovsk, 11,500 for Amur, 7,000 for Sakhalin, 4,703 for Jewish Autonomous Oblast, 1,700 for Republic of Sakha. (See Table 2-5)\(^{54}\) However, the actual number of laborers needed practically often surpassed the nation’s permitted quotas. This suggests that the practical need cannot be met. A great number of foreign legal laborers are introduced outside of quota. The main reason is that employers do not want to go through the complicated procedure or that they desire to catch up work and cut down on costs.\(^{55}\)

Table 2-4: The Russian government allocated the labor quota to the administrative district


\(^{54}\) 劉慧麗, 「俄羅斯遠東地區的人口問題與中俄勞務合作」, *俄羅斯中亞東歐市場* 2 (2007): 41.

Russia’s federal government, President Putin, and Russian scholars have considerable concern about the population size of the Far East, labor market condition, and labor introduction problems.\textsuperscript{56} As far as the Far East is concerned, a labor demand of 6.7 million is needed, but there are about 4.6 million working age people.\textsuperscript{57} Forecasts suggest that by 2010, the working age population will reduce to 4.31 million,

\textsuperscript{56} Дмитриев, А. В. и Пядухов, Г. А., “Этнические группы мигрантов и конфликты в анклавных рынках труда,” Социологические исследования, No.8, 2005, p. 90.[Dmitriev, AV and Pyaduhov, GA, Ethnic groups of migrants and conflict in the enclave labor markets (族群移民和衝突飛地勞動力市場), Sociological research Ania, No.8, 2005, p. 90.]

down 5.8% from 2002 (see Table 2-6). By 2016, the working age population will be 1 million fewer than in 1991. As the labor resource problem has become a strategic problem of economic stability and growth for the Far East, on the basis of the district’s labor resources, further labor will be introduced, by twenty percentages of current labor resources.\textsuperscript{58} About 90% of the foreign labor is male, of which 70% is in the construction, agriculture, and industry sectors.

\textbf{Table 2-6: Take foreign labor force distribution between Khabarovsk border areas and Amur in 2003 as an example (Unit: people)}

\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|}
\hline
 & Amur Oblast & Khabarovsk Krai \\
\hline
Business/Diet & 2000 & 2000 \\
Architecture & 1500 & 1500 \\
Industry & 3500 & 3500 \\
Agriculture & 500 & 500 \\
Others & 2000 & 2000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}


\textbf{2.1.5 Chinese labor distribution}

According to data from Russia’s visa agencies and the Chinese embassy, a census

for the entire Russia in 2004 showed that approximately 35,000 Chinese settled in Russia. Russian researchers estimate that about 200,000 Chinese stay temporarily in Russia, mainly in Moscow, the Far East, and Siberia. As for how many Chinese there are in the Far East, there is no definitive number.59

Statistics from the Federal Migration Service suggest that in 1999, about 77,000 Chinese were registered in the coastal area, of them 67,269 were tourists, 9,614 worked on business and under contract between the two countries (of whom 4,429 were on 1 year or more term), 42 students; only 11 were residence permit holders.60 A majority of Chinese, legal or illegal, stays in Russia for just one reason--making money; few people plan to stay for a long time. Skillful, hardworking, low-pay (about 1/7~1/3 of Russian laborers),61 they undertake heavy work which most Russians are not willing to do, such as agriculture, forestry, construction, etc. Therefore, they are extremely attractive to businesses in the Far East.

Statistics by Russian researchers show that between 1992~1998, most Chinese stayed in the coastal area. Every year, about 10,000 Chinese immigrants come over here to work, accounting for less than 0.6% of the total labor force. In the Far East, Chinese labor force makes up a mere 0.12%; plus those engaged in illegal trade and other forms of operating activity, the percentage is no more than 0.5%;62 about 5,000 in

59 Алексеев, М., “Ли угрозы китайской иммиграции в Россию,” Мир Экономики и Международных Отношений, 2000, No. 11,p.33. [Alexeev, M., Li threat of Chinese immigration to Russia (中國移民會威脅俄羅斯嗎?), World Economy and International Relations, 2000, No. 11, p.33.]


62 Li Chuanxun, Jinnianlai ZhongE pilin diqu zhengzhi quanxi fenxi (In recent years the Sino-Russian political relations between the analysis of adjacent areas) Eluosi Zhongya Dongou Yanjiu (The Russian Central Asia, East European Studies) 3 (2003): 12.
Khabarovsk, about 3,000 in Amur.

2.2 The policies of Chinese immigration in Russian Far East

The Far East is strategically very important for Russia. It is not only Russia’s eastern entrance and outpost, but it plays an important role in the Asia Pacific area. Therefore, for reasons including politics and military, the Russian government has to pay attention to the region’s development. Despite this, the Far East’s development, in particular the boreal region and areas far from the central cities, is still behind other regions such as the European Russia region. In the 27th Soviet Communist Conference, Gagarov, first secretary of the coastal area, said: “Development of the area’s infrastructure is far behind the average indicator of the republic.” Consequently, in order to solve the increasingly worsening crisis, a series of remedial measures must be adopted. If the birth rate can be raised and the death rate can be reduced, accompanied by a suitable immigration policy that Russian researchers point out, the Far East’s population crisis will be mitigated.63

Russia’s immigration policy can be divided into the immigration policy of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the foreign immigration policy.

(1) To attract citizens of other independent states under the Commonwealth:

Since the 1960s, to solve problems like the Far East’s population crisis, a series of measures have been taken and many preferential policies have been implemented, such as increase welfare, salaries, allowances, etc., to encourage people to settle in the east and also attract citizens of other states of the Commonwealth. Russia views citizens of other states of the Commonwealth who speak Russian as their compatriots,

who are also the most important source for replenishing the population.64

Russian researchers have put an emphasis on the importance of regional immigration. They indicate that, though it is impossible to significantly ease off the immigration trend of flowing to the west, making the immigration flow from the north to the south in the Far East district can keep some population potential for the Far East. Therefore, its immigration policy should achieve two goals:

First, create more preferential settlement conditions in the Far East’s south (coastal area, Khabarovsky, Amur, and Jewish Autonomous province) for the north. To do that, the measures should be adopted actively to draw residents of the north, including citizens in other Commonwealth states; for instance, if Russian illegal immigrants actively register, they will obtain legal status.

Secondly, offer residence and work conditions in the Far East’s south better than in European Russia for immigrants from allied republics of the former Soviet Union. In recent years, though the Far East’s population has flowed to Ukraine and Belarus, some citizens who speak Russians in South Caucasus and former allied central Asia republics have nevertheless moved to the Far East.

The Russian government has many preferential policies, such as in June 2006, Russia drew up a plan to assist foreign compatriots who are willing to relocate to Russia. Also, in July of 2006, an act was promulgated stipulating that from 2007 on, the procedure of laborers in visa-free countries who desire to work in Russia will be simplified; they only need to apply for a work permit with Russia’s Migration Service. This will exempt employers’ responsibilities and obligations. The above measures have been actively put in practice in the Far East. In order to increase their

attractiveness to immigrants, provinces in the Far East have established preferential conditions like residence and employment for immigrants. The president’s representative in the Far East has said, the coastal area, Khabarovsk, and Amur can draw 40,000 people in other independent states. Meanwhile, Russia also attracts labors from Korea, Vietnam, and so forth.

(2) Introduce foreign immigrants:

After Putin assumed office, while stabilizing the political situation, he has been devoted to solving problems of economic development, aggressively adjusting and changing the foreign cooperation policy, and pushing ahead with a pragmatic foreign policy. He changed the past policy of valuing and depending on cooperation with the West and began to attach importance to cooperation with the Asia Pacific, in particular China. Kuleshov, an academician of the Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, said that the Far East and Siberia’s development needs China’s participation, that China can provide a part of fund and labor force, and that development of Sino-Russia labor exchange relations is decided by labor exchange policies of the two countries. The Far East urgently needs both Russia and China to adopt concerted action and implement management and adjustment of labor exchange. In order to create a good environment for the tourist industry, through talks, both sides reached a consensus on the way of coordination.

65 刘慧丽,「俄羅斯遠東地區的人口問題與中俄勞務合作」, 《遙東亞東歐市場》2 (2007): 41。
In 1993 when Russia implemented a “Statute on Recruiting and Using Foreign Labor”, China’s laborers began to enter Russia, in which the Far East has taken up the biggest percentage. “Russia’s Development Strategy over the Asia Pacific Region in the 21st Century” points out that it is necessary to introduce neighboring countries’ labor to develop Russia’s east, in particular the Far East’s sparsely populated area.68

In mid-2000, a law was passed which stipulates functions of Russia’s Migration Service, Federal Interior Ministry. Russia has promulgated a number of federal laws such as “Foreign Citizens’ Legal Status Law”, “The Russian Federation’s Citizenship”, and so on. Meanwhile, a series of relevant laws and resolutions were also enacted. With the aid of these laws and, a number of problems left from the 1990s regarding labor exchange were solved.

In 2000, a Russian foreign and national defense policy meeting laid down a “Russia’s Siberia and Far East in the Early 21st Century: New Evaluation, New Order, New Decision” draft, which indicates: “Population aging and population mobility have conspired to form some unfavorable conditions. But with foreign immigrants, the vast Siberia and Far East will not be desolate and uninhabited.”69

In China, in 2000, China promulgated a new overall strategy plan for foreign economic development and proposed a “going out” development model in order to expand overseas space for China’s commodities, technique, capital, and labor resources. The main objective for this strategy was to occupy a 10% share in the international labor market. This made the Chinese government and associations of sectors in China aggressively sign bilateral or multilateral labor output agreements

with other countries.

In 2001, “The Russia-China Friendship and Cooperation Treaty” was inked, which (article 20) has become the most important bilateral document for the two countries on striking at illegal labor input.

In 2003, the “Foreigners’ Legal Status in the Russian Federation Law” took effect, and the existing immigration policy frame was finally settled. The law had a rigorous and complicated review and management process on attracting foreign labor. The government decided a labor quota every year, employers must apply for a license, and foreign laborers must apply for a work permit. Foreign workers carry their work visas to Russia and then register on arrival. An application for the entire process takes 3~4 months and costs 4,200 rubles. The law has put entry of foreign labor under the strict control of Russia’s central government and greatly increased the cost. 70 Russia has accumulated an abundance of experience in managing and adjusting labor exchange and set up a system that ensures the nation’s safety strategy and immigration management. It also established a visa system with China and adjusts the quota on introducing foreign labor.

