

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education

PENZA STATE UNIVERSITY

Institute of Economics and
Administration
Field of study
Master's degree programme

Department of Economic Theory and
International Relations
38.04.01 Economics
International Economics

GRADUATION THESIS

on

Problems and prospects of Russia and China economic relation development

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_____ no._____))

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Penza, 2021

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Field of study 38.04.01 Economics,
Master's degree programme International Economics

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«_____» _____ 20__

ASSIGNMENT
FOR THE GRADUATION THESIS OF

Master's degree student Mu Chunlei, group 19ЭЭМ2(a), full-time mode of study

- 1 The topic of the graduation thesis: "Joint Ventures: Global experience and Chinese Practice"
 - a. was approved by the university order
 - b. dated «___» _____ 20__ no. _____
- 2 The deadline for the Master's degree student to complete the graduation thesis is 11.06.2021.
- 3 The input data for the graduation thesis is the regulatory and legal framework, scientific literature and reference books, and Internet data.
- 4 The list of issues to be studied includes the Joint Ventures: Global experience and Chinese Practice.
- 5 The list of visuals contains tables and figures.
- 6 The date of setting the assignment is 29.11.2019.

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The assignment was accepted by Master's degree student _____ / Mu Chunlei /
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Schedule for completing the graduation thesis

No.	Content of the thesis	Deadline for completion	Due date, signature of the academic adviser
First year of study			
1	Analysis of scientific literature, choice and updating of the research topic	01.09.2019 – 28.11.2019	
2	Framing the scientific concept of research	29.11.2019 – 12.01.2020	
3	Devising the detailed plan of the first chapter and draft of the thesis	13.01.2020 – 23.02.2020	
4	Conducting theoretical research within the first chapter of the thesis	24.02.2020– 30.04.2020	
4	Substantiating the relevance, concept, and novelty of research	1.05.2020– 30.06.2020	
5	Preparing the first chapter of the thesis		
Second year of study			
6	Collection of statistical data and materialfor the thesis	01.09.2020 – 30.09.2020	
7	Studying new literature sources within the topic of the thesis	01.10.2020 – 31.10.2020	
8	Conducting research within the first and the second chapters of the thesis	01.11.2020 – 31.12.2020	
9	Preparing the second chapter of the thesis	1.01.2021 – 1.03.2021	
10	Preparing the third chapter of the thesis	2.03.2021 – 2.05.2021	
11	Preparing the introduction and conclusion	3.05.2021 – 16.05.2021	
12	Completing the graduation thesis	17.05.2021 – 30.05.2021	
13	Handing in the thesis for compliance control and antiplagiat	31.05.2021 – 9.06.2021	
14	Getting acquainted with the feedback and review	10.06.2021	
15	Presenting the written thesis	11.06.2021	

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The assignment was accepted by Master's degree student _____ / Mu Chunlei /
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Summary

The graduation thesis comprises 69 pages, 3 chapters, 3 figures, 10 tables, 60 sources.

EVOLUTION, CHINA, RUSSIA, TRADE, ECONOMIC, COOPERATION

The target of research is to study the economic cooperation among the developing countries represented by the emerging economies.

The goal of work is to study to study the cooperative development of different types of countries. Therefore, it is particularly necessary to study the economic cooperation among the developing countries represented by the emerging economies.

The methodological framework of the paper is formed by the complex of theoretical and practical methods such as used are literature research, qualitative analysis and comparative analysis. The following methods also widely used in this thesis: quantitative analysis; quantity research method; experience summary method and descriptive research.

The results of research include: the history of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, summarizes the problems and puts forward corresponding solutions, so as to promote the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries to a higher level.

The recommendations on disseminating and applying the results are as follows: Under the background of the new era, this paper collects the new changes of Sino- Russian economic and trade cooperation, and puts forward feasible countermeasures in combination with the long-standing restrictive factors in the bilateral economic and trade cooperation, so as to promote the Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation to a new level.

The theoretical relevance of the thesis is established by significance to study the cooperative development of different types of countries. Therefore, it is particularly necessary to study the economic cooperation among the developing countries represented by the emerging economies.

The target of research can be further explored through despite the rapid development of tourism cooperation between China and Russia, the market potential of tourism between China and Russia still needs to be further explored. In 2014, China's outbound tourism market reached 107 million.

To Rector of Penza State University

A.D. Guliakov

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Introduction

China and Russia are both major powers in the world today and the two largest economies in transition. China and Russia are friendly neighbors to each other. As big neighbors, economic and trade cooperation between the two countries not only has obvious geographical advantages, but also has strong complementarities. The economic and trade relations between China and Russia have a long history. Even when Sino-Soviet relations deteriorated, the economic and trade relations between China and Russia did not stop completely.

After disintegration of the Soviet Union, strengthening foreign economic and trade cooperation was regarded as an important task of Russia's long-term development strategy, and the economic and trade relations between China and Russia began to gradually recover and develop. In 1996, China and Russia announced the establishment of a strategic partnership of coordination. In 2001, China and Russia signed "Treaty of China-Russia Good-neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation", emphasizing that bilateral economic and trade cooperation is "the material basis for a strategic partnership of the equal trust between China and Russia." Since then, the strategic cooperation has been continuously upgraded. Especially after Putin became president, the Sino-Russian strategic cooperative partnership has been comprehensively deepened. Coupled with the high attention of the two governments to economic and trade cooperation, the joint efforts of both sides have enabled trade and investment. The cooperation has maintained a momentum of the rapid development, and new progress has been made in mutual economic and trade cooperation. This thesis has conducted a more in-depth analysis and research on new developments.

The relationship between Russia and Western countries has fallen after the Cold War, and it is difficult to fundamentally improve this relationship in the short term. This has greatly increased urgency of Russia to strengthen economic cooperation with Asia-Pacific countries, and began to implement the economic "looking east" strategy, focusing on integrating into the Asia-Pacific economy, attaching greater importance to Russia-China economic cooperation. Russia's accession to the WTO has not only provided the new opportunities for economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, but also

brought new challenges to the two countries.

Economic globalization is the inevitable trend of world economic development. It is of great practical and theoretical significance to study the cooperative development of different types of countries. Therefore, it is particularly necessary to study the economic cooperation among the developing countries represented by the emerging economies.

China and Russia should carry out economic and trade cooperation under the rules of WTO. In fact, practical cooperation between China and Russia in the fields of finance, science and technology, agriculture, tourism and logistics cooperation has achieved fruitful results in recent years. Therefore, research on Russia-China economic and trade relations under the background of this era is of research value and significance.

Based on the research and based on relevant theories of international trade theory and regional cooperation theory, this paper expounds the current situation of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation and problems it faces. And put forward the corresponding countermeasures and development prospects.

The main research methods used are literature research, qualitative analysis and comparative analysis. The following methods also widely used in this thesis: quantitative analysis; quantity research method; experience summary method and descriptive research [13, p. 87].

This paper sorts out the history of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, summarizes the problems and puts forward corresponding solutions, so as to promote the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries to a higher level.

No matter in China or Russia, there are many scholars conducting researches on the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, and many works and research results have been published. From the perspective of time span, the theoretical research on Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation by Chinese and foreign scholars can be divided into three stages:

The first stage was before the Asian financial crisis of the 2000s. At this stage, the focus of the academic research is how countries in transition participate in the economic globalization. The main representative figures in this stage are the Polish economist W. Koledec and the Chinese economist Lu Nanquan.

W. Koledec believes only by increasing the degree of opening up, speeding up the liberalization process, and participating in the international division of the labor with a more active attitude, can the central and eastern European countries in economic transition better integrate into the economic globalization [21, p. 67].

The second stage is from the Asian financial crisis to the international financial crisis in 2008. During this period, many studies on the regional economic cooperation emerged, and the economic and the trade cooperation between China and Russia attracted academic attention. Many scholars elaborated on all aspects of the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia from different perspectives.

Qi Wenhai refined the study of China-Russia economic and trade cooperation into more specific areas. He believes that China and Russia should strengthen cooperation in the field of energy, pay attention to cooperation in the field of technological innovation and explore an effective organizational model for economic and trade cooperation [2].

The third stage is from the international financial crisis in 2008 to the present. The international financial crisis makes China and Russia participate in the globalization of the economic environment dramatic change, China and Russia as emerging countries to inject new vitality for the world economic development. At this stage, academic circle mainly focused on how to strengthen the bilateral cooperation between China and Russia, get rid of the shadow of the financial crisis as soon as possible, and stimulate the world economic growth. Cooperation in the financial sector has become a research hotspot.

Under the background of the new era, this paper collects the new changes of Sino- Russian economic and trade cooperation, and puts forward feasible countermeasures in combination with the long-standing restrictive factors in the bilateral economic and trade cooperation, so as to promote the Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation to a new level. On the basis of a large number of first-hand data and the latest objective data, this paper systematically sorts out history of Sino-Russian economic and trade development from the aspects of trade, investment and finance, puts forward targeted policy suggestions with full reference to the insights of scholars in previous literature.

Chapter 1 The evolution of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation

1.1 Relevant theories of economic and trade cooperation

In recent years, China and Russia have conducted in-depth communication on bilateral relations, major international and regional issues and global governance, which fully demonstrates the high level of mutual trust and coordination between the two countries and the firm determination of the two sides to further develop bilateral relations in the new era. There are a lot of research results on the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia. This paper elaborates from the following points:

1 Classical and neoclassical trade theory

Absolute advantage theory, also known as the absolute cost theory, was established by the British classical economist Adam Smith, which rejected the mercantilist trade protection theory. Adam Smith is the founder of the international division of labor and international trade theory, can be called the British classical economic school of free trade theory founder. In 1776, he put forward the theory of international division of labor and free trade in his representative work *A Study on the Nature and Causes of National Wealth* (*The Wealth of Nations* for short). In this book, Adam Smith strikes hard at mercantilism and advocates laissez-faire. Adam Smith began with the theory of division of labor, based on the regional economic division of labor, the theory of absolute cost was systematically expounded [32, p. 67].

The so-called absolute cost refers to absolute difference in labor cost of producing a product between two countries, that is, the labor cost of one country is absolutely lower than that of another country. Adam Smith believes that countries specialize in producing the highest-yielding, least-used and lowest-cost products, then exchange them for mutual benefit. Adam Smith's theoretical view has had a great influence on the development of international trade. Adam Smith believes only under laissez-free trade policies can countries fully enjoy the benefits of the international division of labor. To this end, the theory advocates the removal of all privileges and restrictions in trade and the introduction of free trade so that countries can use labor and capital rationally for the most advantageous production.

The theory of comparative advantage holds that even if one country has absolute advantage in production of both products, the other country has an absolute disadvantage in the production of both products, as long as there is a relative difference in labor productivity between the two countries, there will be a relative difference in cost and product price, so that the two countries have a comparative advantage in different products, so that mutually beneficial international division of the labor and international trade is possible. Ricardu was the first economist to discover this most profound and outstanding idea in economics, and in his representative book, *Principles of Political Economy*, he demonstrated and expounded the principle of comparative advantage, arguing that it is not absolute cost that plays a decisive role in international trade, but relative cost, and should not be the size of absolute cost as the basis of international division of labor and trade, but to carry out international division of labor and trade according to comparative cost [26, p. 56].

The division of the labor and trade should be carried out in accordance with the principle of "two advantages and one right take its weight and two inferior rights take its light". The theory of comparative advantage is of great significance to the interpretation of the principle of international trade. According to this theory, any country can produce its own products with comparative advantage according to the principle of comparative advantage, and gain more benefits through international division of labor and trade.

The most representative of neoclassical trade theory is Heckschel's theory of factor endowment. In 1919, Heckschel put forward the basic argument of factor endowment theory in his thesis "The Influence of Foreign Trade on Income Distribution". On the basis of Heckcher's theory, Olin published the book "Interrelation trade and international trade" and founded the theory of the factor endowment. Based on the theory of the comparative advantage, this theory further explains comparative advantage by the difference of the endowment of factors of production of each country, which is instructive to how a country can use its own resource endowment advantage to participate in the international division of labor so as to obtain trade benefits. According to theory, the difference in endowmentsof factors of production between countries is the main reason for the division of labor and trade between them. The direct cause of trade in similar products in various countries is price differences, i.e. if a commodity is domestically priced and foreign prices are high, it is

exported. vice versa [9, p. 128].

The new trade theory is a supplement to the international trade theory under the premise of breaking through the assumption of classical trade theory. This theory mainly explains the new phenomenon of the international trade by the theory of the industrial organization and the theory of the market structure. The new trade theory, represented by Krugman, is constructed as the three analytical elements of economies of scale, product differences and incomplete competition. The basis of the international trade is to pursue the product economies of scale effect and the consumption effect on product difference under the market structure which is not fully competitive. Porter's theory of competitive advantage holds that comparative advantage can be artificially and consciously chosen to allocate scarce resources and turn comparative advantage into competitive advantage [4, p. 92].

The theory emphasizes the importance of the level of factors of production and the development strategy of enterprises, and holds that if a country wants to improve its competitive advantage, it must learn to absorb the advanced technology brought about by trade development, gradually develop an industry with economies of scale, technological innovation advantages, and fundamentally improve its competitiveness. The product life cycle theory holds that the source of trade benefits is mainly the dynamic comparative advantage in production, is obtained by the acquired human factors such as investment innovation, imitation and specialized learning, as well as the ability of backward countries to absorb technology it is the development of the static comparative advantage theory, relaxes the assumptions of the traditional comparative advantage theory, considers a variety of factors and variables, mainly from the dynamic angle of factor change, technological progress and other factors change, reasons for the emergence and development of international trade [21, p. 45].

