

Министерство образования и науки РФ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего
профессионального образования
«Южно-Уральский государственный университет»
(национальный исследовательский университет)
Институт экономики, торговли и технологий
Кафедра «Маркетинг и менеджмент»

РАБОТА ПРОВЕРЕНА



Рецензент, доцент кафедры
Экономики, торговли и финансов
И.А. Заминский
« 09 » 06 2016 г.

ДОПУСТИТЬ К ЗАЩИТЕ

Заведующий кафедрой

«Маркетинг и менеджмент»

И.П. Савельева
« 08 » июля 2016 г.

Федеральная экономика Китая и России:
анализ и путей улучшения

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА
К ВЫПУСКНОЙ КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННОЙ РАБОТЕ
ЮУрГУ–38.04.01.2015.314 ПЗ ВКР

Нормоконтролер

К.Э.Н.

А.И. Ухова
« 8 » 06 2016 г.

Руководитель работы

И.П. Савельева
И.П. Савельева
« 08 » 06 2016 г.

Автор работы

студент группы ИЭТТ-284

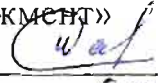
И.А. Заминский
« 8 » июля 2016 г.

Челябинск 2016

«Южно-Уральский государственный университет»
Институт экономики, торговли и технологий
Кафедра «Маркетинг и менеджмент»
Направление «Экономика»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Зав. кафедрой «Маркетинг и
менеджмент»

 /И.П. Савельева/
«26» 09 2016 г.

ЗАДАНИЕ
НА ВЫПУСКНУЮ КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННУЮ РАБОТУ СТУДЕНТА

Е. Хэнгун

(Ф.И.О. полностью)

Группа ЭТТ - 284

1. Тема работы Региональная экономика Китая и России - анализ и пути совершенствования

утверждена приказом по университету от «15» 04 2016 г. № 661











Срок сдачи студентом законченной работы «30» май 2016 г.

2. Исходные данные к работе предная литература, интернет-ресурсы, данные периодических изданий по теме исследования


3. Перечень вопросов, подлежащих разработке геоэкономические аспекты функционирования региональной экономики Китая, анализ его текущего состояния, выявление перспектив и формулировка рекомендаций по совершенствованию региональной экономики Китая

4. Перечень приложений, схем, плакатов приложений нет

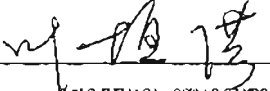
5. Календарный график:

Этапы работы	Характер работы	Руководитель (Ф.И.О., уч. степень, звание, должность)	Срок выполнения	Подпись руководителя, дата	
				Задание выдал	Задание принял
1	Выбор и уточнение темы	Мевенева Е.А. к.э.н., доцент	01.04.16- 06.04.16		
2	Научно- исследовательская практика	Мевенева Е.А. к.э.н., доцент	18.04.16- 13.05.16		
3	Защита отчётов по научно- исследовательской практике	Мевенева Е.А. к.э.н., доцент	13.05.16- 16.05.16		
4	Оформление, доработка выпускной квалификационной работы,	Мевенева Е.А. к.э.н., доцент	15.05.16- 30.05.16		
5	Предоставление окончательного варианта	Мевенева Е.А. к.э.н., доцент	31.05.16- 01.06.16		

Руководитель

 / Мевенева Е.А.
(подпись руководителя) (И.О. Ф.)
« 01 » 04 2016 г.

Задание принял
к исполнению

 / Е Хангун
(подпись студента) (И.О. Ф.)
« 01 » 04 2016 г.

abstract

Along with the trend of economic globalization, regional economic integration also in fast development, the economic ties between countries are good close mouth. As neighboring countries, the two countries in bilateral relations And in regional cooperation and the international arena have close collaboration, and has established a relatively stable strategic partnership of coordination and trust each other, it marks the Sino-Russian political relations between the two countries has reached a quite high level. But, for now, because is affected by many factors, the bilateral trade between China and Russia is not very big, can say the two countries' trade cooperation between China and Russia lags far behind the political cooperation. Therefore, in the current china-russia economic accelerate development under the new situation, it is necessary to hand in hand to promote bilateral economic and trade cooperation create a new situation, to a new level.