In 2007, when the “Immigration Registration Law” and the amended “Foreigners’ Legal Status in Russia Law” went into effect, foreign citizens to enter Russia must fill in an immigration card and carry it with them. People visiting Russia on a visa must not surpass their valid date for their registered residence duration. And people visiting Russia under a visa-free protocol must have their registered residence duration within three months. Foreign citizens are not allowed to work in Russia unless they have acquired a work permit, and their residence duration may be extended to the same

date as the work permit. Foreign citizens who violate the regulations will be repatriated according to the court’s ruling. The new policy offers incentives to citizens of independent states of the Commonwealth under a visa-free protocol with Russia: after entry, they may acquire temporary residence after registering for reference and then they will have a one-year term work permit. But citizens from non-visa-free countries will be restricted to reduce illegal entry.

In the past two years, Russia has significantly step up management on Chinese who entered the country by enforcing a “dynamic monitoring” policy over each process from entry to residence. Russian patrol policemen check Chinese citizens’ documents any time, and noncompliance cases of labor cooperation between China and Russia have greatly decreased. Besides, regarding Chinese’s residence, transnational marriage supervision, etc., Russian security institutions will undertake a review on a regular basis. As Chinese are managed rigorously after entry, a great majority of Chinese can only have tentative jobs in the Far East. Moreover, Russia’s security institutions may refuse their re-entry through rejection of applications and issuing visas. Now events that Chinese rush into Russia unrestricted rarely happen. Agencies of the Federal Migration Service supervise, manage, and review foreign

72 「俄國新移民法將影響 30 萬華人」[Eguo xinyiminfa Jiang xingxiang sanshiean huaren (Russian new immigration laws will affect three hundred thousand Chinese)]，大眾時代 [Dazhong Shidai (The Public Era)], 20071009, http://mass-age.com/wpml/blog/2007/10/09/%e4%bf%84%e6%96%b0%e7%a7%bb%e6%b0%91%e6%bd%b1%e9%9f%bf30%e8%90%ac%e8%8f%af%e4%ba%ba/#more-677
labor’s legal residence in Russia.

2.3 Summary

Since 1991, the human resource in Russian Far East was 805.66 million and began to lose. At this stage, the Russian Federation introduced foreign labors, 40% of concentrated in the Central Federal District, 15% distributed in the Siberian Federal District, and 11.5% located in the Far East Federal District. At present, in the Far East, they need 670 million labors, but only about 460 million working-age population. By 2010, the working-age population will drop to 431 million. The population crisis in Far East is mainly caused by the natural population loss and emigration. For the natural decrease, the birth rate it is getting lower and mortality rate continues to increase, and higher than the birth rate.75

With the Soviet Union collapse and economic liberalization, the labor shortage leads to the influx of immigrants. From 1992 ~ 1998, Primorsky Krai is the largest area for Chinese laborers to live in and engage in agriculture, forestry, construction and other heavy work that the majority of Russians are unwilling to do. From 1988 to 1993, the number of personnel continues to increase on the border between China and Russia each year. At the end of 1993, the Russian Federation started to take measures to strengthen on immigration controls like foreign labor quotas and license system. Few people who took tourist passports illegally overstayed in Russia and caused “illegal immigration” problem, caused some social problems, such as “China expansion,” “Yellow Peril,” “Russia treat China,” and etc..

Russia's migration policies are mainly divided into two parts: one is the CIS regional population policy and the other is the foreign immigration policy. For

domestic part, such as in June 2006, the program that assists abroad Russians voluntarily come back to Russia. Because the other CIS citizens is the most important supplementary human source, the Russian government gives new conditions of the settlement for in the southern of the Far East, or even better than the EU-Russia regional working conditions, such as simplifying the visa abolition, increasing wages and various allowances to encourage people to settle to the Far East. On the other hand, Putin took pragmatic foreign policies, and changed the attitude from the West to the Asia-Pacific region for co-operation, especially with China. In particular in 2007, “Immigration Registration Act” and the revised “Foreigners in the legal status of the Russian Federation Law” show that the Russian sector significantly strengthened the supervision and management of Chinese immigrants from the entry, stay to work. For example, the Chinese immigrants would be restricted to reduce the illegal entry.
Chapter 3
The driving forces and constraints for Chinese immigration in Russian Far East

The purpose of this chapter is mainly to view after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the driving forces and constraints for Chinese immigration in Russian Far East and to analyze the Sino-Russia strategic partnership. The basic points of this chapter are from the economy, international strategic, geopolitical and the Kremlin factors to explore their motivation.

This chapter is divided into five sections. Section one is the economic factor. Section two is the international strategic factor. Section three is the geo-political factor. Section four is the Kremlin politics factor. Section five is summary. To sum up, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the interaction and the development of Chinese immigrants were in Russian Far East.

3.1 The economic factor

3.1.1 The potential of Far East helps economic development of the country

After the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was dissolved, the Far East lost subsidies from the central government, and its economy fell into a crisis. As production and basic living conditions worsened, electricity price was 70% higher than the average price of all Russia, and transport cost rose higher. In 2005, the Far East’s gross national product (GNP) was 802.7 billion rubles (approximately US$28.67 billion), only accounting for 3.7% of the entire Russia’s GNP.\(^76\) Statistics

\(^{76}\) 劉慧麗,「俄羅斯遠東地區的人口問題與中俄務務合作」, 俄羅斯中亞東歐市場 2 (2007): 41。
show that Siberia and the Far East account for 74.8% of Russia’s land area but that many economic indexes are lower than half of the entire country. For instance, the area’s gross domestic product (GDP) only makes up 30% of the entire country, fixed assets 28%, consumer product production 17%, food production 15%, meat butcher 16.7%. In particular in the 1990s, a majority of the economic indexes of east Russia fell.

East Russia has abundant natural resources and huge economic development potential, but it is sparsely populated and its infrastructure and light industry are not developed. This serious imbalance decelerates the forming speed of a huge capacity market in the Far East, affects accumulation of capital needed to construct modern economy infrastructure, and hinders the pace of accelerating the eastern economic development using natural resources. Currently, as the Russian Federation has limited finance, to rapidly change the eastern economic situation would be considerably difficult. As a result, one of the main sources needed for developing the eastern Russian economy is to actively create conditions to attract foreign in order to achieve the purpose of quickening up the eastern development.

Only a fraction of the Far East’s economic development relates to other parts of Russia and a great majority of it is through neighboring China, Japan and South Korea for economic cooperation. For this reason, the Far Eastern economic and trading activity with these neighbors is increasingly close. Bilateral exchange is increasing, in particular with China. Currently, Russia is implementing a 10 year value-added

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78 「遠東地區的移民問題」[Yuandongdiqu de yimin wenti (The immigration problem in Far East)], 20080126, http://hi.baidu.com/ralf1124/blog/item/a949dc54e434c85cd109068d.html
GDP project proposed by Russian president Vladimir Putin in an aim to speed up the east’s development, recover the Far East’s economy, and set in motion the overall economic development.79 Russia attempts to cooperate with Japan, South Korea (both of whom have power economic strength and China (whose economy is developing rapidly) to develop economic and trade relations in order to exploit east Russia. The purpose is to reverse Russia’s increasingly worsening economy and stabilize the political situation. Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs even set the year 1994 as the “Year of Asia”. Russia attempts to utilize the geographical advantage of Siberia and the Far East being situated in Asia to aggressively join cooperation in Northeast Asia to facilitate its east’s economic development.

China’s economic rise poses a sharp contrast with the Far East’s weak economy. The Far East undertakes border trade with China with resource commodities like mineral raw materials, wood, fish, etc.,80 while China exports cheap food products and articles of daily use into the Far East, accounting for 80% of consumption of that area. Chinese migrants mainly engage in vegetable growing (e.g. potatoes and soybeans) and the construction industry and spread over Amur province, coastal border areas, and Jewish Autonomous province.81 P. A. Minakir (П. А. Минакир), director of Economic Research Institute, ГЕВ (Институт экономики Дальнего Востока, ИДВ), said, at least 10% of the Far East’s economic growth comes from its trade with China.

For example, in 1993, China made up over 90% of Amur province’s volume of trade and accounted for 65% of Khabarovsk’s border area import figures. 82

3.1.2 The development of the Far East needs Chinese labors

In 1991~2004, the Far East’s population decreased in great numbers. Konstantin Pulikovsky (Константин Пуликовский), the president’s representative to the Far Eastern Federal District, believed that the Far East had abundant resources but had a low degree of development, because there was not enough labor to effectively develop mining or cultivate farmlands. П. А. Minakir (П. А. Минакир ), director of Economic Research Institute, FEB (Институт экономики Дальнего Востока, ИДВ), considered that the Far East’s labor-intensive production sectors needed much manpower, but the demand could not be met locally. 83 An inadequacy of labor significantly restricts the expansion and development of the Far East’s economic aggregate, resulting in a small-capacity market and not possible to form a competitive market environment. In terms of labor figures, in 2005 the Far East had a labor population of 3.6 million, yet its practical employed population was only 3.3 million, which could not adequately meet the manpower needed for resource development and economic transition. The situation is worse in particular in agriculture, forestry, the manufacturing industry, the construction industry, etc. An analysis on competitiveness shows that there is a structural defect in the Far East’s labor; in particular it lacks high-caliber technicians. 84

84 劉慧麗,「俄羅斯遠東地區的人口問題與中俄勞務合作」，俄羅斯中亞東歐市場 2 (2007): 41。
The Chinese immigrants to Russia’s Far East are mainly because of the economic reason, poverty. They go to Russia for their livelihood. There are four types: first, they go in spring and come back in winter - seasonal employment; second, they go and come back for border trade between China and Russia; third, most employed Chinese return after their work is finished; fourth, they settle in Russia. A majority of them engage in toilsome and tiring work, which offers little pay and fewer guarantees and can only provide for their living but nothing else. Besides, there are some businessmen who engage in the following three types: first, engage in business in Russia and import goods from China; second, set up shop in China and establish outlets in Russia; third, import fur from Russia and export herbs, tea, piece goods, food products, etc. to Russia. Of them, some sell wine unlawfully by smuggling embargoed white spirits to Russia for high profit. Some cities like Blagoveshchensk which are far from Moscow mostly rely on China’s northeastern area to supply goods and food. Chinese who had resided or engaged in business or other trades for a long time, and those who went after them have become the Chinese migrants in Russia’s Far East. As time went by, third-generation Chinese are scattered all over Russia. (See Table 3-1)