The theory of compromise in international production was put forward by John Dunning. In his view, the motivation of modern international direct investment activities is multiple, ownership advantage, internalization advantage and location advantage, that is, "OLI paradigm" is the most basic factor to determine TNCs' OFDI. Ownership advantage refers to the advantages of intangible assets, economies of scale, etc. owned or available by an enterprise of a country and not available to enterprises of other countries. Mainly includes:

technology advantages, scale advantages, marketing advantages, brand goodwill advantages and other intangible assets advantages [4].

The advantage of internalization refers to the advantage brought about by the internalization of the assets owned by transnational corporations, the motivation of which is to avoid the adverse effects of the incompleteness of the external market on them, to realize the optimal allocation of resources, and to maintain and make full use of their monopoly position of ownership advantage [10, p. 90].

If a country's enterprises have the three advantages of ownership, internalization and location, of often foreign direct investment can be carried out, if the enterprise has only the advantages of ownership and internalization, can take the form of a snout, if the enterprise has only the advantage of ownership, can only choose the form of technology transfer.

The theory of marginal industrial expansion was put forward by Japanese scholar Kojima in the mid-1970s. The theory holds that OFDI should be carried out in turn from industries where the investment country is already at or about to be at a comparative disadvantage. Marginal industry refers to labor-intensive production links or processes in labor-intensive sectors or in some industries that are already at a comparative disadvantage. While these industries are already at a disadvantage in the investment country, they have a dominant or potential advantage in the host country. In this way, the FDI of the investing country can make full use of the comparative advantages of the host country and obtain comparative benefits [14, p. 56]

1.2 The development process of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation

Sino -Soviet political relations on the two countries, the development of bilateral economic and trade relations in the 20th century went through the following periods: the rapid development period in the 1950s, the rapid decline period in the 1960s, the slow recovery period in the 1970s, and the full recovery and development period in the 1980s.

The Sino-Soviet economic and trade cooperation actually started before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. On June 20, 1949, Liu Shaoqi went to Moscow mainly because of the Soviet economic aid to China. After talks, the Soviet Union reached a preliminary agreement to provide China with a loan of 300 million US dollars; in

1950, China and the Soviet Union formally established trade relations and signed the first bilateral intergovernmental trade agreement in history. The rules of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed by the governments of China and the Soviet Union in 1958 determined the legal basis of the bilateral economic and trade relations between the two countries [19, p. 45].

In 1950, the Soviet Union was China's largest foreign trade partner. China imported a huge increase in the number of complete sets of construction machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union, including major technical equipment in the fields of metallurgy, coal, petroleum, and electric power. The total import and export trade between China and the Soviet Union was 338 million US dollars in 1950. In 1959, the total import and export trade between the two countries increased to 2,097 billion U.S. dollars. Both sides accounted for 50 % and 20 % of the total annual import and export trade of China and the Soviet Union. In 1950, China's total mechanical equipment imported from the Soviet Union accounted for 10,6% of its total foreign trade imports, of which only 0,2 % was imported from the Soviet Union; in 1959, China's mechanical equipment imported from the Soviet Union accounted for the proportion of China's total imports. It has risen to 62,6 %, of which mechanical complete sets of equipment account for 41.9 %. China mainly exports tea, soybeans, rice, peanuts and other consumer necessities to the Soviet Union [24, p.36].

In the 1960s, the economic and trade relations between China and the Soviet Union were basically in a state of contraction and stagnation. The main reason was the deterioration of the political relations between China and the Soviet Union. As a result, the scale and volume of trade between China and the Soviet Union decreased significantly: In 1961, the trade volume between China and the Soviet Union was 828 million US dollars, accounting for 28 % of China's total foreign trade. In 1968, it was 100 million US dollars. In 1970, the trade volume between China and the Soviet Union dropped to 47 million US dollars, only 2.25 % of that of 1959, accounting for 1 % of China's total foreign trade in 1970. It accounted for 0,2 % of the Soviet Union's total foreign trade in 1970.

In the late 1960s, trade relations between China and the Soviet Union virtually ceased. By the 1970s, Sino-Soviet economic and trade relations showed signs of slow recovery. In 1971, bilateral trade was 150 million US dollars, more than tripling from 1970, to nearly 500

million US dollars in 1980. There has been no change in the mix of imports and exports between the two countries, and the supply of products that were stopped from each other in the 1960s has resumed. Before 1970, the trade between China and the Soviet Union was priced and settled in rubles. After 1970, the trade between China and the Soviet Union was settled in Swiss francs as agreed by the governments of the two countries [6, p. 56].

Bilateral trade between China and the Soviet Union was 225 million US dollars in 1982 and 276 million US dollars in 1983. During 1981 and 1982, that is, in the early 1980s, the bilateral trade volume between China and the Soviet Union was slightly smaller than that in the late 1970s, mainly because China adjusted its internal operation policy of national economy and reduced the quantity of machinery and equipment imported from the Soviet Union. At the same time, the Soviet Union failed to provide China with large quantities of raw materials and products for energy. In the mid-1980s, the bilateral trade volume between China and the Soviet Union began to increase rapidly, with detailed indicators as follows: The trade volume between China and the Soviet Union was \$ 674 million in 1983, 1,18 billion US dollars in 1984, 1,88 billion US dollars in 1985, 2,64 billion US dollars in 1986 and 2.3 billion US dollars in 1987. In 1988, the trade volume between China and the Soviet Union was 2,9 billion US dollars, in 1989 it was 3,67 billion US dollars and in 1990 it was 4,38 billion US dollars [17, p. 213].

The election of Vladimir Putin as President of Russia in 2000 ushered in the substantial development of China-Russia political and economic relations, which are characterized by mutual political support between the two countries, both advocating the establishment of a multi-polar pattern and opposing a unipolar world. However, at present, China and Russia do not have the comprehensive strength to compete with the United States and other countries, so they must carry out long-term strategic cooperation, and economic cooperation is the basis and necessary condition of political cooperation. The post-2000 Russian Putin government basically inherited the late Yeltsin's China policy, but at the same time it had new characteristics. The Putin government proposed to consolidate the existing friendly and cooperative relations between China and Russia and continue to develop high-level political relations with China. President Putin has maintained the continuity of the China-Russia strategic partnership policy in relations with China, which has brought new opportunities

for the development of bilateral economic and trade relations. The primary condition for the long-term and stable development of bilateral economic and trade relations between China and Russia is mutual trust and cooperation in politics. The common strategic interests of China and Russia in Northeast Asia make the bilateral political, military and economic and trade fields mutually complementary and interdependent. The sustainable development of high-level political relations will become a long-term task. After the disintegration of the former Soviet Union in the 1990s, the overall political geographic location of the Russian Federation moved eastward, and the rapid economic development in Northeast Asia enabled Russia to strengthen economic cooperation with the Asia-Pacific region. The development of comprehensive economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region is also a key indicator for judging the future trend of Russia's national economic development [12, p. 78].

Russia will continue to strengthen the economic and trade cooperation with EU countries and establish a unified economic system in the former industrial zone of the Soviet Union. At the same time, Russia will begin to expand the economic and trade cooperation with countries in Northeast Asia, so as to lay the foundation for the country to join the Asia-Pacific free economic and trade area. Russia in the maintenance of national political security interests under the premise of using the country's economy and the Asia Pacific economic complementarity, expand the Russian kingdom is multilateral economic and technical cooperation in the field of choice for China, is the main reason is that both China and Russia are formal members of apec, the asia-pacific region's political stability and economic development will have a significant impact on bilateral strategic interests, It is the strategic interests of China and Russia that have led to the strategic partnership between the two countries and all-round cooperation in multilateral fields [27, p. 89].

In 2000, the Russian economy entered the stage of recovery of growth and the period of policy adjustment, which had a wide impact on the economic cooperation between China and Russia. In 1999, the trade volume between China and Russia stopped falling and picked up. From 2000 to 2001, the growth rate of Sino-Russian trade exceeded the growth rate of China's total foreign trade. In 2000, China's total foreign trade increased by 31,5 % year on year, of which exports increased by 27,8 %. Imports increased by 39,9 % year on year, among which China's exports to Russia increased by 48.7 percent and imports by 36,7

percent. The bilateral trade volume between China and Russia broke the record of 8 billion US dollars set in 1993. In 2001, the trade volume between China and Russia reached 10,7 billion US dollars, up 33,4 % year on year. In 2002, the trade volume between China and Russia reached 15,76 billion US dollars, up 32,1% year on year. China's export to Russia was 6,03 billion US dollars, up 71,4%. Imports of 9,73 billion US dollars, up 15,7 %; The deficit was 3,7 billion US dollars, down 24,3 % year on year.

In 2004, the trade volume between China and Russia reached 21,2 billion US dollars. In 2005, the trade volume between China and Russia reached 29,1 billion US dollars, an increase of 37 percent over 2003. Russia's exports to China were US \$ 15,89 billion, up 31 %, while imports from China were 13,21 billion US dollars, up 31 %, up 45,2 %. On the basis of the growth of Sino-Russian trade, Russia's trade surplus with China decreased to 2,68 billion US dollars in 2005 from 3,03 billion US dollars in 2004. In 2006, China-Russia economic and trade cooperation continued to grow rapidly. Bilateral trade volume reached 33,39 billion US dollars, an increase of 14,7 % over 2005. China's export to Russia reached 15,83 billion US dollars, an increase of 19,8 %. Imports from Russia were 17,56 billion US dollars, up 10,5 % year on year. Trade deficit was ,73 billion US dollars, down 35,4 % year on year. In 2008, the trade volume between China and Russia reached 56,8 billion US dollars, up 18 % year on year, and the growth rate was much lower than the 44,30 % in 2007. In 2008, the bilateral economic and trade cooperation between Russia and China developed rapidly, and the growth rate of total trade reached 30 % for a time. In 2009, affected by the global economic crisis, the growth rate of trade between China and Russia slowed down rapidly and the trade growth slowed down [32].

After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, China-Russia relations replaced China-Soviet relations, and the economic and trade relations from 1991-2020 showed a trend of rapid development. In 2001, the economic diplomacy was an unusual year for China and Russia: the Shanghai Cooperation Organization was established, China joined the World Trade Organization, whose trade exceeded \$ 10 billion. In the past 20 years, the bilateral economic and trade achievements in the trade, financial and energy fields, promoted the regional economic development and enhanced the strength and influence of the SCO.

In 1991, China's total import and export trade with the former Soviet Union countries was 3,904 billion US dollars. In 1992, China-Russia trade totaled 5,86 billion US dollars. Between 1992 and 2000, China-Russia bilateral trade fluctuated between 5 billion and 8 billion US dollars, and broke through in 2001. The mark of ten billion US dollars exceeded 20 billion US dollars in 2004. In addition to the decline of Sino-Russian trade in 2009 due to the impact of the world financial crisis, and in 2015 due to the negative global economic trend and the complex domestic economic situation in Russia, the bilateral trade between China and Russia declined to about 69 billion US dollars, which has been on the rise nearly since the decline of the previous year. In 2020, the trade volume between China and Russia will reach 107,76 billion US dollars, an 18-fold increase over 1992 and nearly 10-fold increase over 2001, the year when the SCO was founded. At present, China has been Russia's largest trading partner for 11 consecutive years, while Russia has been China's fourth largest trading partner, ranking first among APEC member countries (figure 1.1).



Figure 1.1 – Sino-Russian total trade 1992-2020 [17, p. 34]

Finance is not only the core of the contemporary world economy, but also the "primary driving force" to promote regional economic development. It is also an important link for regional economic cooperation. The cooperation between China and Russia in the financial field is the realization of the SCO member states in a broader field.