In this paper, on the basis of summarizing the relevant research results at home and abroad, the integrated use of multi-disciplinary knowledge, the trade between China and Russia as the main object of research papers; Based on international trade theory as the analysis of the theory; The sino-russian trade development present situation and existing problems of the logical starting point of the paper.

contents

Introduction.....	- 2 -
1.1 The research background.....	- 2 -
1.2 Research on dynamic:.....	- 3 -
1.3 The meaning of research methods.....	- 6 -
1. Theoretical aspects of regional economics of China and Russia	- 7 -
1.1 History of regional economics of China and Russia	- 7 -
1.2 General characteristics of regional economics of China and Russia	- 18 -
1.3 Peculiarities of the economic activities of China and Russia.....	- 24 -
2 .Analysis of regional economics of China and Russia	- 34 -
2.1 Regional economic cooperation between China and Russia.....	- 34 -
2.2 Current condition of regional economics of China and Russia.....	- 39 -
2.3 Analysis of economic condition of regional economics of China and Russia-	53
2.4 The main problems identified in activities of regional economics of China and Russia.....	- 62 -
3. Improving of economic development of regional economics of China and Russia-	71
3.1 change concepts and adjust strategy.....	- 71 -
3.2 System and improve trade policies and regulations	- 73 -
3.3 seize and drive business investment.....	- 75 -
3.4 Expand bilateral trade	- 75 -
3.5 long-term perspective, establish a new image.....	- 76 -
3.6 Sino-Russian trade commodity structure optimization	- 79 -
Conclusions.....	- 83 -
References.....	- 88 -

Introduction

1.1 The research background

Since the 1990 s, along with the trend of economic globalization, economic relations between countries increasingly close, the wave of regional economic cooperation is also in a good situation to move forward, and a trend of accelerated development, has become a global economic phenomenon, and affects the overall pattern of the world economy and international trade order[1].

From the northeast Asia regional cooperation concept is put forward in the 1980 s, 90 s, the United Nations plan development agency to promote international cooperation in tumen river area, the northeast Asia regional cooperation has experienced a period of silence[2]. Since the new century, northeast Asia regional cooperation has made new progress. Between China and Russia in September 2009 the government issued a program for the investment cooperation between China and the northeast of China region with Russian far east and eastern Siberia cooperation plan, many documents, such as cooperation projects to 213, involving energy development, infrastructure construction, scientific and technological cooperation, cooperation of labor service and tourism cooperation, and other fields. Further deepen cooperation between China and Russia, marks a great breakthrough in bilateral cooperation in northeast Asia regions.[3]

China and Russia have already become the important economic powers in the world, Russia is the world's one of the most abundant oil and gas resources, to enhance China's international status, the two countries in northeast Asia will play a key role, and in northeast Asia, such as fire, such as tea on energy cooperation, the two countries are at the core position, and remarkable achievements of cooperation, it can further promote

the political and economic sectors like mutual trust cooperation between China and Russia, and is also the important breakthrough of the northeast Asia regional cooperation[4]. Between China and Russia are the largest neighbors, has more than 4300 kilometers of the border, the political situation is relatively stable, the two countries economy keep growing, the two countries in the field of political cooperation, has established a relatively stable strategic partnership of coordination and trust each other, cooperation, also got some progress in the field of economic, expanding economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. In the international financial Under the background of the crisis, the close cooperation between China

and Russia, in the same boat, gradually overcome the negative impact of the crisis, the bilateral trade volume to achieve rapid growth[5]. According to Chinese statistics, from January to October 2010, bilateral trade volume between China and Russia reached \$45.1 billion, an increase of 43.4, the year is expected to more than \$50 billion, close to the level before the financial crisis[6]. Welcome the growth of trade cooperation between China and Russia at the same time quality is obviously improved, the trade structure continues to improve, investment scale expands rapidly. Pragmatic cooperation in all areas reached an unprecedented high level. But for now, due to many factors, the influence of the two was not fully exert potential of regional cooperation, economic cooperation between the two countries have not reached a certain level, with the vigorous development of China and the United States, China and Japan, compared to the economic and trade cooperation between China and the eu, there is great space to expand[7].