Table 3-1: The percentage of Chinese migration in Russian Far East

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[Wan Gong, Shilun ershi shiji qianqi ZhongE Heilongjiang yanan yimin huodong (On the early twentieth century, the coastal migration in Heilongjiang and Russia) Jilinsheng Jiaoyu Xiaoyuan Xiaobao (Journal of Jilin Province Institute of Education) 6 (2009): 100-101.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area/Year</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primorsky Krai</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>72.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khabarovsk Krai</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amur Oblast</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Autonomous Oblast</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>94.4</td>
<td>93.4</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>93.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source from: 張曉云, 「試析中國勞動移民對俄羅斯經濟安全的影響」, 世界民族 5 (2008): 36。

3.2 The international strategic factor

3.2.1 The natural loss of population and emigration cause the population crisis

Russia’s Far East has expensive land and abundant natural resources. Into the 21st century, Russia views the emergence of this region as key to the entire Russia’s economy. Nevertheless, after the Soviet Union collapsed, a population crisis began to take place in the Far East, with a continuing reduction trend within 10 years. In the entire Russia, in 1992~2000, the population had dropped from 0.148 billion to 0.144 billion, and the trend appeared to speed up. By contrast, the problem in the Far East was even worse: in 2000~2005, the population dropped from 7.20 million to 6.59 million. That is, there is a decrease of about 10,000 every year in the Far East, making its percentage of 5.4% in Russia’s overall population to a mere 4.9%. In 2000, Russia’s population density per meter square was 8.5 persons, while the Far
East’s was only 1.2.87 (See Table 3-2)

The population crisis was mainly due to natural loss and population emigration. In respect of natural loss, the birth rate continued to drop and the death rate went on to rise, the latter higher than the former.88 Drastically falling living standard, unstable domestic situation, poor social welfare such as medical care compared with the past, etc. - these conditions have affected the entire Russia, in particular the Far East’s population. Russian women’s (including Far Eastern women’s) birth rate appears to go down because of heavy life burden. On the other hand, people are not satisfied with cold weather, poor living environment, low-level life and culture and return to the European Russia region.89 (See Table 3-3)

Table 3-2: The population in Russia (Unit: million people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (Unit: million people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-3: The population in Russian Far East (Unit: million people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population of the Far East</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>10 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>9 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>8 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>7 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>6 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>4 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3 million people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source from: [Russian Federal State Statistics](http://poccuu.org/0-tongjiju.htm)

3.2.2 The labor shortage leads to the influx of immigrants

Over the more than ten years, the Russian population continued to drop, which has significantly affected a great number of fields like politics, economy, society, and life. As the population decreased, a shortage in Russia’s labor force has reached 10 million, in particular in production sectors like oil, natural gas, wood, coal, gold, etc., in the Far East and Siberia, which has a shortage of labor force of 50%. Among the 9 federal subjects of the Far East, 5 have negative growth in industrial production. The situation in the countryside in the Far East is bleaker. A labor loss has led to a waste of much land. Labor shortage and population aging are two major factors for Russia’s tardy economic development and heavier social and economic burden on those with labor capability. In particular, the Far East has a large-scale outflow of labor-capable people, weakening the local population structure and undermining the area’s labor potential and population basis.  

杜立克, 「淺析俄羅斯遠東地區的人口危機問題」, 內蒙古大學學報 4 (2003): 97. [Du Like,
On the other hand, as the Soviet Union collapsed and Russia promoted economic freedom, labor shortage led to a large-scale inrush as well as some social problems like rejecting foreign labor. Statistics show that between 1988 and 1993, the number of people crossing the Sino-Russian border had increased from 6,233 to 373,930 every year, nearly up 60 times. In 1989, only 1,742 Chinese resided in the Far East; by 1990, 15,000 Chinese; by 1990, close to 100,000 Chinese. In late 1993, Russia’s federal government began to adopt measures to step up control on immigrants. But from the second half of 1999, another immigration wave was seen again. As such, the Russian government put in place a quota and permit system on foreign labor. Russian researchers believe that currently less than 0.5 million Chinese reside in Russia, of whom 237,000 live in the Far East, accounting for 3.3% of the Far East’s population.

On November 23, 1998, in a joint statement from a Sino-Russian summit, the heads of both countries indicated that in April 1996 China and Russia was building on equality and trust - “Sino-Russian Strategic Collaborative Partnership in the 21st Century”, which was a practical and deep thinking based on relations and history of both sides and today’s world. It was also based on development of the international situation and the consensus reached by both countries regarding the prospect of collaboration. The partnership was not an alliance and did not aim at any third country. Rather, it aimed to abandon hostility and search for equal and mutually beneficial conditions. On July 7, 2001, a joint statement by the heads of China and Russia in Moscow said, “Building an equal and trustful strategic partnership is the

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correct choice of history.” This had a decisive implication for strengthening comprehensive collaboration of the People’s Republic of China and the Russian Federation, solidifying friendships of both countries, and building a fair and rational new international order.

With its excellent geographical location and natural resources, the region has a special place in the overall Russia. Its geo advantage in developing foreign trade is a frontier for Russia to open to the outside and a bridge to the Asia Pacific economic circle. The Far East has an abundance of natural resources, and China’s border area has advantage in labor intensive industries, such as agricultural products and by-products, apparel and texture, shoes. China’s and Russia’s border area provides a vast market for upgrade and collaboration room of its border trade. Both countries may collaborate comprehensively in areas including energy, natural resources, labor export, technology, logistics, etc.94

In Putin’s second term, in October 2004, he paid a visit to China, and both countries signed the “Complementary Protocol for China and the Russian Federation Regarding the Sino-Russian Eastern Border Section”. This suggested that the over 4,300 kilometer Sino and Russian border problem was thoroughly solved and thereby a great obstacle to the development of the strategic partnership of both countries was solved. P. A. Minakir (П. А. Минакир), director of Economic Research Institute, FEB (Институт экономики Дальнего Востока, ИДВ), commented: “The border protocol is a breakthrough in Sino-Russian partnership history, and it will establish a

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93 刘慧麗,「俄羅斯遠東地區的人口問題與中俄劳务合作」, 俄羅斯中亞東歐市場 2 (2007): 41。
long-term basis for friendliness and collaboration." The two countries’ strategic partnership has reached a new height through aggressive promotion of both parties in all fields. Russian foreign minister Sergei Lavrov (Сергей Лавров) believed that development of strategic partnership of both countries was closely related to the current international environment. Presently Sino-Russian relationship is on a plateau stage, with positive factors that are favorable to development of the partnership, as well as negative factors.

Both parties are facing problems like breaking a further obstacle and deepening cooperation on all fields. Both parties collaborate deeply on their strategic collaborative partnership and solved their land problem smoothly. The Far East’s trend to blend into the Asia Pacific area is clearer. Society has changed track, and people’s mental turbulence gradually subsides. The Russians’ attitude towards treating the Chinese tends to be rational and pragmatic. In 2005, National Safety Council stated their official view regarding the Far East’s Chinese immigration problem: “In developing a strategic collaborative partnership with China, while not hurting the interest of both parties, we should eliminate the Russians’ misgivings over the relationship between both countries.” The Far East’s Chinese immigration problem, which specifically is a Russian internal problem, should ceaselessly improve management of Chinese labor and tourists, including whether Chinese citizens abide by the Russian law. The Russian president’s representative to the Far East, Viktor Ivanovich Ishaev (Ишаев Виктор Иванович) said, “Russia cannot develop without foreign labor, otherwise it would not survive. Russia’s Far East is and will continue

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attracting labor in other independent states neighboring China and Korea.”

3.3 The geopolitics factor

3.3.1 Under the traditional concept of geopolitical security, the “security dilemma” state still exists between China and Russia

After the Soviet Union collapsed, a great change took place in the geo strategy and national safety. In its west, socialist countries in East Europe were joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in succession, making it lose more than 1,000 kilometers of strategic buffer zone. In its south, as 5 allied republics claimed independence, Islam countries like Iran and Turkey took this opportunity to penetrate them. As a result, Islamic Fundamentalism and Pan Turkism spread all over these countries and further extended to Russia, thereby posing a threat to the south. Though pressure in the east was smaller than in the south, it could not set Russia completely at ease. This was because in Siberia and the Far East there were a severe social and economic crisis, national secessionism, local separatism, intense competition of big countries in the northeastern Asia etc. The situation was becoming increasingly worse.

In recent years, though Sino-Russian relationship has improved and a border delimitation problem has been solved, the two countries’ “dual safety” problem has not vanished as a result; instead, Russia has more misgivings over the Chinese. As the gap in strength between the two countries widens, in particular when the Russian

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97 「中國移民不會威脅俄遠東地區」 [Zhongguo yimin buhui weixie Eyuandongdiqu (Chinese immigrants will not threaten Russian Far East)] · 中國網 [Zhongguowang (Chinese Network)] · 20080410, http://www.china.com.cn/international/txt/2008-04/10/content_14772996.htm
Far East’s economy becomes desolate and local secessionism grows, neighboring areas on both sides present a great difference in population. Russia speculates that once China becomes a great power, it might, taking advantage of Russia’s weakness and using China’s population advantage, aim to lay claim to the land of the Far East. If more and more Chinese remain in the Far East, get married and have children, a natural population substitution would take place.100 This would inevitably bring about pressure to the Far East’s security and mistrust with Chinese immigrants. Even president Putin warned in July 2000 when visiting Blagoveshchensk: “If we do not make practical effort, those Russians who were born locally will soon speak Japanese, Chinese, and Korean,”101

From the view of geopolitics and national security, China is Russia’s biggest neighbor, with a 4,300 km borderline between both countries. Along the line, Russia’s Far East and Siberia adjoins China’s northeastern region, which is a key development area for Sino-Russian collaboration. Besides, China is an economic and military power in Asia, and its comprehensive national power is rising incessantly. The fact that there is an objective geo relation between China and Russia and that there is a geo strategic place where China is situated is a key factor of why Russia strengthens its relations with China.102 Developing a friendly and cooperative relation can make Russia keep a balanced relation with Western powers. And this also plays an important role in China geopolitical strategy. Russia yields a great influence on some of China’s neighbors, including the three Central Asian countries,

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101 鄧志濤, 「俄境內所謂中國『移民問題』的對策性思考」。世界經濟與政治論壇3 (2005): 77。
Mongolia, and India. Developing friendly cooperative relations between Russia and these countries may help China develop mutual trust with them and thereby ensure China’s geopolitical security in the north, northwest, and south. Strengthening friendly relations with Russia is also China’s foreign policy and strategy. Hence, Russia’s Far East and Siberia are significant in China’s international strategy.103