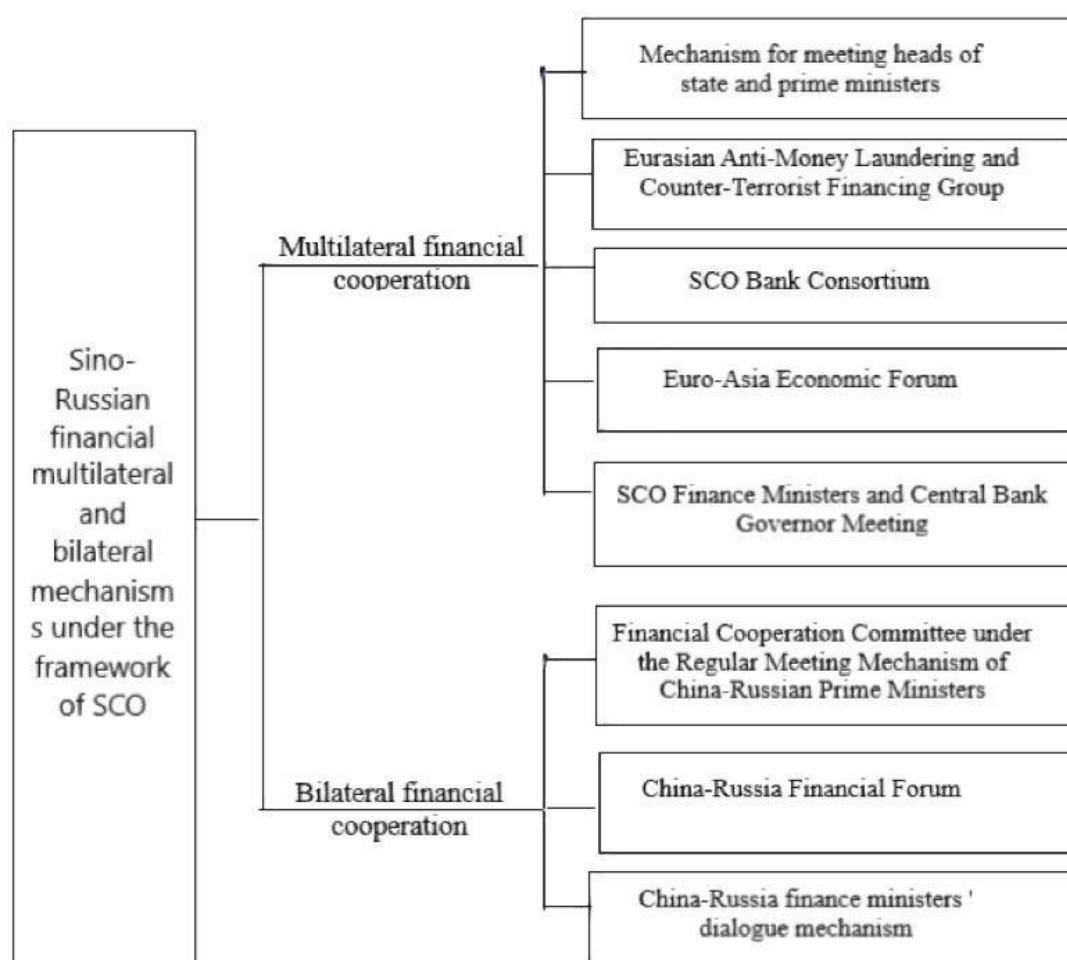


Figure 1.2 – Multilateral and bilateral mechanism diagram [8, p. 56]

The prerequisite for cooperation at a higher level and on a larger scale. In the field of financial cooperation, China has always insisted on exploring the financial cooperation model with the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The new developments in the financial sector between China and Russia are reflected in the following. Under the framework of the SCO regional financial cooperation multilateral mechanism, the China-Russia bilateral mechanism broke through the bottleneck requirements of the mechanism and gradually formed a multilateral and bilateral coordinated development of financial market system; The extension of financial cooperation is reflected in the coincidence of China-Russia monetary strategies. At the beginning of the new century, Russian President Vladimir Putin proposed the "Strong Country Strategy" shortly after he took office. The creation of a "Strong Ruble" is an indispensable part of Russia's strategy to implement a strong country (figure 1.2).

1.3 Characteristics of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation

In recent years, the areas of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation have continued to expand, and the two sides have signed relevant agreements on trade, finance, investment and other aspects related to the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. The economic cooperation between China and Russia almost covers fields and industries such as energy, agriculture, trade, Jinqiang, forestry, science and technology, tourism, transportation and logistics. While the scale of trade between China and Russia continues to expand, the two sides are actively carrying out cooperation in joint design, R&D, manufacturing, and promotion and application in important industrial fields such as aerospace, aviation, information technology, nuclear energy, and off-end equipment manufacturing. In addition, China and Russia are also constantly developing new forms of bilateral cooperation, such as cooperation in the production of green agricultural products and the realization of China-Russia land-sea transport [23, p. 39].

With the continuous development of Sino-Russian economic and trade relations, the labor cooperation between the two sides has also been continuously strengthened. As we all know, the labor force in the Far East of Russia is relatively scarce, while the labor force in the neighboring Northeast China is relatively abundant. In recent years, the cooperation between China and Russia in labor services has continued to expand. China's labor exports to Russia are mainly concentrated in mining, planting, breeding, logging, construction, and road construction. With the continuous strengthening of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, the cooperation between the eastern region of Russia and the northeastern region of China is expanding. The cooperation fields are gradually expanding from agriculture, forestry and energy resources development to electric power, nuclear energy, aerospace, shipbuilding, military industry, Major equipment manufacturing, machine tools, environmental protection and other high-tech fields and modern equipment manufacturing fields are expanded.

On the whole, the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia has made

important progress in recent years, and new scenes have emerged, especially in the field of high-tech joint scientific research. The pace of cooperation has been continuously accelerated. Today, China and Russia have actively cooperated in the joint development of heavy helicopters and long-range wide-body passenger aircraft, and have initiated cooperation in the field of satellite navigation systems and high-speed rail. Sino-Russian military technology cooperation has also maintained a momentum of continuous development, and related cooperation projects in aviation and other fields between the two sides are moving forward as planned. At the same time, China and Russia are also conducting cooperation discussions in the field of space stations and long-distance space navigation. The Institute of Biomedical Issues of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Astronaut Training Center are cooperating within the framework of the Sino-Russian working group [35, p. 28].

In the financial sector, in order to reduce the potential risks of US dollar transactions, Russia and China signed agreements on currency swaps and the expansion of local currency settlement in bilateral trade. In terms of e-commerce, in the past two years, with the development of Sino-Russian economic and trade relations, some high-quality and low-cost electronic products from China have entered the Russian market in large numbers through different channels and methods, and have a certain consumer group in Russia. In the field of transportation and logistics, cooperation in the construction of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" and cross-border e-commerce has been continuously strengthened [21, p. 78].

In the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, even though the two sides have formulated strategic development goals for economic and trade relations. But overall, there is still a lack of pull from large investment projects. In the future, China and Russia should not only continue to carry out cooperation in the fields of energy, resources and electromechanics, but also strengthen aviation, new energy, nuclear energy, agriculture, machinery manufacturing, automobile manufacturing, natural gas pipelines, high-speed rail construction, finance, medical treatment, and investment. Cooperation. In the cooperation between the two parties, it is necessary to give full play to the advantages of Russian companies in the fields of aerospace, energy, shipbuilding, machinery, etc., while enabling

the advantages of Chinese companies in pharmaceutical manufacturing, textiles, and automobile manufacturing to be brought into full play [16, p. 87].

As major transition countries, China and Russia have been constantly exploring mutually beneficial economic and trade cooperation methods in the process of transitioning to a market economy. From the development history of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries in recent years, it can be seen that the large-scale project cooperation between China and Russia is mainly led by the government. This mode of economic and trade cooperation reflects the characteristics of China-Russia economic and trade cooperation.

The meeting between the high-level leaders of China and Russia has played a great role in the development of China-Russia economic and trade relations. The various documents and agreements signed by the two governments have favorably promoted and regulated bilateral economic and trade cooperation in various fields. In 1992, China and Russia signed the Agreement on Economic and Trade Relations between the Chinese and Russian Governments. In 1994, they signed the Sino-Russian Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation and Evasion of Taxes on Income. In 1996, the Sino-Russian Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Evasion of Taxes was signed. The Russian Government's Cooperation Agreement on Conformity Assessment of Import and Export Commodities, the "Sino-Russian Government Agreement on Resolving Government Loan Debts" was signed in 1998, and the "Sino-Russian Intergovernmental Trade Agreement 2001-2005" and the "China-Russian Government Agreement on the Settlement of Government Loan Debts" were signed in 2000. The Russian Intergovernmental Agreement on Short-term Labor Services between the People's Republic of China in the Russian Federation and the Russian Federation in the People's Republic of China, and the Sino-Russian Government Agreement on Cooperation in the Joint Development of Forest Resources, etc. Since 1996, the large trade agreements signed by the Chinese and Russian governments have accounted for a large proportion of the economic and technological cooperation between the two sides. The signing of these documents has greatly promoted China-Russia economic and trade cooperation and promoted the continuous development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Although both China and Russia have entered each other's ten largest trading partners, they have not become one of the other's ten largest investment countries. The areas of mutual investment between China and Russia are relatively single. Russia's investment in China is mainly in the fields of nuclear power plants, automobile processing, chemicals and building materials. In recent years, due to Russia's poor investment environment and high investment and operating costs, many large Chinese companies have focused on investment in developed countries and regions such as Europe and the United States, and are unwilling to invest more in the Russian market. Russian investment projects are mainly concentrated in some small enterprises and small projects in the fields of clothing processing, catering, wood processing, and home appliance assembly. Products in these fields have low added value and low technological content. Nowadays, with the continuous development of China-Russia economic and trade cooperation, Chinese-funded enterprises and financial institutions have received more and more attention and welcome from Russia in the Russian market. Many Russian businessmen have attracted Chinese companies to invest and negotiate cooperation with Chinese partners and the preferred choice of the enterprise [17, p. 30].

In general, China and Russia have a small mutual investment scale and a low level. Although China has attracted a large amount of foreign direct investment since the reform and opening up, the foreign investment ability and investment strength of Chinese enterprises are still relatively limited. Although China's economic development speed is fast, under the new normal of economic development and the implementation of the Northeast Revitalization strategy, Chinese capital "going global" has been restricted to a certain extent. In addition, in recent years, China has been focusing on developed countries and regions such as the United States, Japan and Europe, hence a relatively small investment in Russia. From a regional point of view, China's investment in Russia is also mainly invested in the Russian Far East. From Russia's point of view, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, due to the economic crisis and other factors, the overall scale of Russian foreign investment is generally not large, the ability of foreign investment is extremely limited, and some powerful enterprises are also mainly investment in the West [18, p. 12].

The scale and degree of mutual investment between China and Russia is relatively small,

and investment cooperation has a weak driving force for the development of bilateral trade, which hinders the rapid development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation. In the future, in order to avoid investment risks, Chinese companies will further strengthen their research on the investment environment in Russia. Both Chinese and Russian enterprises should continue to expand the areas of investment cooperation, especially large-scale projects to promote the further deepening of Sino-Russian regional economic cooperation.

Chapter 2 The status quo of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation

2.1 The development status of Sino-Russia economic and trade cooperation

At the beginning of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the Russian economy was in crisis, and domestic goods were very scarce. Taking advantage of the geographical advantages of China and Russia, the barter trade between the two countries in the eastern part of Russia and the northeastern part of China has developed rapidly. In 1993, the trade volume between China and Russia was 7.68 billion US dollars, an increase of 1,82 billion US dollars over 1992. In the following years, the trade volume between China and Russia has declined. The main reasons are as follows: first, the enterprises engaged in economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia are short of funds; Second, the mode of trade between China and Russia has changed from barter trade to spot trade; Third, Russia's imports from China have gradually lost their original price advantage. As a result, the trade volume between China and Russia fell to 5,07 billion US dollars in 1994, a year-on-year decrease of 33,9 %. In the following two years, the total trade volume has increased, with an increase of 7.6 % in 1995 and an increase of 25,2 % in 1996. However, due to the impact of the Southeast Asian financial crisis, the trade volume between China and Russia has shown a downward trend. In 1997, the trade volume between the two countries was 6,12 billion US dollars, down 10,5 % year-on-year; in 1998, it was 5,48 billion US dollars, down 10,5 % year-on-year. After 1999, as the Russian economy emerged from the crisis and entered a period of recovery, the domestic market demand was active, which promoted the development of Sino-Russian trade. From 1999 to 2008, the trade volume between China and Russia maintained rapid growth for 10 consecutive years, with an average annual growth rate of about 30%. From 1999 to 2003, China-Russia trade volume increased by 28,9 % annually. Among them, China's exports to Russia increased 41,4 % annually, and imports from Russia increased by 23,2% annually [15, p. 67].

In 2000, China-Russia trade in goods was 8 billion US dollars. In 2001, China-Russia trade reached 10,67 billion US dollars, breaking the tens of billions mark. Since then, the bilateral trade volume between China and Russia has grown rapidly. The volume of trade between

China and Russia has been on the rise, except for a slight decrease in the impact of the financial crisis in 2009. In 2002, it reached 12 billion US dollars. It reached 15,76 billion US dollars in 2003, an increase of 32,1 % over the previous year; In 2004, it reached 21,2 billion US dollars. From 2005 to 2008, the total trade volume between China and Russia climbed all the way, from 29.10 billion US dollars in 2005 to 56.8 billion US dollars in 2008. In 2009, due to the impact of the international financial crisis, the trade volume between China and Russia declined to 38,14 billion US dollars. Since 2010, Sino-Russian trade has shown a continuous upward trend. From 2010 to 2013, it was US \$ 55,45 billion, US \$ 79,24 billion, US\$88.16 billion, and US \$ 89,21 billion. In 2014, despite the slow development of the world economy, driven by strong investment and large-scale project cooperation, the trade volume between China and Russia still showed a stable development trend in a challenging environment, with a total trade volume of 95, 28 billion US dollars [3, p. 83].

An increase of 6,8 % year-on-year. According to statistics from the Chinese Customs, the volume of Sino-Russian trade in 2015 was US \$ 68 billion, a decrease of 28 % year-on-year. In 2016, Sino-Russian trade began to pick up, with a total trade volume of 69,22 billion US dollars, an increase of 2,2 % year-on-year. After that, it continued to rise, reaching US \$ 84,07 billion, US \$ 107,05 billion and US \$ 110,75 billion in 2017-2019. In 2020, due to the impact of the new crown epidemic, there has been a decline, but the total trade volume was 107,76 billion US dollars, a year-on-year decrease of only 2,9 %. From January to April 2021, the total trade volume between China and Russia was 40,2 billion US dollars, a year-on-year increase of 19,8 %. Among them, the import value from Russia was 2,01 billion US dollars, a year-on-year increase of 7,7 %; the export value was 18,19 billion US dollars, a year-on-year increase of 38,7 % (figure 2.1).

