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THE THREAT OF INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE AND INFORMATION PROTECTION BETWEEN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION AND US

Economic intelligence as an integral part of the historical development of the productive force nature changed, forms and manifestations, in accordance with the evolution of the approach of production and the level of development of science and technology. Historically, economic intelligence is almost always military and political. Today, China can be called a world leader in electronic counterparts, military equipment manufactured around the world and the undisputed leader in the world of espionage in the technology sector. Regularly gaze professionals appear Celestial products, which in many external signs have become known to resemble models of equipment. I must say that the success of Chinese companies in the field of industrial espionage is not accidental - in China to date, created, in fact, a whole system of training in this area. Only here they say is not about industrial espionage, and the so-called business intelligence or competitive intelligence.

Actually, the term "business intelligence" appeared in China almost immediately after the start of economic reforms in the middle 1980s. And the Chinese have rushed to adopt foreign experience; the basis of overseas business intelligence system at that time was already well developed, in the period of 1991-1993 Northern Research Institute of Scientific and Technical Information, located in Beijing, even held a special large-scale study of what is happening in the world in the field of information research and exploration [1].

The results of this work were a report prepared for the country's leadership, which was concluded on the need to create a system in China business intelligence. The first step towards this was the invitation to China Society president of business intelligence professionals of Japan (SCIP) Dzur Nakagawa, who spoke was lectures on the basics of collecting and analyzing information and business intelligence organization. The springs of these systems, coupled with the law and consulting firms, as well as former and current employees of special services and created the basis for the development of business intelligence in China, the demand for which is growing every year [1]. The main structure, preparing personnel for these activities, the Company is the business intelligence of China, which has already been mentioned above. Society of Business Intelligence in China - is a professional state association of practitioners and researchers in the field of business intelligence, the official objectives are: the protection of the legitimate rights of practitioners and researchers in the field of business intelligence, business communication and exchange of experience among theorists and practitioners of business intelligence, the dissemination of knowledge in the field business intelligence within the society, the development of international cooperation and communication in the specialty; giving consulting services business intelligence professional status.

Since 1996, the Society of China business intelligence regularly conducts its own independent conferences where professionals discuss the development strategy of business intelligence, new techniques and legal aspects, as well as in a proprietary format to discuss specific examples of successful operations. Particular attention is paid to the use of modern technologies for the creation of information networks and their protection.

Cannot be left aside and the Chinese national characteristics. Features curiosity and constant multiple photographing everything that seems not seem interesting, anyone can envy. The external component is associated with a variety of circumstances, it is the geopolitical changes in the world: the transition from a bipolar to unipolar construction, and economic development in the crisis in some other countries (the dynamic development of the United States, the EU, the increased needs for defense products in Asia-Pacific countries, the collapse of USSR). Last but not least helps the world globalization process, implying including labor migration and production resources. Each of these factors to some extent contributed to the empowerment of China against the background of a properly chosen national policy [2].

It should be noted that the success of China's defense industry while that on the world market still look modest. Those 5 % that China is now the world export market weapons mined over the last 4 years due to huge contracts with Pakistan. Moreover, international experts say that a huge part of the Chinese military products - is "not a very good copy foreign technology " and it will take some time to China has been able to reach the level of technology and quality products, which today is the West. In March, China said that the defense budget in 2012 amounted to 114 billion dollars, which is 10.4 % higher than a year earlier. However, according to the Pentagon, the real defense spending of China in the past year were significantly higher than declared, they ranged from 135 to 215 billion dollars [2].

But the military is concerned not only about the fact that China is building its economic strength on stolen know - how, but also the fact that in case of war, vital infrastructure could be destroyed. U.S. openly accused China run by cyber war. In the Pentagon report states that 90% of cases of cyber espionage, which have been marked in the past year have been committed in China. Although the main target of hackers from China was stealing trade secrets, the report stated that there were attempts to hack military systems, including the companies carrying out orders of the Ministry of Defense [2]. In the U.S. report says that in 2012, numerous computer systems around the world, including government networks in the United States have been subjected to penetration, many of which, apparently, can be directly attributed to the Chinese government and armed forces. Earlier, the U.S. tried to avoid such public accusations against the Chinese authorities, as well as to recognize that objects were penetrating the computer systems of the federal authorities.

In fact, the Pentagon report finally put an end to a series of statements about indirect U.S. government agencies. Despite what has been identified not only a specific group of hackers, possibly associated with the People's Liberation Army of China, but also specify a specific 12-storey building in Shanghai, where there was this kind of Cyber Division, U.S. officials scrambled to directly do loud accusations. Perhaps playing for time to gather irrefutable evidence [3].

In February, the U.S. firm "Mandiant", specializing in the security of computer data, said that since 2004, hundreds of attempted hacking U.S. government networks can be traced back to a military unit in Shanghai. Interestingly, earlier in October 2012, have been accused of aiding the attackers were attacked and two major Chinese telecom equipment manufacturer - "Huawei" and "ZTE", whose devices allegedly containing special, not for the documented code, helping hackers spread unchecked even in the protected computer network. After that "Huawei" announced his retirement from the U.S. market. In turn, the official China strongly opposed to a new report published by the Ministry of Defense, on this occasion the Chinese Foreign Ministry made a presentation of the American storone.7 May 2013 official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China Hua Chunying at a regular press conference. Hua Chunying noted that annually publishing such a report; the U.S. Defense Department incorrectly judges the normal defense building in China and thereby distributes "statements about the military threat from China," that does not benefit the mutual trust and cooperation between the two countries [3]. China unswervingly follows the path of peaceful development, conducts military policy of a defensive character and serves as a solid force to protect peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region as well as worldwide.