3.3.2 Form “Chinese population expansion,” “Yellow Peril”, “China Threat” and “China Expansion”

In the twentieth century, “Chinese nonviolence immigration” that had some Russians worried did not take place; the Chinese did not rush into the Far East incessantly. A census figure was only 3.15 million. Statistics from relevant Far Eastern agencies show that between 1997 and 1998, Chinese who resided permanently in Primorsky Krai were 5,000-1.15 million or 2.2 million maximum, who only made up 0.0x%. Among these Chinese, only an extremely few were permanent residence permit holders.104

From the 1990s to now, there have been a certain number of Chinese who engage in trade, work or study in the Far East. Of these people, there are indeed some who are tourist visa holders but who stay overdue in Russia, resulting in “illegal immigration” problems. The academia and citizens in Russia view this differently. Some Russians are not satisfied with Chinese immigrants who live in their area and


who have crowded out their some of job opportunities. This has been described as “Chinese population expansion”, “yellow peril”, “Chinese threat”, etc., which obviously is xenophobic.\(^{105}\) On the other hand, Russian researchers hold that between the late 19th century and the early 20th century, the Chinese immigrated to Russia for economic reasons, which facilitated development in the then Russian labor market and capital market. At that time, a Russian official, Panofsky, said: “Chinese labor play a key role in the region’s economic life. As a country who needs China’s labor force, Russia is gradually become one of the biggest labor service sale market in the world.”\(^ {106}\)

3.4 The Kremlin politics factor

Russia’s federal government definitely would not allow local governments to destroy the friendly and strategic collaborative partnership between the two countries to correspond to their own strategic interest. Although some leaders, especially in Primorsky and Khabarovsk, were not totally against the border trade, they advocated taking strict measures against Chinese immigrants. Under either Boris Yeltsin or Vladimir Putin, no local officials were allowed to express different opinions from those of the central government over relations with China.\(^ {107}\)

Yeltsin ever warned Yevgeny Nazdratenko (Наздратенко), governor of Primorsky Krai, not to place local interest in national policy regarding demarcation problems, and that he must not make any comment until he had approval from Russia’s foreign ministry. Since president Putin took office, he has been committed to increasing


\(^{106}\) 杜立克，「淺析俄羅斯遠東地區的人口危機問題」，\(\text{內蒙古大學學報} \) (Journal of Inner Mongolia University) 4 (2003): 97.

centralized state power. For instance, in a reform to the gubernatorial election system, governors would not be directly elected locally; instead, they would be nominated by the president. Moreover, the president could remove any unqualified governor from office anytime. This reform sent a strong signal to all local administrative officers that, unless they must correspond to the central government, otherwise they might lose their job. These laws gave the President the authority to remove the duties of local leaders and dissolve local councils which violate federal laws. These changes brought greater coherences to the internal and external policies, and few local administrators questioned the official line of foreign policies in public, including China policies.

Finally, President Putin did just that with Nazdratenko. This had also put an end to a situation: Far Eastern governor could no longer enhance his own prestige and win voters’ support by promoting “China Threat”, jousting with Moscow over attitude toward China, and opposing boundary survey.

Take Viktor Ivanovich Ishaev (Ишаев Виктор Иванович), governor of Khabarovsk, as an example. He led a campaign “China Threat” and “China Expansion” in the twentieth century. He said in May 1994: “Currently China is expanding toward Russia’s Far East and eliminating Russians.” The governor believed that addictive drugs and crime would flood the border area along with Chinese businessmen. Therefore, he strongly opposed demarcation in Russia’s middle-east border and engaged in a 12-year long struggle for “protecting Bolshoi Ussuriisk Island”. Thereby, he won prestige among Far Easterners, was called a “Great Patriot”, and was reelected.

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“As China is expanding in the Far East,” Ishaev proposed at a Russian federal government foreign affairs work meeting on January 22, 2003, “we must lay down a corresponding China policy.” In reply, Putin said, this question should leave to the country leader and foreign minister to decide. He indicated that a development strategy for Russo-Chinese relationship had already been established in 2001 when the two countries inked the friendly treaty. He emphasized several times the significance of cooperation with regions in China. Regional cooperation between the two countries has brought great interest for both. Promoting development between the two countries would not only gain support from Russia’s highest-level leaders, but it would also encourage local governments and state-owned and private enterprises to participate in economic development in China’s regions. Consequently, the Russian federal government offer great support to regional cooperation with China. With this, the environment for the two countries’ regional cooperation will be further improved.110

Nevertheless, after the gubernatorial election system reform, in order to keep his job, he had to have a change of attitude. Now he is not promoting “China Threat” and “China Expansion” and has expressed his willingness several times to cooperate with China. While Khabarovsk has abundant natural resources, China owns a colossal market. Therefore, as a vast economic complementariness exists between both, regional cooperation should be raised to a new level. He said in June 2004 that Khabarovsk will aggressively contribute to developing trade cooperation and regional cooperation between Russia and China, such as geological prospecting, gold mining,

wood processing, etc.  

In order to avoid large-scale protests in Khabarovsk and causing discontent of Moscow, he said on radio, “What may be put under China is merely the remote side of Bolshoi Ussuriisk Island near Tarabarov island (Yinlong island in Chinese), where there are only pastures and no production activity.” His purpose was to decrease residents’ attention to the problem. This reform would ensure Russia’s central government’s China policy and friendly attitude could be completely implemented in the Far East. The Far East’s leader has clearly recognized that he could no longer confront the central government over relations with China like in the 1990s. He had to stop promoting “China Threat” view; otherwise he would endanger his own career. Even if he backed out occasionally with his attitude toward China after being reelected, he would never be so fearless like he used to be.

In October 2004, Darkin, Sergei Mikhailovich (Дарькин, Сергей Михайлович), governor of Primorsky Krai, said regarding cooperation with China, clearly suggesting that Far Eastern local leaders had a change of attitude toward China and that their “China Threat” view had been abandoned. In an interview with Russia’s News and Information Agency, he said, “China is our biggest trade partner. Developing relations with China’s border area is designated a priority for Primorsky Krai.” Just as Russia’s Izvestia newspaper indicated in October 2004, “Russia’s Far East is drastically changing its attitude toward China. Primorsky Krai’s aggressive attitude has greatly pushed cooperation with China.” Darkin revealed in September

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2005, in the first half of 2005, Primorsky Krai’s trade volume with China had grown 74% from the same period of the last year. In respect of foreign-owned enterprises, China came first (of 524, 209 were Chinese-owned enterprises).  

Since the 1990s, Russia’s anti-Chinese movement has not been always initiated by the people. Some Russian political interest groups intervene with some political background. The so-called “political background” does not refer to their having support from Russia’s highest level leadership or their representing the country’s will. But indeed there are some central and local political groups and political bigwigs get involved. In June 2000, the “Federal Affairs and Local Policy Committee” of the State Duma distributed that Chinese forcibly expanded the territory of Russia, such as the Amur Region and the Far East. The government officials and scholars had views about “China Threat” and influenced by “Yellow Peril.”

In respect of this, some objective and fair officials and scholars, such as Amur governor, Vladimir Dyachenko (Владимир Дьяченко), said, “Those who try to provoke the Chinese’ hysteria may have another plan. Chief executives of Chitinskaya, Amur, and Sakhalin believe there is no such thing as the threat of China expansion.” Larin Viktor Lavrentievich (Ларин Виктор Лаврентьевич), director of the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography of Peoples of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, said, “Opposition against the China expansion to Russia’s Far East was not initiated locally; there are other political powers involved.” These political interest groups and political bigwigs can be divided into two types of people. One type desires to please the West, fish for political capital, and win more support in elections. Lavrentievich commented,  

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“Yellow Peril” at least has some benefit for them in the government and the parliament. Another type attempts to draw people’s attention away to avoid urgent problems in their own district in order to maintain their own leadership. The review regarding chief executive of Primorsky Krai Yevgeny Nazdratenko who made an issue of China-Russia demarcation was, “If the protest over demarcation is to distract the residents’ attention from some urgent problems, then the chief executive has successfully achieved his purpose. Now people of Primorsky Krai would rather stand constant salary delays, water and electricity interruption and unemployment than tolerate such things as demarcation.”

Since Putin assumed office, under the promise of an economic market, the country’s control over the economy has been ceaselessly increased. Russia’s economic environment and market situation have taken a favorable turn. Politically, Putin stresses on creating a powerful regime. When reelected in March 2004, he first stressed on undertake a powerful administrative reform. This would systematically guarantee smooth economic development and reform. He acknowledged that the Russian Far East is an integral part of Russia, but its poor economic situation and demographic conditions make it problematic. Also, he called for Asia-Pacific countries to strengthen political and economic cooperation. Russia’s former Ambassador to China, Igor Rogachev (Игорь Алексеевич Рогачев), also believed that there is no choice but to cooperate with China, the world’s most


populous country and look for common interests. Konstantin Pulikovsky (Пуликовский, Константин Борисович), Russia’s president's representative to the Far Eastern federal district, said in an interview with an Izvestia reporter: “The Far East needs the Chinese because we lack hands.” “Those Chinese who have work permits, when they come to some federal subjects, can only bring benefit, not problems.” After China started to implement a strategy for invigorating its traditional industry base in the northeast, he proposed to adjust guidelines on the Far East’s economic and social development in order to correspond with that strategy.

When inspecting a border section near Fuyuan, China, in May 2002, Tacolibach, head of the Management Bureau, Federal Border Guard Service, Russia, pointed out that the Sino-Russian border situation in the protective region of the Far East border guard was relatively stable, mutual understanding of Sino-Russian border personnel was increasing, and a number of problems had been solved together by both sides. In regions where border problems had been solved, no serious problems have taken place.

Therefore, in the development of bilateral relations, Russia and China should be based on solving strategic and economic issues, expanding trade and economic cooperation, ending border talks to strengthen coordination on international issues, as well as in the United Nations and other the cooperation of international organizations.