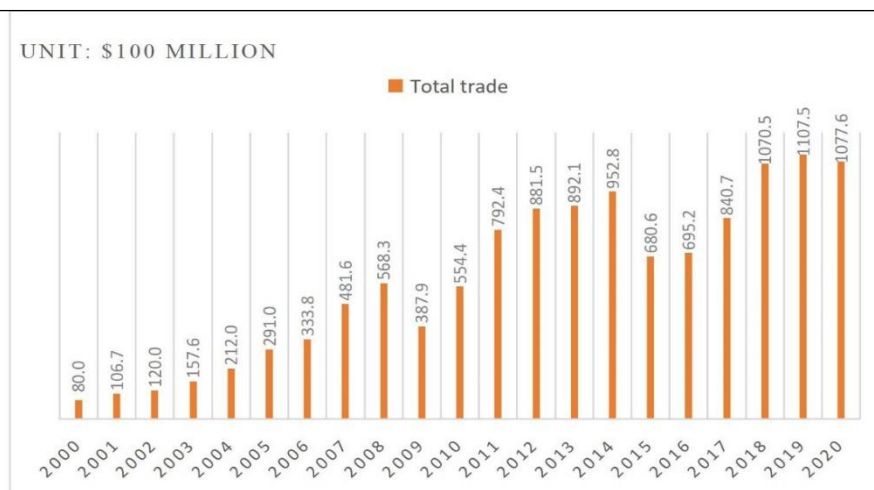


Figure 2.1 – Sino-Russian trade volume since 2000 [12, p. 129]

On the whole, in the Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation, China's trade in goods with Russia has been in deficit for a long time. From 1992 to 2006, China's accumulated deficit was 42,386 billion US dollars. In 2007, China had a trade surplus with Russia of USD 8,81 billion for the first time. The 2009 financial crisis led to a deficit of USD 3,77 billion for China. In 2013, China's trade surplus with Russia reached the highest surplus of 35,07 billion US dollars. By 2015, China had a cumulative surplus of 66,42 billion US dollars, a cumulative deficit of 47,646 billion US dollars, and an overall surplus of 18.74 billion US dollars. In 2019, the bilateral trade in goods between Russia and China was 11,65 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 2,2 %. Among them, Russia's exports to China were 56,53 billion US dollars, an increase of 0,9 %, accounting for 13,4 % of its total exports, an increase of 0,9 %; Russia's imports from China were 54,12 billion US dollars, an increase of 3,6 %, accounting for 22,2 % of its total imports, an increase of 0,3 percentage point. Russia's trade surplus with China was 2,41 billion US dollars. In 2018, Russia's surplus mainly came from countries such as the Netherlands, Germany, and Poland, while its deficit mainly came from countries such as France, Vietnam, and Thailand (table 2.1).

Table 2.1 – Main source of Russian trade differences (amount unit: 100 million US dollars)
[8, p. 56]

Countries and regions	2018	Last year	Year-on-year (%)
Total value	2122.68	1303.14	62.9
Main surplus source			
Holland	398.24	317.14	25.6
Turkey	172.40	153.10	12.6
Poland	111.53	67.37	65.5
Korea	108.99	53.78	102.7
Belarus	98.90	65.70	50.5
Germany	85.91	15.09	469.4
Finland	80.05	49.65	61.2
Kazakhstan	74.96	74.49	0.6
Belgium	67.40	38.79	73.7
Egypt	66.27	57.12	16.0
Main deficit source			
France	-19.39	-38.06	-49.0
Vietnam	-11.63	-14.21	-18.1
Thailand	-10.99	-12.05	-8.8
Spain	-10.28	-9.17	12.0
Ecuador	-9.33	-10.80	-13.7

Since 2010, China has been Russia's largest trading partner country for 11 consecutive years, and its share in Russia's foreign trade has gradually expanded. From 2010 to 2018, Russia's imports from China were: 37,78 billion US dollars, 45,45 billion US dollars, 51,03 billion US dollars, 51,69 billion US dollars, 50,89 billion US dollars, 34,94 billion US dollars, 38,87 billion US dollars, 48,04 billion US dollars, and 5,20 billion US dollars (table 2.2). In 2018, Russia's imports from China amounted to 52,203 billion U.S. dollars, an increase

of 8, 6% year-on-year, and it accounted for 22 % of Russia’ s total imports, ranking first. Followed by Germany. In 2018, Russia’s imports from Germany were US\$25.505 billion, a year-on-year increase of 5,3 %, accounting for 10,7 % of Russia’ s total imports (table 2.3).

Table 2.2 – Russian imports from major trading partners in 2010-2018 (amount unit: 100 million US dollars) [13, p. 78]

Countries and regions	Years								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total value	1008.79	1352.72	1443.51	1422.21	1367.28	878.88	914.69	1122.61	1192.04
China	377.86	454.51	510.38	516.90	508.90	349.46	380.87	480.42	522.03
Germany	239.68	351.72	360.64	355.36	329.61	204.39	194.51	242.28	255.05
US	106.73	147.03	154.97	160.45	184.90	114.53	109.23	124.99	125.30
Italy	91.46	124.40	127.70	138.44	127.22	83.18	78.39	101.01	105.72
France	94.53	126.30	133.34	119.41	107.42	59.19	84.89	96.30	95.76
Japan	98.53	148.76	156.48	131.65	109.23	68.13	66.80	77.61	88.18

Table 2.3 – Import amount and proportion of Russia in 2018 (amount unit: 100 million US dollars) [8, p. 61]

Countries and regions	amount of money	Year-on-year (%)	Proportion (%)
Total value	2374.24	4.4	100.0
China	522.03	8.6	22.0
Germany	255.05	5.3	10.7
US	125.30	-0.4	5.3
Belarus	116.54	-3.2	4.9

From 2010 to 2018, Russia's merchandise exports to China were 19.262 billion US dollars, 26.87 billion US dollars, 24.04 billion US dollars, 16.64 billion US dollars, 37.50 billion US dollars, 28.60 billion US dollars, 28.02 billion US dollars, 38.92 billion US dollars, 56.07 billion US dollars respectively (table 2.4). In 2018, Russia's merchandise exports to China totaled 56.07 billion US dollars, up 44.1% year on year, accounting for 12.5% of Russia's total exports, ranking the first. Russia's merchandise exports to the Netherlands were 43.51 billion US dollars, up 22.2 percent year on year, accounting for 9.7 percent of Russia's total exports, ranking second (table 2.5).

It is worth mentioning that since the ruble crisis in 2014, the depreciation of the ruble has reduced Russia's international purchasing power and its import and export quota has shrunk significantly. In 2015, the volume of trade in goods between China and Russia fell sharply. In addition to the deterioration of the Russian economy and the decline in demand caused by the devaluation of the ruble, the impact of external factors such as lower crude oil prices were also greater [8, p. 45].

Table 2.4 – Russian exports from major trading partners in 2010-2018 (amount unit: 100 million US dollars) [4, p. 102]

Countries and regions	Years								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total value	1533.32	1605.89	1576.88	1253.37	2210.58	1499.11	1141.9	1446.85	1893.96
China	192.65	268.77	240.48	166.42	375.09	286.06	280.21	389.22	560.76
Holland	552.34	507.35	533.01	372.26	679.35	408.26	292.55	356.11	435.16
Germany	224.41	234.48	233.43	202.42	371.24	253.53	212.58	257.47	340.97
Korea	101.50	104.64	90.30	64.51	182.92	135.01	100.27	123.45	178.70
Italy	268.77	241.19	220.32	212.56	357.46	222.93	119.31	138.39	163.92

Table 2.5 – Eport amount and proportion of Russia in 2018 (amount unit: 100 million US dollars) [9, p. 35]

Countries and regions	Amount of money	Year-on-year (%)	Proportion (%)
Total value	449,693	25.7	100.0
China	560.76	44.1	12.5
Holland	435.16	22.2	9.7
Germany	340.97	32.5	7.6
Belarus	215.45	15.8	4.8
Turkey	214.45	14.7	4.8
Korea	178.70	45.2	4.0
Italy	163.92	18.5	3.7
Poland	162.91	39.9	3.6
Kazakhstan	127.10	2.0	2.8
US	125.33	18.1	2.8

Although the scale of commodity trade between China and Russia continues to expand, the structure of commodity trade between the two sides is still relatively simple.

In the 1990s, in the trade of goods between China and Russia, mechanical and electrical products and light industrial products once occupied a relatively large proportion. Due to this traditional structure of goods trade, the bilateral trade volume between China and Russia was less than 8 billion U.S. dollars until the end of the 1990s. Entering the 21st century, especially in recent years, the trade volume of bulk commodities such as oil and natural gas, mineral resources, and complete sets of equipment between China and Russia has continued to increase, which has driven the continuous and stable growth of bilateral trade.

In the goods trade between China and Russia, their respective international competitive advantages have been fully demonstrated. According to data from Manzhouli Customs, among the commodities China imported from Russia in 2005, wood, fossil fuels, machinery and equipment, non-ferrous metals, steel, chemical products, pulp, seafood, fertilizers, etc.

were among the top commodities in China. These commodities accounted for China's More than 95 % of total imports from Russia. The commodities that China exports to Russia mainly include machinery and equipment, fossil fuels, textiles, furs, leather products, knitted garments, shoes, sports equipment, toys, chemical products, ceramics, meat, fruit and vegetable products, dried fruit products, grain, and fruits. Products account for 85 % of Russia's total imports from China. In 2008, in Russia's foreign trade structure, mineral products accounted for 66, 2 % of exports. At the same time, Russia's exports of mineral products to China accounted for 68,7 of China-Russia trade. In other words, the trade structure between China and Russia is consistent with Russia's overall foreign trade structure. Among China's exports to Russia, electromechanical products rank first, accounting for 46, 2 % of China's total exports to Russia. This situation is basically in line with the overall structure of China's export. It can be seen that the trade structure between China and Russia is determined by the economic structure and endowment advantages of both sides [13, p. 281].

In 2014, trade between China and Russia increased by 6,8 percent to 95,28 billion US dollars. China's main imports from Russia are energy products such as oil and coal, which account for about 50 % of China's total imports from Russia, while large non-energy products from Russia include agricultural products, timber and heavy equipment. The largest portion of China's exports to Russia are telecommunications products, smartphones, computers and accessories, toys and plastic products. China's exports to Russia are significantly more value-added than its imports from Russia.

In recent years, the structure of China's exports to Russia has improved, and the proportion of exports of mechanical and electrical products has increased year by year. In 2018, China's exports to Russia totaled 52,13 billion US dollars, an increase of 4,13 billionUS dollars over the same period of the previous year and a year-on-year increase of 8,6 %. Among them, the export value of mechanical and electrical products was 26,45 billion US dollars, an increase of 1 billion US dollars over the same period last year, an increase of 3,9 %, accounting for 50,7 % of China' s total exports to Russia; the export value of base metals and products was 4,04 billion US dollars, compared with 2017 An annual increase of 636 million US dollars, an increase of 18,7 %, accounting for 7,8 % of China's total exports to Russia; The

export value of textiles and raw materials was 3,86 billion US dollars, an increase of 294 million US dollars over 2017, an increase of 8,2 %, accounting for 7,4 % of China total exports to Russia; the export value of furniture, toys, and miscellaneous products was 2,90 billion US dollars, in the same period of last year, an increase of 113 million US dollars, an increase of 4,7 %, accounting for 5,6 % of China total exports to Russia; the export of chemical products was 2,84 billion US dollars, an increase of 502 million US dollars over the same period last year, an increase of 21,4 %, accounting for China 5,5 % of total exports to Russia; exports of plastics and rubber were 2,33 billion US dollars, an increase of 372 million US dollars over the same period last year, an increase of 19 %, accounting for 4,5 % of China total exports to Russia; exports of transportation equipment it was 2, 20 billion US dollars, an increase of 320 million US dollars over the same period last year, an increase of 17 %, accounting for 4,2 % China' s total exports to Russia; the export value of light industrial products such as footwear and umbrellas was 1,96 billion US dollars, compared with the same period last year, an increase of 189 million US dollars, an increase of 10,7 %, accounting for 3,8 % of China' s total exports to Russia. In 2018, Russia's main imports from China showed an upward trend. In addition to chemical products, ceramics; glass, cellulose pulp, and paper, base metals and products, plastics, rubber and other products increased significantly (table 2.6).

At present, the products China imports from Russia are mainly primary products such as energy, wood and pulp products, machine manufacturing, precious metals and products, transportation tools and other resources and raw materials. In 2018, China' s imports from Russia totaled 54.81 billion US dollars, an increase of 17.418 billion U.S. dollars over the same period last year and an increase of 46.6% over the same period last year. Among them, mineral products were the most important import goods, with the import volume of 42.71 billion US dollars, an increase of 16.32 billion US dollars or 61.9% over the same period last year, accounting for 77.9% of China's total imports from Russia. The import of wood and wood products was 3.55 billion US dollars, up by 291 million US dollars or 8.9% over the same period last year, accounting for 6.5% of China's total imports from Russia.