Industrial espionage involves not only stealing other people's secrets, but the creation of a system to protect their - in fact, a business counterintelligence. After all, now and Chinese development are of interest to foreign spies.

So, earlier this year to 8 years in prison and a heavy fine for spying Beijing court sentenced an American geologist Xue Feng of Chinese origin, who was sentenced to eight years in prison and a large fine for espionage. Arrested him in November 2007 on charges of collecting secret information and its transfer to a foreign entity. It was about that Xue Feng sold the information from the database of the oil industry in China by the Chinese police qualify as state secrets [4].

According to investigators, in his possession were coordinate data and resources of more than 30,000 oil and gas wells owned Chinese company "PetroChina Ltd". Together with Xue Feng had been convicted three other Chinese citizens, the court recognized his accomplices: Li Yongbo, manager of a Chinese oil

agencies in Asia-Pacific and has the opportunity to pursue their interests. For example, in Indonesia, 3.5 million Chinese own 73% of the private capital of the country, and in Singapore, this figure is even higher. Particular attention Ministry of Public Security of China attached control over the media in the Asia-Pacific region, an impressive number of newspapers, television and radio stations purchased by agents and officers of the Chinese intelligence, including through mafias "Triads", which became the de facto division of the Ministry of State Security [5]. Through organized Chinese intelligence powerful lobby Chinese Cathay decides on the territory of Asia Pacific number of important economic tasks: ensures the promotion of cheap Chinese goods and produced for the Chinese industry and advanced technology research and development.

Earning substantial financial resources through operations in Asia-Pacific countries with significant Chinese diaspora, there is not reducing its activity, the Ministry of Public Security of China in the late 1980s - early 1990s, the beginning of active penetration into the territory of Russia, all using the same proven methods. The purpose of the Chinese security services - is to establish control over Russian energy deposits and other minerals needed for the thriving of Chinese industry.

The new concept of obtaining financial resources and advanced technologies adopted in the middle 1980s, has allowed China to take not only a dominant position among the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, but in fact, become the leader of all the "Third World." U.S. Department of Defense May 6, 2013 submitted to the U.S. Congress a report on China's military in 2013. The annual report of the Pentagon a lot of attention paid to security and China's military strategy, the process of modernization of the Chinese army, contacts between the Chinese and American armies, as well as the cooperation strategy of U.S. forces with the Chinese army. In particular, the report released by the U.S. Defense Department said that China resorts to state-sponsored industrial espionage to get hold of the necessary technology for the development of programs for military modernization and reduce dependence on foreign arms manufacturers [6].

Pentagon says in a statement that China continues to use foreign investment, commercial joint ventures and academic exchange, experience repatriated Chinese students and researchers, as well as state-sponsored industrial and technological espionage to improve technologies in support of military research and development. Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for East Asia David Helvi said that the U.S. drew attention to the increasing rate of acceleration of China's military modernization. In a published report on China's military power in 2013 marked the success of the Chinese army in the development of space technology in the development of remote sensing technologies and stealth aircraft, as well as the development of the Chinese air carrier fleet. In addition, the report also noted the efforts in the development of new ballistic missiles near and medium-range missiles against cruise missiles against space weapons, and creating a system of military network space. Helvi David said that these technologies would help China to strengthen its defenses. However, David Helvi said that the Pentagon is concerned about China's military modernization. Just David Helvi says the U.S. concerned about the lack of transparency in the China's military modernization. China's actions can cause a reaction of other countries to change the security situation in the region [7].

Which sectors of Chinese industry has moved forward due to industrial espionage can be a long time, but did not want to talk about it, and that, due to what the Chinese manage to so effectively steal other technologies. And here, above all, we must pay attention to a large Chinese diaspora that exists in many countries. Chinese diaspora has been and remains the main instrument of the China intelligence services - in this environment, the Ministry of State Security and military intelligence recruited the bulk of its agents. This is facilitated by the fact that the Chinese living abroad, was never fully assimilated into a strange society, not just keeping the language and cultural traditions, but most importantly, continuing to realize themselves as representatives of China [7]. Whatever success they achieved in a foreign country, their homeland, they still consider China and always willing to help their country, even if they do not ever go there. This sense of historical national community is a powerful incentive, and in most cases is the basis of cooperation with the Chinese foreign intelligence China, especially as very often in practice, this cooperation is not carried out with the scouts as such, but with Chinese businessmen. In fact, it looks like the Chinese assistance in getting the company secrets to a foreign company - and no special services, but the realization that you are helping families and businesses develop this contributes to the development of their historical homeland. Is the specificity of the present day Chinese industrial espionage - the bulk of technological secrets and samples produced by Chinese private firms, while the intelligence services work in certain areas, where traders do not reach (primarily on the development of military-industrial complex), as well as collect data technical means.

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