3.5 Summary

120 李傳勳，「近年來中俄毗鄰地區政治關係分析」，俄羅斯中亞東歐研究 3 (2003): 12; [Li Chuanxun, Jinianlai ZhongE pilin diqu zhengzhi quanxi fenxi (In recent years the Sino-Russian political relations between the analysis of adjacent areas) Eluosi Zhongya Dongou Yanjiu (The Russian Central Asia, East European Studies) 3 (2003): 12.
This chapter summarized the four parts. For the economic factor, in order to inject Russia's overall economic development, it is necessary to develop the rich natural resources of the eastern region. However, this area is sparsely populated and there are underdeveloped infrastructure and light industry. Only a small part of Russian Far East links to other Russian areas and mostly through its neighboring China, Japan and South Korea for economic cooperation. The goods of the border trade between Russian Far East and China like mineral raw materials, timber, fish and other resource products, while Chinese imports cheap food and daily necessities to the Far East, accounting for nearly eighty percentages.

The persistent high mortality rate, low birth rate and population exodus resulted in the negative population growth and the demographic deterioration. Its serious consequences in the economic and social aspects are immeasurable. How to attract immigrants to settle in the Far East and how to effectively organize them are the core issues for the Russian government and the Far East Federation.121

For international strategy factor, Sino-Russian strategic partnership is not an alliance or confrontation, but the cooperative relationship for mutual benefit for in various fields between the two countries. The introduction of Chinese laborers promotes Sino-Russian strategic cooperation. The Sino-Russian strategic cooperative partnership and deepening cooperation, the Sino-Russian territorial issue, and the trend of integration into the Asia-Pacific region are clearer. Chinese migration is precisely the internal problem of Russian Far East, and it should be continuously improved by management. For foreign labors, Chinese labors should obey Russian laws and Russian Far East Federation will continue to attract labor forces from other CIS countries and neighboring China and North Korea.

For the geopolitical factor, in recent years, although the Sino-Russian relation has developed and the border problem has been well resolved, the “security dilemma” between two countries has not been eliminated. With the growth of China and the decline of Russia strength, especially in the economic downturn of the Russian Far East, the contrast between two adjacent regional population situations is so huge. Therefore, Russia is suspicious that China will take demographic advantage to seek Far East territory.\textsuperscript{122}

For the Kremlin political factor, because of factional conflict, Russian officers have different opinions on China. Whether Yeltsin or Putin, they do not allow local officials to have different views in the economic downturn relation, destroying the good-neighborly friendship and strategic partnership. In particular, President Putin has always been committed to strengthen the centralization of power. Like the reform of the electoral system, the local governors are nominated by the President instead of the local direct elections. This reform reminds the Chief Executive that they must be consistent with the Central government or they will not get or lose jobs.

\textsuperscript{122} Гельбрас, В. Г.;“Китайская реальность России,” Москва : Муравей, 2001.[Gelbras, VG, Chinese reality Russia (現實俄羅斯的中國人), Moscow: Ant, 2001.]
Chapter 4  Conclusion and Recommendation

4.1  Conclusion

In order to develop the Russian overall economy, it is necessary to explore the rich national resources of the Russian Eastern. However, the population crisis in Far East is serious and has a fundamental impact on regional population and labor force resources. In the next 20 years, the labor population will significantly reduce and the retirement-aged population will increase. That means the population of pension more than the working population. That means the population of pension more than the working one.\textsuperscript{123}

Such a serious population problem cause Russian President Putin highly noticed. In July 2000, he issued a warning to the people and said, “If the current trend continues, we will face the threat of national survival.” On May 16, 2003, Russian President Putin highlighted in the State of the Union, “The decline of Russia's population in the quantity and quality is still one of the most important issues we face. The population crisis is not only a social problem but also the issue for Russia's national survival. Therefore, how to reduce deterioration of the population is a major event for the Russian central and local governments.\textsuperscript{124}

Russian demographic situation and the strong complementarity of both the objective needs of economic development for the bilateral cooperation has a broad prospect for labors. In the mainstream of the Sino-Russian friendship, the introduction of Chinese laborers not only promotes the strategic cooperation between Russia and China but also be constrained by the Russian government. In particular,

\textsuperscript{124} Niu Yanping, ‘俄罗斯遠東地區人口與勞動力資源問題’, 西伯利亞研究 6 (2004): 17.[Niu Yanping, Eluosi yuandongdiqu renkou yu laodongli ziyuan wenti (Russian Far East population and labor resources) Xibaliya Yanjiu (Siberian Research) 6 (2004): 17.]
under the population situation and economic depression in Russian Far East, Russian
government is worried about China will take the Far East territories by its
demographic advantage.

In view of the possibility of Chinese immigrants to Russia, how to effectively use
Chinese labors to solve the labor shortage and how to avoid the Russian Far East
becoming “Chinese” are both questions to be investigated. As follows:

(1) Distributed the sources and regions of foreign laborers and regions

Russia should develop policies and attract a certain number of laborers not only
from other CIS countries, but also from neighboring countries like China, Korea,
Vietnam, India to the Russian Far East. Also, limit the quota of foreign labors and
prevent an excessive number of them from one country, including restricting their jobs.
These laborers in Russia should be entitled to certain rights and protected by law. At the same time, Chinese immigrants reasonably spread to the whole Russia, rather
than concentrated in the sparsely populated Far East and Eastern Siberia, preventing
to form “enclave.”

(2) Rule foreign labors.

Far East Federal District President of the Plenipotentiary Pulikovsky considers
that Russian government must strictly monitor the quantity and quality of immigrants.
The geographical distribution of immigrants and employment in different sectors

126 Дмитриев, А. В. и Пядухов, Г. А., “Этнические группы мигрантов и конфликты в анклавных рынках труда,” Социологические исследования, № 8, 2005, p. 90-100. [Dmitriev, AV and Pyaduhov, GA, Ethnic groups of migrants and conflict in the enclave labor markets (族群移民和衝突飛地勞動力市場), Sociological research Ania, No.8, 2005, p. 90-100.]
should be strictly complied with Russia's geopolitical interests. To this end, the immigration policies should be consistent with Russia’s national interest. Chinese labors should be attracted and be restricted by law.

(3) Educate the Chinese people to in Russia.

Except for trade and catering sectors, most Chinese immigrants making a living in Russia do not know how to speak Russian. They can not and do not want to pursue other work, and make up for gaps in the Russian labor force in a limited extent. Russia should attract a large number of young Chinese to study in Russia. Thus, on the one hand, increase Russian revenue; on the other hand, cultivate graduates the proficiency in the Russian and the working ability. After graduation, they would like to stay and have the corresponding rights, including citizenship. Counsellor of the Russian Embassy in China, Sergey Razov (РАЗОВ СЕРГЕЙ СЕРГЕЕВИЧ) pointed that those who invest in the Russian, and promote the bilateral economic, educational, cultural relations. The Russian government should provide them obtain legal status in Russia.

4.2 Recommendation

This study will analyze economic, political, and population ways. I believe that in economic part, the border trade in the eastern part of Russia and China can be discussed more; in the population part, people the Russian Far East have misgivings attitude toward Chinese immigrants including the social and economic problems; in the political part, because the Far East is far away from the central and is near the northeastern China, the attitude toward Chinese immigrants between the Russian Central government and the Far East Federation can be discussed future and research.
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Если Вы прибыли в Российскую Федерацию ознакомьтесь с приведенными ниже советами, которые помогут Вам избежать многих затруднительных и неприятных ситуаций.

1.Получение миграционной карты

1.1. Обращаем Ваше внимание на то, что при въезде в Российскую Федерацию, в порядке, не требующем получения визы, Вы обязаны получить и заполнить бланк миграционной карты, подтверждающей право на временное пребывание в стране.

Бланки миграционной карты выдаются бесплатно должностными лицами органов пограничного контроля либо представителями организаций, оказывающих транспортные услуги иностранным гражданам, въезжающим в Российскую Федерацию.

1.2. Бланк миграционной карты заполняется на русском языке. В случае если Вы не владеете русским языком, допускается заполнение сведений о себе буквами
Латинского алфавита в соответствии с данными, указанными в документе, удостоверяющем личность.

Текст бланка миграционной карты дублируется на английском языке.

2. Получение разрешения на временное проживание

2.1. Для получения разрешения на временное проживание Вам необходимо обратиться в территориальный орган ФМС России (за исключением владельцев дипломатических или служебных паспортов, пассажиров круизных судов, членов экипажей морских или речных судов либо иных транспортных средств, лиц, совершающих транзитный проезд через территорию Российской Федерации, жителей приграничных территорий, а также иностранных граждан, прибывших в Российскую Федерацию без визы в порядке, установленном в специальных целях, включая торговлю и хозяйственную деятельность на приграничных территориях, туризм, строительство) и подать:

1) заявление о выдаче разрешения на временное проживание;
2) документ, удостоверяющий личность;
3) миграционную карту с отметкой органа пограничного контроля о въезде в Российскую Федерацию или с отметкой территориального органа ФМС России о выдаче миграционной карты;
4) квитанцию об уплате государственной пошлины за выдачу разрешения на временное проживание (размер государственной пошлины составляет 400 рублей).

2.2. Важно знать, что в течение 30 суток со дня подачи заявления о выдаче разрешения на временное проживание необходимо представить в территориальный орган ФМС России документы, подтверждающие отсутствие заболевания наркоманией и инфекционных заболеваний, которые представляют опасность для окружающих (лепра, туберкулез, сифилис, хламидийная лимфогранулема (венерическая), шанкроид), а также сертификат об отсутствии вируса иммунодефицита человека (ВИЧ-инфекции).

Кроме этого, в течение одного года со дня въезда в Российскую Федерацию необходимо представить в территориальный орган ФМС России свидетельство о постановке на учет в налоговом органе.
В случае не представления указанных документов в установленные сроки возможен отказ в выдаче разрешения на временное проживание либо аннулирование ранее выданного разрешения.

При нарушении сроков подачи документов по уважительным причинам необходимо обратиться в территориальный орган ФМС России по месту пребывания с письменным заявлением об их продлении и представить документальное подтверждение указанных причин.

В случае если заявление и иные документы, необходимые для получения разрешения на временное проживание, уже приняты, выезжать из Российской Федерации не обязательно.

2.3. Разрешение на временное проживание выдается не позднее чем через шестьдесят суток со дня принятия заявления. В случае отказа в выдаче разрешения на временное проживание выдается соответствующее уведомление.

2.4. Разрешение на временное проживание может быть аннулировано в следующих случаях:

- если в течение очередного года со дня его выдачи иностранный гражданин не осуществлял трудовую деятельность в установленном законодательством Российской Федерации порядке в течение ста восьмидесяти суток,
- не получал доходов либо не имеет достаточных средств в размерах, позволяющих содержать себя и членов своей семьи, находящихся на его иждивении, не прибегая к помощи государства, на уровне не ниже прожиточного минимума, установленного законом субъекта Российской Федерации, на территории которого ему разрешено временное проживание.