Table 2.5 – Composition of China's main exports to Russia in 2018 (amount unit: 100 million US dollars) [12, p. 89]

Commodity Category	2018	Last year	Year-on-year (%)	Proportion (%)
Total value	521.39	480.04	8.6	100.0
Mechanical and electrical products	264.50	254.50	3.9	50.7
Base metals and products	40.41	34.05	18.7	7.8
Textile products and raw material	38.66	35.72	8.2	7.4
Furniture, toys, and miscellaneous items	29.04	27.73	4.7	5.6
Chemical products	28.49	23.47	21.4	5.5
Plastic, rubber	23.34	19.62	19.0	4.5
Transportation equipment	22.06	18.86	17.0	4.2
Light industry products such as shoe boots and umbrellas	19.65	17.76	10.7	3.8
Optics, clocks, medical equipment	12.38	10.74	15.3	2.4
Plant product	10.31	10.19	1.1	2.0
Ceramics; glass	9.67	7.89	22.5	1.9
Leather products; bags and bags	6.03	5.44	10.8	1.2
Food, Beverage, and Tobacco	5.89	5.04	16.8	1.1
Cellulose pulp; paper	3.43	2.74	24.9	0.7
Active objects; Animal products	2.69	2.42	11.2	0.5
Other	485	386	25.6	0.9

The import of mechanical and electrical products was 1,60 billion US dollars, down 587 million US dollars or 26,8 % from the same period last year, accounting for 2,9 % of China's total imports from Russia. Imports of live animals and animal products were 1,51 billion US dollars, up by 412 million US dollars or 37,3 % over the same period last year, accounting for 2,8 % of China's total imports from Russia. The import of base metals and products was 1,33 billion US dollars, up by 689 million US dollars or 108,9 % from the same period last year, accounting for 2,4 % of China's total imports from Russia. Imports of cellulose pulp and paper products amounted to 1, 28billion US dollars, up 389 million US dollars or 43,3 % over the same period last year, accounting for 2,4 % of China's total

imports from Russia. Imports of chemical products were 474 million US dollars, down 19 million US dollars or 4 percent from the same period last year, accounting for 0,9 percent of China's total imports from Russia (table 2.6). In addition to the products mentioned above, China's total imports from Russia in 2018 also increased year on year, including: plant products; Food, beverage, tobacco; Animal and vegetable oils and fats; Ceramics, glass. As can be seen from Table 2,6, although the increase of plant products is up to 66,6 %, ceramics and glass is up to 55,5 %, and animaland plant oils and fats are up to 51,2 %, Russia's export of these products to China is not large, so the proportion of China's total imports from Russia is extremely low, 0,7 %, 0,1%-2,7 % respectively.

Table 2.6 – Composition of China's main imports from Russia in 2015(amount unit: 100 million US dollars) [12, p. 89]

Commodity Category	2018	Last year	Year-on-year (%)	Proportion (%)
Total value	548.18	374.0	46.6	100.0
continuation of the table 2.6				
Minerals	427.3	263.89	61.9	77,9
Wood and Related Products	35.56	32.65	8.9	6.5
Mechanical and electrical products	16.04	21.91	-26.8	2.9
Active objects; Animal products	15.15	11.03	37.3	2.8
Base metals and products	13.39	6.41	108.9	2.4
Cellulose pulp; paper	12.88	8.99	43.3	2.4
Chemical products	10.04	10.99	-8.7	1.8
Plastic, rubber	4.74	4.93	-4.0	0.9
others	0.32	0.27	20.4	0.1

From the perspective of structure, the two countries are more inclined to trade with low value-added products. For example, China exports mainly low value-added products as clothing and leather, while Russia exports energy and chemical products. Russia's timber exports to China occupy almost much of the fiscal revenue in the Far East.

In recent years, with the deepening of bilateral economic and trade relations, the financial cooperation between the two countries has also achieved rapid development. Strengthening financial cooperation between China and Russia is not only an objective requirement of the strategic partnership of coordination between the two countries, but also a practical need for the development of the market economy, the participation in globalization cooperation and the enhancement of the voice in international affairs. From the economic perspective, strengthening financial cooperation is conducive to optimizing the trade environment, reducing costs, and promoting trade and investment development. It is conducive to maintaining a relatively stable exchange rate environment for both sides when the US monetary policy of "quantitative easing" causes great fluctuations in the US dollar exchange rate. It is conducive to promoting the adjustment of the international financial order and strengthening China-Russia cooperation on financial risk prevention, so as to promote the development of China-Russia and the world economy as a whole.

The financial cooperation between China and Russia is mainly reflected in cross-border currency flow and currency exchange, local currency settlement under inter-bank border trade and bilateral transnational financing. Since the border trade between China and Russia was launched in 1993, the cross-border currency flow began to rise. In 2003, commercial banks of the two countries launched the pilot program of inter-bank local currency settlement, which established and gradually improved the channel of cross-border currency circulation of the two countries. The status of the local currency as the settlement currency of border areas and the transaction currency of tourism services has been established. Take Heilongjiang Province as an example, the proportion of local currency settlement in the settlement of trade with Russia has risen from 0,5 % in 2003 to 17,4 % in 2009. The local currency settlement and cross-border financing under the border trade between Chinese and Russian banks have also attracted wide attention from the leadership of the two countries, and have made great progress on this basis. The China-Russia Financial Cooperation Sub-Committee is set up under the mechanism of the regular meeting between the Chinese and Russian Prime Ministers. To promote the cooperation and trust between the banking institutions of the two countries and improve the quality of bilateral financial services. On August 22, 2002, at the meeting of the China-Russia Sub-committee on Financial

Cooperation held in Shanghai, the "Bank Settlement Agreement between the People's Bank of China and the Central Bank of the Russian Federation on Trade in Border Areas" was signed, which is a framework document for the local currency settlement business between China and Russia. In March 2003, the Heihe Branch of the Bank of China in Heilongjiang Province and the Russian Far East Foreign Trade Stock Commercial Bank in Blagoveshchensk City launched the pilot work of local currency settlement, and the local currency settlement between the two countries officially stepped onto the international trade stage. In September 2004, the local currency settlement business was extended to all China-Russia border ports, and in November 2006, the two sides signed a summary to expand the scope of local currency settlement bank pilot services to the whole of China's Heilongjiang, Jilin, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang provinces. In February 2009, Harbin Bank opened the first rouble letter of credit and extended the business to the inland areas of Russia. In September of the same year, due to the impact of the financial crisis, there was a serious shortage of funds in Russia. Harbin Bank issued a total of 9 million yuan of cross-border RMB loans to customers in Russia in two batches. In September 2014, Bank of Harbin conducted OTC transactions of RMB and ruble with domestic commercial banks, which was the first OTC transaction of RMB and ruble between domestic banks. Following the listing of RMB and ruble in 2010, "BTB24" Bank, the largest retail bank under the Russian Foreign Trade Bank, began to accept RMB deposits on October 10, 2011. During Prime Minister Putin's visit to China in October 2011, China Investment Corporation and Russia Direct Investment Fund invested 1 billion US dollars each to jointly set up a China-Russia Investment Fund with a total amount of 3 billion to 4 billion US dollars with other investors [23, p. 67].

In order to promote pragmatic cooperation in the field of finance in the two countries, enhance our financial information in the field of communication, in the establishment of agency relationship, international trade and the corporation financing, bilateral local currency settlement and cash business, organize the syndicated loan, local infrastructure project financing between China and Russia, and trading business in the global market in areas such as law into extensive cooperation. On October 15, 2015, Bank of Harbin of China and Sberbank of Russia established China-Russia Financial Alliance, the first cooperation

and exchange platform for financial institutions between China and Russia. The alliance is a non-profit and open cross-border financial cooperation organization composed of financial institutions of China and Russia.

On April 8, 2016, the China-Russia Financial Alliance Cooperation and Innovation Forum was held in Hainan. At the forum, several Chinese financial institutions, including the Bank of Harbin, the Bank of Hainan, the Bank of Baoshang and the Bank of Chongqing, together with the Bank of the Russian Federation, the Asia Pacific Bank and the Far East Development Fund, signed the Financial Cooperation Agreement on Supporting the Advanced Development of the Russian Far East and Siberia. To promote cooperation between members of the China-Russia financial alliance in local currency settlement, investment and financing in the Russian Far East and Siberia. Under the agreement, Chinese banking institutions will lend renminbi to their Russian counterparts, which will then be lent to Russian companies to pay for trade with Chinese companies. This will not only help enterprises avoid exchange risks, promote bilateral economic and trade exchanges, but also facilitate the internationalization of the RMB [6, p. 56].

However, despite the financial cooperation between the two countries has achieved rapid growth, results, but as a result of both sides in the cooperation in the field of time is shorter, so the current also faces such as line function limited financial cooperation foundation is weak, account, settlement such as low efficiency, lack of settlement tools and some problems such as bilateral trade settlement business not mature. In the future, the Jinshao cooperation between China and Russia has great potential for development.

With the development of economy, the economic cooperation between China and Russia has developed from simple commodity trade to investment cooperation. In the 1990s, Chinese investment quotas in Russia were very small. In 1995, Chinese direct investment in Russia was just 50,000 US dollars. In the following period, although the total amount of China's direct investment in Russia was not large, the growth rate was fast and the overall trend of China's direct investment in Russia was on the rise [7, p. 34].

After President Putin came to power in 2000, the domestic political and economic situation in Russia gradually improved, and China's investment activities in Russia continued to increase. By 2000, the total amount of Chinese investment in Russia reached

13,86 million US dollars, with a year-on-year increase of 265%. By 2002, Chinese investment in Russia exceeded 30 million US dollars. From 2004 to 2006, China's direct investment in Russia showed a momentum of rapid development, increasing by 153%, 163% and 122% respectively compared with the previous year. In 2006, Chinese direct investment in Russia was 450 million US dollars. In 2007, with the signing of the Agreement on the Promotion and Mutual Protection of Investment between China and Russia, China's direct investment in Russia continued to increase, reaching 477 million US dollars. Since then, due to the impact of the international financial crisis, this investment trend has declined, falling to 395 million US dollars in 2008, and continued to decline to 348 million US dollars in 2009. China's investment in Russia is mainly in real estate, manufacturing and services [11, p.47].

From the point of view of Russia's investment in China, since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Russia's direct investment in China has not only fluctuated greatly in scale, but also progressed slowly. In 1993, the total amount of Russian investment in China was 41,94 million US dollars, and in the following years, such investment showed a trend of constant decline. It was not until 1998 that China and Russia established the strategic partnership of coordination oriented to the 21st century that Russia's investment in China began to pick up continuously, but at that time the rate of increase was still relatively slow. The rapid growth of Russian investment in China came after the two countries signed the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendship and Cooperation in 2004, and the amount of Russian investment in China reached 126 million US dollars in the same year. Since then, due to various factors, Russia's investment in China has been declining year by year. By 2009, Russian investment in China had fallen to 31,77 million US dollars. In 2010, Russia's actual investment in China increased by 9,2 % year on year to 34,97 million US dollars as the Russian economy gradually improved due to the rise of international energy prices. Russian direct investment in China is mainly concentrated in nuclear power, construction, chemical, medical education, automobile and agricultural machinery assembly, and other industries [18, p. 66].

In order to promote the investment cooperation between China and Russia, China and Russia held the China-Russia Far East Investment Cooperation Forum in 2004. On June 10, 2005, the

Second China-Russia Investment Promotion Meeting was held in St Petersburg, Russia. At the meeting, China and Russia signed seven investment agreements worth a total of 1.5 billion US dollars. Among them, the "Baltic Pearl" integrated community development project in St. Petersburg was the largest direct investment project by China in Russia at that time, with a total investment of more than 1.3 billion US dollars. By 2005, China's cumulative contracted investment in Russia accounted for 1.8 percent of China's total outbound investment and 0.8 percent of Russia's total cumulative foreign investment. Russia's accumulative total investment in China accounted for 6.3% of Russia's total foreign investment, and only 0.089% of China's actually utilized total foreign investment. The total mutual investment between the two countries only accounted for 4.8% of the total bilateral trade in 2004.

Since then, the investment cooperation between China and Russia has been continuously enhanced. By the end of 2012, China's cumulative investment in Russia reached 4.4 billion US dollars, including 650 million US dollars in 2012, an increase of 116% year on year. Western economic sanctions against Russia since 2014 have worsened the investment climate in Russia. In 2014, China's non-financial direct investment in Russia amounted to 740 million US dollars. By the end of 2014, China's non-financial direct investment in Russia totaled 8 billion US dollars. By the end of 2014, China's investment in Russia, including investment from third places, would have been about 33 billion US dollars in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, automobiles, building materials, infrastructure and other fields. By 2016, China's cumulative investment in Russia exceeded 34 billion US dollars. However, on the contrary, since 2004, Russia's direct investment in China has been declining year by year. In 2011, Russian direct investment in China was about 31 million US dollars. By the start of 2013, cumulative Russian direct investment in China was just 848 million US dollars. This is not consistent with the growing economic and trade relations between China and Russia.

Since the outbreak of the Ukraine crisis, the investment and financial cooperation between China and Russia has been continuously strengthened, which has enhanced the high-level economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, and promoted the cooperation on major projects in aviation, aerospace, high-speed railway and other fields and achieved substantive results [29, p. 67].