Указанное положение не распространяется на иностранного гражданина:

размер среднемесячного дохода которого или размер среднемесячного среднедушевого дохода членов семьи которого не ниже прожиточного минимума, установленного законом субъекта Российской Федерации, на территории которого ему разрешено временное проживание;

обучающегося по очной форме обучения в среднем специальном учебном заведении Российской Федерации;
студента или аспиранта очной формы обучения в высшем учебном заведении Российской Федерации;

пensionера или инвалида.

2.5. Тем, кому отказано в выдаче разрешения на временное проживание или принято решение об аннулировании ранее выданного разрешения, выдается соответствующее уведомление. Это решение можно обжаловать в Федеральную миграционную службу (г. Москва, Боярский переулок, 4) или в суд, по месту нахождения территориального органа ФМС России, отказавшего в выдаче указанного разрешения, в течение трех рабочих дней со дня получения данного уведомления.

В период рассмотрения жалобы иностранного гражданина не утрачивает право на временное пребывание в Российской Федерации за исключением случаев, предусмотренных федеральным законом.

3. Уведомление о подтверждении своего проживания

3.1. Пожалуйста, имейте в виду, что временно проживающий либо постоянно проживающий иностранный гражданин обязан ежегодно подавать в территориальный орган ФМС России уведомление о подтверждении своего проживания в Российской Федерации.

Уведомление подается в территориальный орган ФМС России по месту получения разрешения на временное проживание или вида на жительство. В случае перемены места жительства в установленном порядке – по месту жительства, в случае отсутствия места жительства – по месту учета иностранного гражданина.

3.2. Временно проживающий иностранный гражданин (имеет разрешение на временное проживание) подает уведомление лично в течение двух месяцев со дня истечения очередного года со дня получения разрешения на временное проживание или со дня подачи предыдущего уведомления. При наличии документально подтвержденных уважительных причин уведомление может быть подано в более поздний срок, но не позднее шести месяцев.

К уведомлению прилагаются: справка о доходах, копия налоговой декларации или иной документ, подтверждающий размер и источник дохода за очередной
год, а также подтверждающие документы в случае превышения двухмесячного срока.
При подаче уведомления временно проживающий иностранный гражданин должен предъявить документ, удостоверяющий личность, и разрешение на временное проживание.

3.3. Постоянно проживающий иностранный гражданин (имеет вид на жительство) подает уведомление ежегодно лично в территориальный орган ФМС России либо в установленном порядке почтовым отправлением при предъявлении документа, удостоверяющего личность, а также вида на жительство.
Важно знать, что прием уведомления подтверждается подписью должностного лица территориального органа ФМС России или сотрудника организации федеральной почтовой связи на бланке уведомления и на отрывной части бланка, остающейся у иностранного гражданина.

4. Обязательность регистрации по месту жительства и учета по месту пребывания
4.1. Иностранные граждане, временно пребывающие на территории Российской Федерации, подлежат учету по месту пребывания.
4.2. Иностранные граждане, постоянно или временно проживающие в Российской Федерации (имеющие вид на жительство или разрешение на временное проживание), подлежат регистрации по месту жительства и учету по месту пребывания.
Учет по месту пребывания
4.3. Помните, что иностранные граждане, временно пребывающие или временно проживающие в Российской Федерации обязаны в течение трех рабочих дней со дня прибытия в место пребывания уведомить об этом территориальный орган ФМС России.
Постоянно проживающие иностранные граждане обязаны в течение семи рабочих дней со дня прибытия в место пребывания уведомить территориальный орган ФМС России о прибытии в место пребывания.
4.4. Не подлежат учету по месту пребывания иностранные граждане, прибывшие в Российскую Федерацию, на срок не более трех дней, за исключением случаев их нахождения в гостиницах, санаториях, домах отдыха, пансионатах, кемпингах, на туристических базах, больницах либо в ином учреждении здравоохранения или социального обслуживания.

4.5. Все процедуры по постановке на учет и снятию с учета возлагаются на принимающую сторону.

Для постановки на учет по месту пребывания иностранный гражданин предоставляет принимающей стороне документ, удостоверяющий личность, миграционную карту и визу.

В качестве принимающей стороны может выступать любое физическое или юридическое лицо (любой российский гражданин либо организация).

Принимающая сторона заполняет бланк уведомления о прибытии иностранного гражданина в место пребывания и в течение трех рабочих дней со дня прибытия иностранного гражданина представляет заполненный бланк уведомления в территориальный орган ФМС России либо в отделение почтовой связи, на территории обслуживания которого будет находиться иностранный гражданин.

Если принимающая сторона по уважительным причинам не может самостоятельно предоставить уведомление для постановки на учет, это уведомление может быть принято непосредственно от иностранного гражданина.

Постоянно проживающий в Российской Федерации иностранный гражданин с письменного согласия принимающей стороны вправе самостоятельно уведомить о своем прибытии в место пребывания территориальный орган ФМС России непосредственно либо почтовым отправлением.

4.6. Территориальный орган ФМС России либо отделение почтовой связи, принявшее уведомление о прибытии, проверяют правильность его заполнения и сразу же проставляют отметку о приеме уведомления в отрывной части бланка. Данная отметка является подтверждением выполнением иностранным гражданином обязанностей по постановке на учет по месту пребывания.

Отрывная часть уведомления с проставленной отметкой вручается иностранному гражданину.
При убытии иностранного гражданина принимающая сторона обязана предоставить отрывную часть уведомления в территориальный орган ФМС России непосредственно или путем отправления по почте.

Регистрация по месту жительства

4.7. После получения разрешения на временное проживание либо вида на жительство иностранный гражданин обязан зарегистрироваться по месту жительства в течение семи рабочих дней.

Заявление о регистрации составляется в двух экземплярах и заполняется на каждого иностранного гражданина, подлежащего регистрации по месту жительства.

Заявление о регистрации иностранных граждан, не достигших 18-летнего возраста, подается от их имени родителями или законными представителями.

Иностранный гражданин одновременно с заявлением о регистрации представляет:
а) документ, удостоверяющий его личность и признаваемый Российской Федерацией в этом качестве;
б) вид на жительство или разрешение на временное проживание;
в) документы, подтверждающие право пользования жилым помещением в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации (договор, свидетельство о праве собственности либо иной документ) и его надлежаще заверенная копия;
г) документ об уплате государственной пошлины.

Лицом без гражданства одновременно с заявлением о регистрации представляет:
а) вид на жительство или разрешение на временное проживание;
б) документ, подтверждающий право пользования жилым помещением в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации (соответствующий договор, свидетельство о праве собственности либо иной документ) и его надлежаще заверенная копия;
в) документ об уплате государственной пошлины.

При отсутствии необходимых и(или) должным образом оформленных документов, представленные документы возвращаются и регистрация не производится.
4.8. Временно проживающим иностранным гражданам регистрация по месту жительства оформляется на срок не более срока действия разрешения на временное проживание.

Регистрация по новому месту жительства временно проживающего иностранного гражданина осуществляется только после снятия его с регистрационного учета по прежнему месту жительства.

Если у Вас возникли дополнительные вопросы обращайтесь в ближайшее территориальное подразделение Федеральной миграционной службы, дополнительную информацию можно также получить на официальном сайте ФМС России - http://www.fmsrf.ru/index.asp.

Source: http://www.russia.org.cn/
【Appendix 2】TREATY OF GOOD-NEIGHBORLINESS AND FRIENDLY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

[俄中睦鄰友好合作條約]

Published: 07.07.2002

The Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China (hereafter known as the "contracting parties"),
In view of the historical tradition of good-neighborliness and friendship between the people of Russia and China,
Hold that the Russian-Chinese Joint Declarations and Statements signed and adopted by the heads of states of the two countries from 1992 to 2000 which are of great significance to the development of bilateral relations,
Firmly believe that to consolidate the friendly and good neighborly ties and mutual cooperation in all fields between the two countries is in conformity with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and conducive to the maintenance of peace, security and stability in Asia and the world,
Reiterate the obligations committed by each party in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international treaties of which it is a signatory,
With the hope of promoting and establishing a just and fair new world order based on universally recognized principles and norms of international laws,
Endeavor to enhance relations between the two countries to a completely new level,
Determined to develop the friendship between the people of the two countries from generation to generation,
Have reached agreement as follows:

Article 1

In accordance with universally recognized principles and norms of international laws and on the basis of the Five Principles of mutual respect of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence, the contracting parties shall develops the strategic cooperative partnership of good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation and equality and trust between the two countries from a long-term view and in a comprehensive manner.

Article 2
In handling their mutual relations, the contracting parties will neither resort to the use of force; or the threat of force nor take economic and other means to bring pressure to bear against the other. The contracting parties will only solve their differences through peaceful means by adhering to the provisions of the “United Nations Charter” and the principles and norms of universally recognized international laws.

The contracting parties reaffirm their commitment that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other nor target strategic nuclear missiles against each other.

Article 3

The contracting parties respect each other's choice for the course of political, economic, social and cultural development in line with their nation's actual conditions so as to ensure a long-term and stable development of relations between the two countries.

Article 4

The Chinese side supports the Russian side in its policies on the issue of defending the national unity and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation.

The Russian side supports the Chinese side in its policies on the issue of defending the national unity and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China.

Article 5

The Russian side reaffirms that the principled stand on the Taiwan issue as expounded in the political documents signed and adopted by the heads of states of the two countries from 1992 to 2000 remain unchanged. The Russian side acknowledges that there is only one China in the world, that the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China. The Russian side opposes any form of Taiwan's independence.

Article 6

The contracting parties point out with satisfaction that each has no territorial claim on the other and both are resolved to make active efforts in building the border between the two countries into one where ever-lasting peace and friendship prevail. The contracting parties will adhere to the principles of non-encroachment upon territories
and national boundaries as stipulated in international laws and strictly observe the national boundary between the two countries.

The contracting parties shall continue to hold talks on the pending boundary alignment of the sectors which China and Russia have not yet arrived at an agreement through consultations. Prior to the settlement of these issues, the two sides will maintain the status quo in such boundary sectors.

Article 7

In accordance with the current agreements, the contracting parties shall adopt measures to increase trust between their militaries and reduce military forces in the border areas. The contracting parties shall expand and deepen confidence building measures in the military field so as to consolidate each other’s security and strengthen regional and international stability.

The contracting parties shall make efforts to ensure its own national security in accordance with the principle of maintaining reasonable and adequate weapons and armed forces.