On September 9, 2014, China and Russia held the first meeting of the China-Russia

Investment Cooperation Committee in Beijing, which marked the official launch of the inter-governmental investment mechanism between the two countries. The meeting identified 32 major projects. Since then, the areas of investment cooperation between China and Russia have been expanded and the number of projects increased. China and Russia should strengthen cooperation in agriculture, petrochemical industry, automobiles, equipment manufacturing, mining, building materials and infrastructure, and promote cooperation in production capacity and investment. We should make fiscal and financial cooperation a priority area of our practical cooperation, carry out currency swap business, and expand cooperation in local currency settlement and investment in local currencies. In order to expand investment cooperation, the two sides should also strengthen exchanges in terms of policies and improve the efficiency of government approval so as to promote trade and investment facilitation.

Investment cooperation between China and Russia has been moving forward. According to the statistics of China's Ministry of Commerce, China's direct investment in Russia reached 1,5 billion US dollars in 2017. By the end of 2017, China's stock of direct investment in Russia was 13,8 billion US dollars. At present, there are 350 enterprises registered in the Business Section of the Chinese Embassy in Russia, with their investments mainly distributed in mining, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, manufacturing, wholesale and retail, leasing and business services, and financial sectors. Although, Russia's economic recession on China's investment in Russia enterprises have a certain impact, but most of the Chinese enterprises based on long-term investment projects in an orderly way to advance.

2.2 Main areas and development characteristics of Economic and Trade Cooperation

The energy sector has always been the lifeblood of trade cooperation between China and Russia, which is directly related to the smooth progress of bilateral economic and trade cooperation. China has a large demand for energy, while Russia is a major energy exporter. The supply and demand of the two countries complement each other, which encourages the two countries to increase energy investment, in-depth development and utilization, and carry out large-scale trade. Accelerate the technological reform and innovation cooperation and

exchanges, consolidate the bilateral trade and cooperation partnership to further deepen [29, p.34].

The energy sector is an important component of the trade and cooperation between China and Russia. The complementarity of the energy supply and demand structure has directly led to the steady rise of China's oil imports from Russia in the past decade, from 6.2 million tons in 2004 to 9 million tons in 2006. In 2013, it directly exceeded 15 million tons. Even under the situation in Ukraine in 2014, Russia's oil exports to China were still on the rise, with the average daily export volume increasing from 300,000 barrels to 480,000 barrels, which was not affected by the increase. The total oil import volume of China directly increased by 2 million tons. As of the end of 2016, the number of oil exports from Russia to China has increased by several times, to 38,1 million tons.

In 2010, in order to actively deal with the spread of the world financial crisis, China and Russia directly signed the "Loan-for-Coal Agreement", which made specific plans and forecasts on the scale of China-Russia coal trade cooperation in the next 25 years from 2010 to 2035: Under the agreement, China will import a minimum of 15 million tons of coal from Russia over the first five years and increase imports to 20 million tons over the next 20 years. In fact, in the implementation of the agreement in recent years, it can be said that the content of the agreement has been overfulfilled. For example, in 2012, the import of coal resources from Russia reached more than 20 million tons. According to Russia's own statistics, in 2016 Russia produced a total of 384 million tons of coal resources, a net increase of 327%, of which China's coal exports accounted for 164 million tons, an increase of nearly 8 percent.

Russia's Far East is rich in coal and water power resources, providing a guarantee for the development of electricity. In today's world, the competition between countries is also the competition of resources. Electric power is the most environmentally friendly energy saving and efficient energy at present. Especially in the context of the worldwide appeal for environmental protection and the development of green economy, the competition for electricity is becoming more and more intense [7, p. 23].

In fact, the cooperation between China and Russia in the electric power field started a long

time ago, but at that time Russia only regarded it as a small branch of the cooperation in the energy field. The formal cooperation should still be a long-term agreement signed by the two countries in 2005. The cooperation between the two power grids and power companies has been formally carried out, and the scale and transmission mode of the two countries have been discussed and exchanged. By 2014, proud achievements had been made in the development of power cooperation between China and Russia. Rosohydro reached another agreement and signed a cooperative relationship with China Three Gorges Corporation and China Power Construction Corporation, with enterprises of the two countries jointly building hydropower stations.

In order to enhance the full exchange of information between China and Russia in the financial field, China and Russia have reached extensive cooperation to varying degrees in various activities of investment, currency, loan and global market transactions. In 2015, China and Russia established the China-Russia Financial Union, which is also the first cooperation and exchange platform between financial institutions between the two countries, including a total of 37 financial institutions, large and small. It is purely a non-profit transnational financial cooperation institution, or an open organization. In 2016, the two countries jointly held a forum again with many banks and financial institutions and formally signed the Financial Cooperation Agreement on Supporting the Advanced Development of the Russian Far East and Siberia, which provided an effective guarantee for the cooperation in financial fields such as investment and financing between the two countries and avoided currency risks caused by trade between the two countries. It is conducive to the in-depth promotion of economic and trade cooperation and the process of currency internationalization.

Today, Russia's central bank has introduced legislation to China's yuan as a capital of Russian commercial Banks currency use, we have reason to believe that such a move would reduce currency volatility for the two peoples cross-border investment caused by the uncertainty risk, in order to introduce Chinese enterprises and the bank of China in Russia, in the financial markets.

Russia's next plan is to export gold directly to the Chinese market. Russia's gold reserves in

2016 have 1447 tons of inventory, in 2015, Russia's foreign trade bank will obtain the rights of free trade zone in Shanghai gold trading, and plans to export one third of the gold to China each year, central bank governor, held a positive opinion to the move, lay the foundation for the development of Russia in China's financial markets. However, the export of energy products to occupy the vast majority of trade between the two countries led to the other currencies of trade cooperation contracts or there will be a foreign exchange risk, this will jeopardize the relationship, so want to keep relationship with steady progress, it is necessary to reduce the effects of exchange rate risk, the two countries must take measures to ensure the stability of currency, the best course of action is to trade directly in local currencies. The use of local currency settlement in trade will be the main development goal in a long period of time in the future, because this operation can guarantee the stability of trade and investment between China and Russia.

Although financial cooperation between the two countries has achieved rapid growth, results, but as a result of both sides in the cooperation in the field of time is shorter, so the current also faces such as financial cooperation foundation is weak, account bank limited, settlement such as low efficiency, lack of settlement tools and some problems such as bilateral trade settlement business not mature. In the future, the financial cooperation between China and Russia has great potential for development. Large-scale projects and high-tech projects will be the focus of cooperation between China and Russia, which means higher requirements will be put forward for bilateral financial cooperation. Should not only strengthen the financial cooperation between China and Russia, more use of the rouble and RMB settlement, and will be through the silk road fund, the Asian infrastructure investment bank, Shanghai cooperation organization (SCO), the BRICS bank cooperation mechanisms, on various platforms such as northeast Asia import and export bank alliance to strengthen financial cooperation between each other [8].

The scientific and technological cooperation between China and Russia has a good foundation, and the cooperation between the two countries is relatively close and highly complementary. Since the 1990s, China and Russia have established a series of scientific and technological cooperation mechanisms. On December 18, 1992, China and Russia signed the Agreement on Science and Technology Cooperation between the Government of

the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Russian Federation, and the two sides established the Ministerial Committee for Science and Technology Cooperation. Thereafter, the regular meeting of the Sino-Russian Science and Technology Cooperation Committee will be held regularly every year, and many cooperation projects between the two governments will be signed. In the Joint Statement on the Basis of the Mutual Relations between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation signed by China and Russia, it is clearly stated that first, China and Russia should expand cooperation in priority projects in the field of science and technology; Second, we need to continuously strengthen cooperation in science and technology, not only in the application of science and technology, but also in basic science and in the dissemination of scientific and technological achievements. Third, to promote the participation of other countries in the field of science and technology plans and projects; Fourth, to expand information exchange in the field of science and technology; Fifth, exchanges and cooperation between research institutes, science and technology organizations, institutions of higher learning, research and production consortiums and enterprises of both sides should be continuously strengthened. In the Sino-Russian Joint Statement issued by China and Russia, the two countries should strengthen cooperation in the field of science and technology. In June 1997, under the framework of the Committee of the Prime Ministers' Regular Meeting, China and Russia set up the Sub-Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, which has become a institutionalized platform for scientific and technological cooperation between the two governments. It holds regular meetings in China and Russia in turn every year. Up to now, China and Russia have held 19 regular meetings of the Science and Technology Cooperation Sub-Committee, involving hundreds of intergovernmental projects in energy and energy conservation, chemical industry, aviation, new materials, information, electronics, biology, machinery manufacturing and many other fields. On November 6, 2007, within the framework of the 12th regular meeting between Chinese and Russian Prime Ministers, the two sides signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Joint Projects in Priority Fields of Science and Technology between the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. It stipulates that the two sides will carry out substantial cooperation on major

projects in priority areas of science and technology such as energy and energy conservation, rational use of natural resources, life sciences, information and communication technology, nanotechnology and materials. The signing of the MOU has further elevated the level and level of bilateral scientific and technological cooperation [23, p. 82].

On June 27, 2016, the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic Of China and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Innovation in Moscow, marking the official establishment of the innovation dialogue mechanism between China and Russia. In order to guide and coordinate the two sides mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of innovation, strengthen the trend of the two sides in the innovation strategy, innovation and national innovation system construction, technology transfer, the public dialogue of innovative undertaking and support all the create space for new business incubator cooperation, encourage support for the creation of china-russia youth entrepreneurship, strengthen the innovation of science and technology park of cooperation, According to the MOU, China and Russia will establish a China-Russia Coordination Committee on Innovation Cooperation. The committee will be led by the Ministry of Science and Technology of China and the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia, with the participation of representatives from science and technology parks, technology platforms and investment institutions of both sides.

In short, the pace of cooperation in the field of scientific and technological innovation will be steadily advanced and the two countries will continue to strengthen the scope of cooperation.

China and Russia are both major countries in the world of tourism. The two countries have strong complementarity in terms of tourism resources and tourist source markets, and the basis and fields of bilateral tourism cooperation are broad. With the continuous improvement of China's national image and tourism competitiveness, tourism has gradually developed into a powerful industry in China and become a new engine of world tourism development. In this context, the tourism cooperation between China and Russia has also developed rapidly [26, p. 68].

In 2005, the China National Tourism Administration signed a memorandum of understanding with Russia, which decided to start the business of Chinese tourism to Russia from August 25. Since then, China and Russia signed "tourism cooperation agreement", "mutual exemption of group tourism visa agreement" and a series of documents, making China and Russia in bilateral tourism cooperation increasingly made new progress. In particular, the "Year of Tourism" activities held in each other's countries have greatly enhanced the level of bilateral tourism exchanges and cooperation. 2012 was China's "Year of Tourism to Russia", and 2013 was Russia's "Year of Tourism to China". In 2012, the number of Chinese tourists to Russia increased by 46.6 percent year on year. Both China and Russia is hosting the "tourism year" after hosting the "national year", "language year" after another major event, is advantageous to the tourism cooperation between China and Russia to develop in the direction of depth, is conducive to a comprehensive strategic partnership of co-ordination between China and Russia to ascend, and the friendship between the two peoples and promote the development of tourism has the milestone significance.

On October 13, 2015, the Fifth China-Russia Regional Tourism Cooperation and Exchange Meeting was held in Harbin, and the "Minutes of the Fifth China-Russia Regional Tourism Cooperation and Exchange Meeting" was signed. Louis saha in communication meeting, the Heilongjiang province tourism bureau and the Russian federation (yakutia) of the republic of corporate affairs and tourism development, signed a memorandum of cooperation, the two sides mainly aim at the experience of regional tourism cooperation, the challenges and prospects for development in jin of the discussion, the team visa abolition and cross-border drive travel between China and Russia, etc. The meeting has positive implications for promoting regional tourism cooperation between China and Russia and is conducive to the border areas and related cities of the two countries to develop cross-border tourism by taking advantage of their geographical advantages and the 72-hour visa-free transit policy.

In recent years, the number of Chinese tourists to Russia shows an increasing trend. According to official figures from the Russian tourism industry, the number of Chinese tourists to Russia increased by 35 percent in 2011, 47 percent in 2012, 43 percent in 2013 and 5 percent in 2014. In 2014, the number of Chinese tourists to Russia reached 1.25

million, making China the largest source country for inbound tourism to Russia. The number of tourists to Russia through the "visa-free route" increased by 21 percent year-on-year, the number of tourists to St. Petersburg increased by 40 percent, and the number of border tours increased by 38 percent. In 2015, about 1.3 million Chinese tourists visited Russia [11, p. 5].

And the number of tourists from Russia to China, for many years Russia has been in the top ten Chinese inbound tourists. As early as 2008, the number of Russian tourists to China reached a record high of 3.213 million. The number of people affected by the international financial crisis declined in 2009. Since 2010, the number of Russian tourists to China has shown a slight decline, but the annual number of tourists to China is still more than 2 million. In 2013, 2.186 million Russian tourists visited China, compared with 2.049 million in 2014. But basically, to travel to China's Russian tourists are basically to buy things, and they are only in the border area activities, did not go deep into the center of China's border, basically travel time lasts about 3-7 days.

At present, Hainan Bank has joined the Russia-China Financial Alliance. Wang Niansheng, chairman of Hainan Bank, said that it will carry out cooperation agreements through trade financing, payment and settlement, and other financial projects together to provide convenient and prompt financial services, so as to deepen the cooperation between financial institutions and enterprises of the two countries. It will inject new impetus into the deepening cooperation between Hainan and Russia. Therefore, the future tourism cooperation between China and Russia has broad prospects.

Both China and Russia are expanding regional exchanges and border cooperation, prioritizing the construction of transport infrastructure and ports, and constantly improving cross-border transport and logistics infrastructure.

Since 2014, in order to integrate into the development process of the "Silk Road Economic Belt", in accordance with the overall concept of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" land-sea Silk Road economic belt, Harbin Railway Bureau has made full use of the connections with the Russian Far East Siberian Railway. With geographical advantages, we will vigorously build the "Sino-Russian Railway East International Grand Corridor" supported by the Manzhouli and Suifenhe railway ports, and implement "the back to

Russia and face the whole China international development strategy". Compared with automobile transportation, sea transportation and air transportation, the eastern passage of China-Russia Railway has obvious geographical advantages and superior basic conditions. On July 24, 2014, the first China-Europe (Russia) train with 54 40-foot containers departed from Manzhouli Station, which marked the official opening of the "China-Russia Railway Eastern International Corridor". The eastern international channel of the China-Russia Railway provides an important transportation guarantee for the interconnection of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" land-sea Silk Road economic belt.

On February 27, 2015, the new freight railway line between Harbin, China, and Yekaterinburg, Russia, opened. The total length of the railway is 6578 kilometers, and the length in China is 1004 kilometers, starting from Harbin along the Binzhou Line to Manzhouli Port in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and then exit into Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway, along this line to Russia's Bikliang Station, the length of the railway in Russia is 5,574 kilometers. Using the railway line to transport goods can reduce freight rates by 75% compared to air freight. Compared with the ordinary scattered transport, not only can shorten more than 2/3 of the transport time, but also can save more than 25 % of the freight.

In addition, in 2016, China and Russia discussed the preliminary construction plan of the "Binhai-1" and "Binhai-2" international transportation corridors. The two parties jointly established the international transportation corridor project, and subsequently continued to establish the "transport cargo electronic customs system" At the border, the port will also be set up as a barrier-free communication port for elementary school 24, simplifying various processes from one stop to the end and leading directly to the green road. Russia also established laws and regulations for this purpose in 2016. According to statistics, the establishment of these channels can save time and costs for trade between the two countries, speed up the turnover of goods, and promote the increase in trade volume. Obviously, the "Binhai-1" and "Binhai-2" international transportation corridors jointly built by China and Russia are very meaningful, and this is also a China-Russia cooperation project with the best development prospects. Both sides can benefit from this. For example, Heilongjiang Province of China can directly enter the Russian port through the corridor, which saves time

and cost and increases profits. In turn, Russia can increase trade with China through this port to obtain more goods and cargo flow.

2.3 Restrictive factors of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation

With the rapid economic development, China's demand for resource products is increasing day by day, while Russia, rich in natural resources, is a major resource exporter in the world. As a result, energy and resources account for a large proportion of Russia's exports to China. As mentioned above, in the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, the commodities exported by Russia to China are mainly mineral fuels, chemical products, timber, steel and other products. China's exports to Russia are mainly clothing, bags, leather, shoes, machinery and other consumer goods. In 2012, among Heilongjiang province's total exports to Russia, only clothing, shoes and agricultural and sideline products with low technology content and low added value accounted for 36,1 %. Such a large number of low value-added products in exchange for resource products caused the dissatisfaction of the Russian people, made Russia feel "crisis", and led to the spread of "China's energy aggression" and other remarks in Russian society. This situation is not conducive to the trade cooperation between China and Russia, making China in a disadvantageous position in the trade with Russia. Some people in Russia believe that although the market potential of both China and Russia is relatively large, the current Sino Russian trade mode has challenges to it, and Russia's commodity export structure is not conducive to its own economic development. Russia's exports to China should shift from resource-based products to deep processing of raw materials, high technology, electronics and machinery manufacturing, and hope to increase exports to China of mechanical and electrical products, machinery and equipment and other high-tech products [10, p. 56].

In order to prevent Russia from becoming a "fuel and raw material supplier in the world economy", in December 2014, Russia adopted a national export strategy for the next 15 years. It plans to double Russia's exports of non raw materials to Asia Pacific countries in the next five years, and the growth share of exports will mainly come from small and medium-sized enterprises. Therefore, Russian small and medium-sized enterprises should speed up the pace

of growth, while enhancing the export potential of these enterprises.

On the whole, the technical content of China's exports to Russia is not too high, the structure of export commodities is unreasonable, and the trade structure of both sides needs to be adjusted. From the perspective of enterprise scale, China's enterprises engaged in trade with Russia are not large, and there are problems such as lack of funds and information asymmetry. In the trade with Russia, many enterprises are mainly engaged in the Sino Russian border trade. Not only the development of the Russian market needs to be strengthened, but also the business strategy needs to be improved. The product publicity needs to be strengthened, and the transportation and storage facilities are also lacking. All these restrict the expansion of the business scale of enterprises. In order to further expand bilateral trade volume, China's export structure to Russia must continue to improve in the future, especially the share of high value-added products in exports to Russia.

The import and export commodity structure of China and Russia needs to be further adjusted, and the trade structure between the two countries also has a large space for adjustment. At present, Sino Russian trade cooperation is in an important period of transformation from scale growth to structural adjustment, from general projects to technology and service trade. Therefore, optimizing the trade structure and changing the growth mode of bilateral economic and trade cooperation are the problems that China and Russia need to solve.

At present, China and Russia, as two big countries in transition, are in the critical period of transition from planned economy to market economy. The operation mechanism of market economy has not yet been fully established, and the economic and legal systems matching the development of market economy need to be constantly improved. In particular, Russia has not really established a normal market economic order, and the competitive environment needs to be improved. In the cooperation between China and Russia, although China and Russia signed the "outline of multilateral economic and trade cooperation" and "Memorandum on developing regional economic cooperation and starting the process of trade and investment facilitation" within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the two countries also signed the "agreement on investment protection between China and Russia", However, in the cooperation between the two countries, especially in the regional cooperation, there is still a lack of a prerequisite to ensure regional economic cooperation, that is, the two countries

have not yet established a stable and effective coordination and management mechanism and information exchange mechanism, and lack of necessary plans and steps for long-term cooperation, and tend to pay more attention to short-term interests.

In addition, in the practical cooperation between China and Russia, there are still problems such as blocked trade channels and grey customs clearance. In the trade settlement between China and Russia, the scale of direct settlement by banks is small, the proportion of settlement under L / C is low, and the fair, reasonable and effective arbitration mechanism has not been established in the economic and trade cooperation between the two sides. In terms of investment, Russia's investment environment is still in a poor state, which has been plagued and affected the expansion of investment in Russia. From China's point of view, it is necessary to keep abreast of Russia's domestic situation, make adequate preparations in promoting the specific economic and trade cooperation between the two sides, and abandon the practice of seeking quick success and instant benefits in the previous cooperation. From the perspective of Russia, since Russia's independence, there have been unstable policies and changeable laws, which have brought greater risks to the trade and investment cooperation between China and Russia. In order to change this situation, China and Russia need to constantly improve the consultation mechanism in the future.

In the period of economic transition in Russia, there are still imperfect laws and regulations and non-compliance with the law, resulting in frequent frictions and disputes in the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia. As a result, the business activities of many Chinese enterprises doing business in Russia are mostly short-term activities, and they are seldom or unwilling to carry out long-term business cooperation. As we all know, Russia suddenly closed the Cherkizovsky market in Moscow on June 29, 2009, and seized all Chinese goods in the market, with a total value of 2 billion US dollars. At the same time, more than 60,000 Chinese cannot find new business sites. The incident exposed the long-standing problems of "grey customs clearance" in Russia and had a huge impact on Chinese businessmen and private capital. It not only led to a large number of Chinese goods stranded in Russia, but also made many Chinese businessmen unwilling or even dare not continue to do business in Russia for a long time. This has cast a shadow on the economic and trade relations between China and Russia.

In terms of investment environment, the poor legal environment has always been a serious problem in Russia, especially in the eastern region. In recent years, although Russia's laws continue to improve, they are still not perfect in general. There are opaque and non-standard cases in law enforcement, especially the frequent changes of laws and regulations, which often make Russian enterprises and foreign investors at a loss. In the judicial aspect, due to the existence of various interest groups, corruption occurs from time to time, resulting in some administrative and law enforcement personnel's behavior of asking for and accepting bribes and bending the law, which makes foreign-funded enterprises flinch from investing in Russia.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, although the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia has been restored, the economic and trade relations between the two countries have gone through a tortuous period. At that time, Russia was extremely short of goods due to the impact of the crisis, while China's light industrial products were abundant and had the advantages of price and supply channels. In this context, Chinese goods, especially daily necessities such as clothing, shoes and hats, quickly occupied the market of Russia, especially in the eastern region. Almost overnight, China became the main source of goods needed by the people there. However, due to the fact that the Russian market had just opened up and was still in a special period of immature development at that time, coupled with China's weak supervision, some dishonest Chinese businessmen exported many fake and shoddy goods to the Russian market, especially the Far East market, which had a negative impact on the Russian people. At that time, in Russia, Chinese goods almost became synonymous with "fake and shoddy" goods [8, p. 45].

In recent years, although Chinese businessmen attach great importance to business reputation and constantly improve the quality of products, the government has also conducted appropriate guidance and increased supervision, but the adverse effects have not been completely eliminated. The imprints of "bad reputation of Chinese businessmen" and "poor quality of Chinese goods" still remain in the memory of Russians. In addition to the Eastern market of Russia, it is difficult for Chinese goods to enter the Russian market, especially the high-end market in Europe. Compared with European and American products, "made in China" products are still regarded as low-end products in Russia, which is not as popular and recognized by consumers as European and American high-end products. In this regard, China's

relevant departments should not only learn from the lessons, but also seize the opportunity of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, improve the quality and reputation of goods, and thoroughly remove the negative impression of Russian people on Chinese goods. Of course, the relevant departments of the Chinese government should also take regulatory measures and strengthen supervision to ensure the quality and safety of China's exports to Russia.

Chapter 3 Countermeasures and prospects for China-Russia economic and trade cooperation

3.1 The prospect of China-Russia economic and trade cooperation

Under the circumstances, the political relations and economic environment between China and Russia have created favorable conditions for bilateral economic and trade cooperation, and China and Russia are now at the friendliest moment in bilateral relations in history. How to grasp the present good times, maintain china-Russia friendly relations, further deepen bilateral economic and trade cooperation, consolidate strategic partnership of cooperation, is of the vital importance to both countries. Appropriate measures should therefore be taken, both from the perspective of the bilateral cooperation and from the perspective of individual countries [10, p. 49].

Both China and Russia are committed to the development and revitalization of the country, and have extensive common interests. The premise of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia is win-win cooperation, and the basis of cooperation is mutual benefit and win-win, which is an important prerequisite to ensure the sustainable development of economic and trade cooperation. China is Russia's largest trading partner. The basic factors of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries have not changed fundamentally, and there are many bright spots in economic and trade cooperation. China's imports of crude oil, iron ore and other major commodities from Russia maintained a double-digit growth rate, especially the imports of high-tech products and mechanical and electrical products increased rapidly. From the perspective of investment cooperation, with the rapid development of China's economy and the increase of its strength, the role of foreign economic cooperation has changed and its investment capacity has been continuously enhanced. Investment cooperation with Russia is conducive to making up for and easing the capital bottleneck of Russia's economic development. The cooperation between China and Russia in major strategic projects, such energy, aerospace, aviation, nuclear energy, high-speed rail, infrastructure construction, is constantly strengthened, and the cooperation in the financial field is also advancing.

In 2012, during the meeting between Chinese and Russian prime ministers, the two sides decided to strengthen cooperation in the field of economic modernization and signed an agreement on further deepening cooperation. In June 2015, China began the construction of the China Russia east gas pipeline. After the completion of the pipeline, the annual gas transmission capacity can reach 38 billion cubic meters, which is the second energy strategic channel after the crude oil pipeline between China and Russia. In addition, China and Russia have reached a consensus on jointly promoting the western natural gas pipeline project [18, p. 98].

As the two largest transition countries and developing countries, the cooperation between China and Russia has broad common interests, and the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia has broad prospects. However, due to the different national conditions of China and Russia, as well as the different starting point and focus of interests, there are inevitable differences in interests between the two countries, which means that in economic and trade cooperation, we should strive to realize their respective interests. In the current new situation, China and Russia should face up to the differences in their interests, pay attention to each other's demands in future cooperation, adhere to the principle of mutual benefit and win-win, resolve their differences on the basis of mutual understanding, and find new points of interest in economic and trade cooperation.

3.2 Development countermeasures under the new situation

Give full play to the role of market mechanism in bilateral economic and trade cooperation. The economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, especially the cooperation of large-scale projects, is mainly led by the government, which plays an important role in the cooperation. Generally speaking, in the economic and trade cooperation between countries, the most sustainable cooperation mode is the cooperation with enterprises as the main body under the principle of market economy. Therefore, in the future economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, we should act in accordance with economic laws, gradually increase the factors of market economy, and give play to the decisive role

of market in resource allocation. At the same time, it is also necessary to strengthen the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia in accordance with the market-oriented principles and methods, establish the dominant position of enterprises, give full play to the role of market mechanism and strengthen the construction of market environment.