The military and military technology cooperation of the contracting parties carried out in accordance with the relevant agreements are not directed at third countries.

Article 8

The contracting parties shall not enter into any alliance or be a party to any bloc nor shall they embark on any such action, including the conclusion of such treaty with a third country which compromises the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the other contracting party. Neither side of the contracting parties shall allow its territory to be used by a third country to jeopardize the national sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the other contracting party.

Neither side of the contracting parties shall allow the setting up of organizations or gangs on its own soil which shall impair the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the other contrasting party and their activities should be prohibited.

Article 9

When a situation arises in which one of the contracting parties deems that peace is being threatened and undermined or its security interests are involved or when it is
confronted with the threat of aggression, the contracting parties shall immediately hold contacts and consultations in order to eliminate such threats.

Article 10

The contracting parties shall employ and perfect the mechanism for regular meetings at all levels, above all the summit and high-level meetings, to conduct periodic exchanges of views and co-ordinate their stand on bilateral ties and on important and urgent international issues of common concern so as to reinforce the strategic cooperative partnership of equality and trust.

Article 11

The contracting parties stand for the strict observation of universally acknowledged principles and norms of international laws and oppose any action of resorting to the use of force to bring pressure to bear on others or interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state under all sorts of pretexts and both are ready to make positive efforts to strengthen peace, stability, development and cooperation throughout the world.

The contracting parties are against any action which may constitute a threat to international stability, security and peace and will conduct mutual co-ordination with regard to the prevention of international conflicts and bringing about their political settlement.

Article 12

The contracting parties shall work together for the maintenance of global strategic balance and stability and make great efforts in promoting the observation of the basic agreements relevant to the safeguard and maintenance of strategic stability.

The contracting parties shall actively promote the process of nuclear disarmament and the reduction of chemical weapons, promote and strengthen the regimes on the prohibition of biological weapons and take measures to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and their related technology.

Article 13

The contracting parties shall strengthen their cooperation in the United Nations and its Security Council as well as other United Nations Special Agencies. The contracting parties shall work to reinforce the central role of the United Nations as the most authoritative and most universal world organization composed of sovereign states in
handling international affairs, particularly in the realm of peace and development and guarantee the major responsibility of the UN Security Council in the area of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 14

The contracting parties shall energetically promote the consolidation of stability of the surrounding areas of the two countries, create an atmosphere of mutual understanding, trust and cooperation, and promote efforts aimed at setting up a multi-lateral co-ordination mechanism which complies with the actual situation of the above-mentioned areas on issues of security and cooperation.

Article 15

In accordance with the two countries’ inter-governmental agreements concerned and other documents relating to the handling of creditor's rights and liabilities, each side of the contracting parties recognizes the lawful right of ownership of the assets and other properties which belong to the other side and which are located within the territory of the other contracting party.

Article 16

On the basis of mutual benefit, the contracting parties shall conduct cooperation in such areas as economy and trade, military know-how, science and technology, energy resources, transport, nuclear energy, finance, aerospace and aviation, information technology and other areas of common interest. They shall promote economic and trade cooperation in border areas and local regions between the two countries and create necessary and favorable conditions in this regard in accordance with the laws of each country.

The contracting parties shall energetically enhance and develop exchanges and cooperation in culture, education, health, information, tourism, sports and legal matters.

In accordance with their national laws and international treaties of which they are a party, the contracting parties shall protect and maintain intellectual property rights, including copyright and other relevant rights.

Article 17
The contracting parties shall conduct cooperation in world financial institutions, economic organizations and forums, and in line with the rules and regulations of the above-mentioned institutions, organizations and forums, make efforts to promote the participation of a contracting party in the above-mentioned institutions of which the other contracting party is already a member (or member state).

**Article 18**

The contracting parties shall cooperate in promoting the realization of human rights and fundamental freedom in accordance with the international obligations each is committed and the national laws of each country.

In line with the international obligations each of the contracting parties is committed and the laws and regulations of each country, the contracting party shall take effective measures to guarantee the legal rights and interests of legal persons and natural persons of the other contracting party who reside within its territory, and provide the necessary legal assistance over civil and criminal matters.

The departments concerned of the contracting parties, in accordance with relevant laws, shall conduct investigation and seek a solution to the problems and disputes arising from the process of carrying out cooperation and business activities by the legal persons and natural persons within the territory of the other side of the contracting parties.

**Article 19**

The contracting parties shall carry out cooperation in the protection and improvement of the environment, prevention of cross-border pollution, the fair and rational use of water resources along the border areas and the use of biological resources in the northern Pacific and boundary river areas; make joint efforts in protecting rare floras, faunas and the natural ecosystem, and conduct cooperation in preventing the outbreak of major accidents arising from natural disasters or due to technical reasons and eliminating their after--effects.

**Article 20**

The contracting parties, in accordance with the laws of each country and the international obligation each has committed, shall actively cooperate in cracking down terrorists, splittists and extremists, and in taking strong measures against criminal activities of organized crimes, illegal trafficking of drugs, psychotropic
substances and weapons. The contracting parties shall conduct cooperation to crack down on illegal immigration, including the crack down on illegal transportation of natural persons via its territory.

Article 21

The contracting parties attach great importance to the exchanges and cooperation between the central (federal) legislative organs and law enforcement agencies of the two countries.

The contracting parties shall promote with great efforts the exchanges and cooperation between the judicial organs of the two countries.

Article 22

This Treaty neither affects the rights and obligations of the contracting parties in other international treaties of which they are a party to it, nor is it directed against any third country.

Article 23

To implement the present Treaty, the contracting parties shall actively promote the signing of accords in specific realms which are of interests to both sides.

Article 24

This Treaty needs to be ratified and shall come into force from the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification. The exchange of instruments of ratification shall take place in Beijing.

Article 25

The term of validity of the present treaty is twenty years. If neither side of the contracting parties notify the other in writing of its desire to terminate the treaty one year before the treaty expires, the treaty shall automatically be extended for another five years and shall thereafter be continued in force in accordance with this provision.

Done in Moscow on July 16, 2001 in two copies, each in the Russian and Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Representative of the Russian  Representative of the People’s
Federation

Vladimir Putin

Republic of China

Jiang Zemin
【Appendix 3】JOINT DECLARATION BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

[中俄联合聲明]

Beijing, China, December 2, 2002

Published: 12.11.2002

I

The Heads of State of Russia and China, having comprehensively discussed the state of, and prospects for Russian-Chinese ties, declare that deepening of the relations of strategic partnership between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China is the only correct historic choice arising from the long-term interests of the two countries and their peoples and meeting the requirements for coping with challenges to the development of the world situation and international relations.

Over the last decade, bilateral relations have witnessed positive historic changes. In the new 21st century the sociopolitical and economic bases of Russian-Chinese relations have become ever firmer, mutual political trust has deepened, the traditional friendship between the two countries' peoples has grown stronger and mutually beneficial cooperation has produced substantial results. The close contacts between leaders of the two states play a guiding role for the development of bilateral relations.

The Heads of State of Russia and China concur that development of relations of good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation and the deepening of strategic interaction between Russia and China have extensive prospects and huge potential. The sides are determined to go on making untiring efforts to continually push forward and raise the level of friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The Heads of State of Russia and China affirm their readiness to strengthen further the exchange of high-level visits and the regular meeting mechanism between the two countries, to raise the level of mutual trust in the political and military fields and to exchange views continuously on major bilateral and international issues. The foreign affairs, defense, law enforcement, economic and scientific-technical agencies of the two countries will all heighten their coordination and cooperation. Friendly exchanges and businesslike cooperation between regions of the countries will be strengthened.
The year that has elapsed since the signing by the Heads of State of Russia and China of the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation Between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, of July 16, 2001, has entirely confirmed that this document has a historic and important practical significance and is a solid foundation for the healthy and stable development of good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two states. The Treaty is a program document possessing an enormous life-affirming force, aimed at ensuring the continuous deepening of bilateral relations, which opens up new horizons for the building-up of the strategic partnership between the two countries in all the directions without exception.

The Heads of State of Russia and China reiterate that no matter what changes take place in the international situation or in Russia and China, they are determined to adhere unswervingly to the course and principles set forth in the Treaty, continue to promote, expand, deepen and fill the relations of strategic partnership between the two countries with new content, coordinate the positions and support each other on issues of common concern, fully implement the great strategic idea that the two countries will "forever be good neighbors, friends and reliable partners and never be enemies," and meet the challenges of our time together with all peace-loving states and peoples all over the world.

The sides emphasize that the friendly relations of the two countries are a new type of state-to-state relations based on non-alignment and non-confrontation and which are not directed against third countries. The Heads of State of Russia and China are deeply convinced that the solid foundation laid by the Treaty will definitely elevate Russian-Chinese relations to a new, still higher level in this century.

The Heads of State of Russia and China point out that national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity are the basic elements of international law, the underlying principles governing international relations, and the essential preconditions for each state's existence. It is the lawful right of every state to firmly condemn and strike against any designs or actions seeking to undermine the above-mentioned principles. Russia and China resolutely support each other's policy and actions in questions of maintaining state unity and territorial integrity.

The Russian side reiterates that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China, and that Taiwan is an integral part of China's territory. Russia will not establish any official relations or
have any official contacts with Taiwan. Russia has always recognized that Tibet is an integral part of China. The Chinese side supports the efforts of the Russian side in fighting Chechen terrorists and separatists.

Russia and China will not allow the establishment or activities of any organization or group within their own territories that would inflict harm upon the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the two states.

The heads of the two states believe that the most favorable conditions have currently taken shape in order to reach a mutually acceptable solution to the question where the line of the Russian-Chinese state boundary is to run on its two remaining non-agreed sections. In this connection the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries are instructed to complete the process of border negotiations as soon as possible.

The definitive settlement of the historically inherited border question between Russia and China will have a historic significance for relations between the two countries for the strategic term and will exert an important stabilizing effect on the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and globally.

III

The Heads of State of Russia and China presume that strengthening and developing in every way the positive trends in trade and economic cooperation is of great importance to ensuring stable long-term progress in the whole range of Russian-Chinese relations.

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe that the mechanism of regular meetings between the Heads of Government of the two states has a great significance and highly assess its contribution to developing trade and economic cooperation between Russia and China over the long term.