First, we should constantly improve the legal guarantee for economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia. In order to make the business activities of the cooperative enterprises of the two sides have laws to abide by, the agreement between the government of the people's Republic of China and the government of the Russian Federation on the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of tax evasion on income signed by China and Russia should be implemented and turned into an operational policy. It is necessary to formulate detailed implementation rules as soon as possible.

Second, we should further improve the efficiency of the Sino Russian economic and trade cooperation mechanism. The operation efficiency of Sino Russian economic and trade cooperation mechanism in bilateral cooperation still needs to be improved. In order to improve work efficiency and avoid duplication of institutions, when the two sides carry out cooperation in new areas in the future, they should continue to play the role of the existing bilateral cooperation mechanism and give new functions to the original institutions.

Third, it is necessary to build a platform for economic and trade cooperation and constantly innovate the mode of economic and trade cooperation between the two sides. Therefore, it is necessary to give further play to the platform role of local cooperation mechanism between China and Russia, various chambers of Commerce, associations, industrialists' committees and young entrepreneurs' clubs. In order to promote the communication and information exchange between the enterprises of the two countries, so that all types of enterprises can find suitable cooperation modes, we can make full use of modern communication technology means, vigorously develop cross-border e-commerce and other new cooperation modes with the help of Internet platform, and constantly innovate trade and investment modes, so that the economic and trade cooperation between the two sides not only has the inherent vitality of survival, And it has a long-term development momentum.

Fourth, within the framework of the world trade organization, China and Russia should

gradually expand the degree of market opening, expand the fields of cooperation between the two sides, lower the market threshold of enterprises, and oppose trade protectionism. At the same time, efforts should be made to promote cooperation between relevant departments of China and Russia in the fields of metrology, standards, certification, inspection and supervision.

Fifthly, we should follow the law of market economy operation, handle and solve all kinds of problems in Sino Russian economic and trade cooperation fairly and reasonably through frank dialogue, pragmatic consultation and necessary legal means, so as to achieve mutual benefit and win-win results [14, p. 34].

Increase the strength and scale of mutual investment between China and Russia at present, the overall scale of mutual investment between China and Russia is small, which cannot effectively promote the development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the intensity and scale of mutual investment between China and Russia. Russia has joined the WTO and will open its domestic market and improve its investment environment step by step. In particular, Russia proposed to get rid of the excessive dependence on energy and raw materials and develop innovative economy, and launched the eastern development strategy, which made it an inevitable trend for Russia to introduce foreign capital. At the same time, it has brought great opportunities for Chinese enterprises to enter Russia's five major innovative economic fields, including energy conservation and environmental protection, nuclear technology, aerospace communication, biomedicine and strategic information technology, and gradually open fields, such as telecommunications, transportation, insurance and banking. The investment cooperation between the two sides should continue to implement the "outline of China Russia investment cooperation plan" within the framework of China Russia investment cooperation committee, and focus on promoting cooperation in large projects. The eastern region of Russia is rich in resources and has obvious market advantages. Therefore, the development of cross-border industries, extension of industrial chain, expansion of investment fields and derivative related trade should be the focus of cooperation between China and Russia. In particular, China and Russia should give full play to their regional advantages and strive to build a platform for investment and cooperation

with Russia. In the process of investment and cooperation with Russia, we should adhere to innovation and seek new driving forces for investment and cooperation outside the traditional industrial chain. In order to open up the market to Russia, we should encourage Chinese advantageous enterprises to export technology, capital and services to Russia; We will support powerful enterprises to make direct investment in Russia's exploration and development of energy and resources, and expand investment and cooperation in Russia's agriculture. While continuing to strengthen the construction of energy, forestry, communications, transportation and engineering infrastructure, we should open up new areas of investment and cooperation with Russia.

Continue to deepen financial cooperation between China and Russia Strengthening financial cooperation between China and Russia can better promote the development of each other's real economy. As early as 2002, the people's Bank of China and the Central Bank of Russia signed the agreement on interbank trade settlement in border areas, which stipulates that from January 1, 2005, the banks of the two countries in the border areas of China and Russia can use rubles and RMB for settlement and payment. Since then, the border trade between China and Russia has ended the previous situation of only using US dollars for settlement. In June 2010, Heihe city of Heilongjiang Province launched RMB settlement business of cross-border trade. However, from the perspective of overall operation, although this kind of settlement business shows a trend of rapid growth, due to the lack of currency option and pricing power, complicated RMB settlement procedures, and communication barriers between Chinese and Russian enterprises, this kind of business is not well developed and needs to be further improved.

The "Memorandum on the formal establishment of Sino Russian investment fund management company and its basic principles" signed by CIC and Russian direct investment fund in June 2012 means the full start of the cooperation fund. The management company is the main platform for CIC to invest in Russia, mainly for direct investment in Russia and portfolio investment in Russian financial products. Russia hopes that Chinese investment companies can provide investment support in oil and gas and other commodities, manufacturing and service industries. The operation mode adopted by Sino Russian investment fund management company is limited partnership. In addition to the contribution

of CIC and Russian direct investment fund, the fund's target fund-raising also includes the fund-raising from third-party international investors. Therefore, all large enterprises and companies with certain strength can participate in it, which brings huge economic effect of diffusion to Sino Russian regional economic cooperation.

In the financial cooperation between China and Russia, there is still a big gap between the two sides in terms of market expectation and demand. Although both China and Russia intend to strengthen financial cooperation, including settlement in their own currency, the proportion of RMB and ruble in the total amount of bilateral trade settlement is still low. In the future, China and Russia will have greater cooperation space and potential in expanding local currency settlement, financial services and financing of financial institutions. Relevant departments should strengthen coordination and communication to open up wider development space for the two countries to carry out cross-border trade RMB settlement. I believe that one belt, one road, will make the two sides more money raising and trade services. The cooperation between financial institutions will deepen [33].

The energy security strategy of China and Russia has a joint point of interests, and the energy cooperation between the two countries has a huge space for development. Energy cooperation is the breakthrough of the Silk Road Economic Belt strategy, which has important economic and strategic significance for China and Russia. Therefore, the two countries should continuously strengthen all-round cooperation in the field of energy, which is not only conducive to the expansion of the scale of bilateral energy cooperation, but also can promote the sustainable economic and social development of the two countries. Under the new situation, energy cooperation between China and Russia should be further planned.

The key of energy cooperation between China and Russia is to find the meeting point of long-term energy cooperation projects and realize the effective docking of energy strategies. In order to ensure the sustainable and stable development of energy cooperation between China and Russia, the first is to promote deeper contacts between Chinese and Russian enterprises through the energy subcommittee under the mechanism of regular consultation between the two prime ministers, deepen the level of mutual trust, and constantly expand the scale and process of cooperation in the field of energy. China and Russia should, on the

basis of fully implementing the existing energy trade agreement, adhere to the concept of mutual benefit and win-win cooperation, speed up oil and gas price negotiations on the basis of consolidating the existing cooperation achievements, continuously expand cooperation in coal, nuclear energy, electric power and other fields, and further expand the scale of energy cooperation between the two countries.

Second, strengthen the construction of energy interconnection. For a long time, the crude oil trade between China and Russia has been mainly carried out by railway. For example, 61.5 % of the oil imported from Russia by China in 2006 was carried out by railway, and the rest was carried out by sea. However, the sea transportation capacity still needs to be further strengthened. In terms of pipeline transportation, due to the limitation of pipeline transportation capacity between China and Russia, the demand of energy cooperation between the two sides cannot be met. Therefore, we should speed up the infrastructure construction in the energy field of the two countries, especially the construction of the East and west natural gas pipelines between China and Russia. In addition, in order to reduce the safety pressure of pipeline transportation and realize the diversification of energy transportation modes, we should continue to explore the construction of oil and gas transportation channels between China and Russia.

Third, China and Russia should strengthen cooperation in technology development and utilization in the field of new energy. China's new energy vehicle technology has been at a relatively mature level, and the investment capacity is strong. While Russia is planning to upgrade its public transportation, it has reduced the gas related tax rate, so as to speed up the oil to gas project, and implement the zero-tariff policy for electric vehicles. Therefore, China and Russia can strengthen cooperation in this field. Russia provides preferential policies for Chinese enterprises in terms of royalty and taxation. China and Russia have reached a preliminary cooperation intention in the field of new energy vehicles. In terms of nuclear energy cooperation, cooperation in floating nuclear thermal power plants, fast reactor projects and water reactor technology can be accelerated.

Fourth, China and Russia should further strengthen dialogue and exchanges in resource management, energy policy, energy conservation and environmental protection, improving energy efficiency and unconventional energy exploration and development.

Fifthly, the energy cooperation mode should be based on the principle of benefit sharing and risk sharing, and further expand the integration of upstream and downstream, oil and gas equipment manufacturing, engineering construction, processing technology services, oil sales services and other new areas of cooperation [26, p. 87].

The sixth is to establish and improve the emergency mechanism and monitoring mechanism of the two sides on the energy market, and strengthen the exchange and cooperation in personnel training and information in the field of energy.

Despite the rapid development of tourism cooperation between China and Russia, the market potential of tourism between China and Russia still needs to be further explored. In 2014, China's outbound tourism market reached 107 million. Although the number of Chinese tourists to Russia exceeded 1 million, it only accounted for 1 % of the outbound tourism market, and the growth rate was not high. At present, there are still some problems in the tourism cooperation between China and Russia, such as tourists' entry and exit obstruction and property stolen and lost.

In the future, in order to promote the rapid development of tourism cooperation between the two countries and enhance the cooperation potential and development space in the tourism field of the two countries, the two governments should further formulate and introduce convenient policies and measures that are conducive to the exchange of tourists between the two countries, and constantly increase the scale of the tourism field of the two countries.

Second, we should formulate and implement a service system for the other party's tourists, improve the service quality, and provide a good tourism, leisure and vacation environment for tourists. We should constantly strengthen exchanges, dialogue and cooperation between each other, strengthen the protection of tourists' safety and other legitimate rights and interests, and provide better tourism environment and services for tourists.

Third, enrich and expand tourism projects. In order to meet the growing diversified tourism needs of Chinese and Russian tourists, we should actively develop red tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism, exhibition tourism and other special tourism, and standardize the tourism service standards.

Russia's railway infrastructure has been relatively backward, which has become a bottleneck

restricting its economic and social development [36].

As far as the running speed of Russian railway locomotives is concerned, it is still basically at the level of the 1980s. Therefore, Russia urgently needs to modernize the railway infrastructure and improve the train speed. In order to comply with the general trend of railway development in today's world, facilitate people's travel, reduce the transportation pressure of highway and civil aviation, and eliminate the adverse impact of backward railway infrastructure on economic and social development, Russia is speeding up the construction of high-speed railway, so as to create good conditions for further economic and social development.

From the perspective of China, after the development in recent years, China has the ability to provide external technical services, participate in construction and provide equipment in the design, construction and rolling stock equipment manufacturing of high-speed railway, as well as in the standards and technical strength of high-speed railway.

Therefore, cooperation between the two countries in this field can be strengthened. In the cooperation of China Russia high-speed railway project, China can provide all-round services for Russia's high-speed railway construction in the aspects of technical consultation, survey and design, construction management, construction, joint commissioning and test, equipment supporting, operation and maintenance, etc.

In terms of logistics cooperation, first of all, we should continuously strengthen the cross-border transportation cooperation between the two countries, actively promote the construction of the opening up international channels in Northeast China, and establish the logistics system of entry ports with the support of border ports. Secondly, it is necessary to speed up the construction of Expressway and high-speed railway networks in Northeast China's central cities and border areas, and strengthen the role of central cities and coastal economic belt in promoting the development of border areas.

Thirdly, it is necessary to strengthen and continuously improve the infrastructure in the fields of storage and transportation, and expand the capacity of reloading and customs clearance at key border ports with Russia.

Finally, it is necessary to expand exchanges and cooperation between China and Russia in logistics management and technology. In short, the logistics cooperation between China and

Russia needs to achieve further "docking" in infrastructure, policy, management and other aspects.

Conclusion

The economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia is a long-standing topic in the study of Sino Russian relations. The reasons are as follows: first, the study of Sino Russian economic and trade cooperation is the need to enrich the connotation of Sino Russian relations; Second, the study of Sino Russian economic and trade cooperation is the need to consolidate the good political relations between China and Russia and promote the development of political relations with the continuous development of economic cooperation; Third, the study of Sino Russian economic and trade cooperation is the need to continuously promote bilateral economic and trade cooperation and expand bilateral cooperation.

This paper analyzes the current situation and specific areas of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia; The problems and prospects of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia are analyzed; On this basis, it puts forward countermeasures and suggestions to promote the development of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia.

In any case, the relationship between China and Russia is gradually deepening, and the cooperation between the two countries is still deepening. We believe that the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries is becoming more and more stable. Both China and Russia realize that in the current international environment, trade in the form of goods exchange alone is not enough to meet the development needs of the two countries, and the trade scale is too small to produce a qualitative leap. Therefore, both Russia and China should take the initiative to explore new cooperation modes, so as to ensure therapid development of trade between the two countries in the future. As the two countries atthe most critical moment in the transition period, as mentioned in the thesis, there aregreat complementarities in the fields of finance, science and technology, energy, tourism and transportation. This is the opportunity for us to invest. We must seize this opportunity, make good use of it, play its role, and build relevant laws and regulations.

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