The sides point out that for the purpose of ensuring the stable and predictable development of trade and economic relations active measures need to be taken to expand the scope of trade, improve its commodity pattern by increasing in it the proportion of high-technology, engineering and electronic products, along with other high value added products, to create favorable conditions for mutual access for goods, services and investments to the markets of the two states, to intensify technical, economic and investment cooperation, including the establishment of joint ventures, industrial partnerships, and technology transfer, to improve the system of handling trade transactions, including heightened cooperation in the area of banking settlements,
crediting and insurance, to strengthen work in the legal, administrative, managerial and other fields so as to bring their trade regulations into conformity with international norms, and to enhance contacts between small and medium-sized businesses. The sides are determined to achieve a breakthrough in the development and qualitative growth of the whole range of bilateral trade and economic relations.

Taking into account the great significance of cooperation in the energy sphere for both sides, the Heads of State of Russia and China consider it important to ensure the prompt implementation of the existing agreements concerning the Russian-Chinese oil pipeline and gas pipelines as well as to coordinate the implementation of promising energy projects to ensure the long-term and stable nature of oil and gas supplies.

The sides agree that in the context of Russia's integration into the system of world economic ties as an equal member of the world economic and trade community its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) will be of special significance, and acknowledge that it is necessary to actively and constructively hold bilateral negotiations on the accession of Russia to the WTO and achieve an appropriate agreement on the basis of consideration of mutual interests, which will help to strengthen Russian-Chinese trade and economic relations. China declares its support for entry of the Russian Federation into the WTO, which will impart to this international organization a more universal character.

IV

The Heads of State of Russia and China presume that expanding friendly contacts and cooperation between the sides in the fields of education, culture, health, sports and media is instrumental in consolidating the social foundation of good-neighborliness, friendship and mutual trust between the two states. They attach great significance to the activities of the Russian-Chinese Committee of Friendship, Peace and Development and the improvement of its forms and methods of work.

In order to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, the sides intend to continue to take practical measures to stimulate mutual trips of citizens of Russia and China, including the steps to regularize and perfect the juridical basis of such contacts.

The Heads of State of Russia and China underscore the importance of developing cooperation in the field of law enforcement. The sides intend to expand cooperation in fighting against illegal migration.
The Heads of State of Russia and China note the necessity of taking further action to strengthen cooperation and improve the appropriate legal basis in the field of ecology and the protection of environment, paying attention to environmental cooperation in the border areas.

V

The criminal attacks of international terrorism in New York, Moscow, Bali and other areas of the world show that terrorism, separatism and extremism pose a serious threat to the security of sovereign states, as well as to world peace and stability. Factors causing uncertainty in global security have increased. The Heads of State of Russia and China maintain that there may be no double standards in addressing these problems, and that it is necessary to counter terrorism by the joint efforts of all states. Russia and China are determined to take purposeful and necessary practical steps, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, in the tough fight against terrorism in all its manifestations.

The sides reaffirm that the terrorists and separatists of Chechnya and "East Turkestan" are part and parcel of international terrorism. They must be condemned and made an object of joint struggle by all states of the world. For the purpose of the effective protection of the security and stability of their states and the promotion of peace and prosperity on the regional and even global levels, the sides will increase mutual support in the field of combating terrorism and intensify coordination and international cooperation in this area.

In June 2002, in St. Petersburg, the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) signed an agreement setting up a permanent SCO Regional Antiterrorist Structure. The Heads of State of Russia and China highly evaluate the potential for antiterrorist cooperation of this organization and want it to start its practical work as soon as possible.

The sides also highly appreciate the activities of the Russian-Chinese Working Group on fighting terrorism, and especially stress that the constructive and confidential dialogue that has developed therein is fully in accord with the level of relations of strategic partnership existing between Russia and China.

VI

Since the events of September 11, 2001, the international situation has undergone deep and complex changes. International terrorism and other nontraditional challenges
pose a serious threat to international peace and security. Local conflicts have not been extinguished, there persist the hotbeds of tension and instability and the gap between South and North has widened even more. Peace and the development of mankind are faced with challenges that cannot be ignored.

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe that the harmonious coexistence of all countries of the world and its diversity, the democratization of international relations will help to strengthen global stability and security. The sides hold that peace and development are the keynote of the contemporary epoch, that in the conditions of the strengthening of the key tendencies for the formation of a multipolar world and economic globalization the peoples of all countries are interested in shaping an equitable and rational new international political and economic order which would guarantee the ongoing development and equal security of all states.

Russia and China favor strengthening the central role of the United Nations as the principal mechanism for safeguarding international security and cooperation in a multipolar world, and advocate the further enhancement of the efficiency of the UN and, in particular, its Security Council.

The two sides believe that at a time of globalization and scientific and technical progress, countries are becoming increasingly more inter-dependent. It is necessary to formulate an overall strategy for sustainable development of the mankind. The military, political, economic, ecological and human contents related to international security are inter-linked and such a concept should form the basis of the overall strategy mentioned above.

The Heads of State of Russia and China believe the two sides' coordination on strategic stability issues is of great significance to fortifying international security and global and local stability. The two sides will cooperate within the framework of bilateral relations and related international forums, promote the formulation and adoption of effective measures in arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their carriers. The two sides will make further efforts to advance their joint proposal on the conclusion of an international agreement on the prevention of deployment of weapons in outer space.

The two sides will continue their close coordination in resolving the issue of missile proliferation. They hold that it is necessary to further explore and advance the proposal for multilateral talks so as to formulate a legally binding agreement on global missile non-proliferation mechanism. The United Nations and other multilateral
organizations should play a major role in this area. Russia and China are ready to continue bilateral dialogue on export control related to non-proliferation.

The two sides attach great importance to interstate cooperation on protection and promotion of human rights. They believe that there should be no "double standards" in this area, and stand against the use of human rights problems for imposing pressures in international relations.

The two sides stress it should become a norm of interstate relations to resolve regional conflicts by political and diplomatic means and through dialogues and negotiations.

The two sides maintain that the Iraq issue should be thoroughly resolved through political and diplomatic means on the basis of strictly observing resolutions of the UN Security Council. They are willing to further cooperate within the UN framework on this issue.

The two sides have a discussion on the Middle East situation and express grave concern over the prolonged Palestine-Israel confrontation. They believe that the use of force can never resolve their differences and a political solution conforms to the long-term interests of all nations. The goal of the political solution is the peaceful co-existence of Israel and Palestine as two countries within their safe and recognized boundaries.

VII

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has become an important factor in maintaining regional peace, security and stability, as well as a pillar in the future structure of a multipolar world. In the current complicated international situation, it is in the common interests of SCO member countries to inject new vigor into the organization so that it can take a more active part in regional and international affairs for the promotion of peace and prosperity in Asia and the creation of cooperative atmosphere for dialogues on an equal footing.

The Heads of State of Russia and China, therefore, maintain that it is of primary importance to strengthen cooperation within the framework of the SCO.

Russia and China are willing to work with the other member countries of the SCO to speed up the improvement of the SCO mechanism, set up the SCO Secretariat and Regional anti-terrorism structure at an early date, intensify the fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism and take measures to curb drug trafficking and other forms
of cross-border crime, deepen the extensive cooperation of the sides in economic and cultural fields, and actively carry out exchanges and cooperation between the SCO and other international organizations and countries to safeguard peace and development of the region and the world as a whole.

VIII

The Heads of State of Russia and China hold that to strengthen multilateral cooperation in the field of security in the Asian-Pacific region is one of the key factors in consolidating global strategic stability. The two countries will strive to establish in the Asian-Pacific region an effective regional multilateral cooperation system to ensure stability and security in the region.

The Heads of State of Russia and China express concern over the prospects and possible results of cooperation between interested countries in establishing a theater missile defense system in East Asia on a bloc basis, and reiterate that such cooperation should not destroy regional and global security and stability. Both sides urge all interested countries to strengthen dialogue on the issue of theater missile defense systems in East Asia on a bloc basis. Russia and China will continue consultations on the issue within the bilateral framework.

The two sides have discussed Central Asian situation. They point out that it is crucial to maintain stability and security in the region.

Both sides point out that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) plays a constructive role in establishing a new type of interstate relations in the Asia-Pacific region, and hold that the ASEAN Regional Forum is an effective mechanism for conducting political dialogue on regional security issues. Both sides reiterate that they will carry out close cooperation within the framework of the ASEAN Regional Forum.

Russia reiterates its positive attitude toward the further development of "ASEAN + 3" dialogue and cooperation mechanism. China will provide necessary assistance to Russia for the establishment of contacts between Russia and the mechanism in the fields of common concern.

Both sides hold that comprehensively advancing economic, trade, investment and technological cooperation within the framework of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is a major contribution to the stability and development in the
Asia-Pacific region. Both sides are willing to conduct regular consultations on APEC affairs to exchange views and coordinate their positions.

Both sides speak highly of the Asia-Europe Meeting's contributions to pushing forward the further development of a new equal partnership between Asia and Europe. The Chinese side supports Russia's entry into the Meeting.

The Heads of State of Russia and China welcome the establishment of a nuclear-free area in related regions in Asia, and hold that such a nuclear-free area should fully take into consideration the interests and concerns of all countries.

The Heads of State of Russia and China support the continuation and advancement of the relaxation process in recent years on the Korean Peninsula, especially the dialogue and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the Republic of Korea (ROK), and are for the normalization of relations between the DPRK and Japan and the implementation of the results achieved at the Pyongyang summit.

Both sides hold that it is crucial to peace and security in North-East Asia to maintain a nuclear-free status of the Korean Peninsula and the system for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Both sides emphasize that the United States and the DPRK should, as always, abide by all agreements reached before including the 1994 framework agreement, and realize, on this basis, the normalization of their relations in the principle of conducting constructive and equal dialogue for catering to mutual concerns. Both sides will continue to develop good-neighborly friendship and cooperation with the DPRK and the ROK so as to facilitate peace and prosperity in the region.

Both sides completely support the work done by the Afghan Interim Authority to bring the country's situation back to normal in line with the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-Establishment of Permanent Government Institutions signed in Bonn, the Loya Jirgah's (Grand Assembly) decisions and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council. Both sides express the concern over the instability of the Afghan situation, the rampant activities of the residual Taliban forces, the intensifying contradictions among different ethnic groups and the increasing output of drugs. Both sides stress that the UN's leading role in solving Afghan issues must be upheld.

The Heads of State of Russia and China declare that they are willing to continue to conduct intensive and mutually-trusted political dialogue, expand and deepen
economic cooperation of mutual benefit, boost cooperation in international affairs, and consolidate the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

President of the Russian Federation  Chairman of the People's Republic of China

V.V.Putin  Jiang Zemin