1.2 Research on dynamic:

International regional cooperation as an important link in international regional

integration and the development of economic globalization and the form, widespread attention by academic circles all the time, has published a series of valuable research literature. Such as Krishna&Bhagwati (1997) study on the condition of industrial limited welfare increase the possibility of a customs union, analyzed by two or more countries to pursue non-economic objectives between the possibility of establishing regional integration organization and their welfare effect[8]. DouglasL. Tookey (2007, pp. 191 - a - 208) from the Angle of environment, security analysis of specific countries regional cooperation between countries (central Asia). AkiraKohsaka (2004) analyses of regional financial cooperation in east Asia, regional financial cooperation will make financial structure strengthened now and future[9]. A member of the Russian academy of sciences, the economist's month's think that the main trend for the future development of bilateral economic and trade between China and Russia is normal trade between bilateral countries must account for the absolute core status, therefore the two countries should broaden the formal trade channels by means of legal, administrative and other clean gray to crack down on illegal trade, make China famous brand product recognised by Russia's consumer market, promote the sustained and healthy developing china-russia economic and trade between the two countries[10], bilateral economic and trade problems existing between China and Russia is mainly manifested in the communication barriers due to the economic and trade information less trust each other, and so on. Alexander lukin of the Shanghai cooperation organization (sco) : how can I get to the next step? Development trend, mainly Russia-china economic and trade relations as the center of gravity, analysis of the China policy of the Soviet union and Russia in the late 90 s in China in all areas of comprehensive evaluation, the two

countries close to the motives behind factors, Russia-china trade scale constraints, think of the two countries the imperfection of the infrastructure and the existence of the phenomenon of illegal trade gray clearance, and Russia all walks lack the necessary understanding of China's economic development, China to the Russian law, policy and investment environment is uneasy about the variability hinder the healthy development of Sino-russia trade between the two countries, should be taken into consideration seriously[11]. On the contrary, in Asia, especially in east Asia, is likely to be Russia's main regions participate in the regional integration process. Because there exist not only on economic complementarity, and also need to join the Russian objectively forming the world's third largest economy after the United States and Europe[12]. Overall, Russia and China in the world economy area of interests aligned than currently existing and potential conflicts of interest may occur a wider field, for the broadening and diversification of cooperation, as well as the two countries in the process of the integration of east and central Asia cooperation laid a solid foundation[13].

Chinese scholars Song Kui editor in chief of the cross-century resources cooperation between China and Russia, using a large number of first-hand information, from the perspective of economic transition and china-russia strategic partnership of coordination, focusing on Russian energy industry has carried on the comprehensive, systematic study, the countermeasures of energy cooperation between China and Russia proposed a variety of alternatives, and establish a community of northeast Asia energy solutions are put forward[14]. Of wang nan, Zhang Benming sino-russian cross-border sub-regional cooperation of mineral resources development mechanism and model study "(the world geography research 2009, 03) research is China, Russia and Mongolia

restricting factors and tendency of development for regional cooperation, summed up the government leading, large state-owned enterprises, cooperative and private enterprises overseas expansion type three kinds of sino-russian cross-border sub-regional cooperation development mode of mineral resources[15].

1.3 The meaning of research methods

At present, the regional economic integration and common development has become the trend of economic globalization, the world economic development and economic relations have a significant impact, since the 1990 s, the development of regional economy appeared new characteristics, first of all, the regional economic group to adopt a more open policy, for the performance of two kinds of trend, one is to expand your sphere of influence, to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with the member states[16]. Two is to start cooperation between regional economic group, effectively promoted the economic globalization. All countries in the world are actively preparing for the countermeasure, many experts and scholars are dedicated to the research in this field, the study of regional economic cooperation between China and Russia has certain theoretical significance and practical significance[17]. Regional economic cooperation can break the limits of human blockade and regional administrative level, guided by the market economy, and by service as a link, optimizing the allocation of regional resources, optimize the industrial layout, promoting regional economic exchanges, a variety of economic sectors to promote common development.[18] The realistic significance of the regional economic cooperation between China and Russia is that the regional economic cooperation between China and Russia agent, restricting factors, trend and path will be conducive to economic and social development, the two countries is a good option for security strategy of the two countries.[19] Worldwide under the

macro background of economic globalization is the mainstream trend of national economic development trend, . Therefore, the positive development of bilateral economic and trade relations between China and Russia, the process of regional cooperation between the two countries, to promote northeast Asia economic cooperation to the general trend of economic globalization has a key role[20].

In this paper, we adopted the following methods:

(1) the history analysis was analyzed from historical china-russia economic cooperation and development course,

(2) comparative analysis: the volume of trade between China and Russia trade with other top ten trading partners a comparative study;

(3) theoretical research and empirical research method of combining, in theoretical research at the same time, combined with a large amount of data, in particular the trade between China and Russia, and to the companies engaged in trade between China and Russia are field adjustable locations[21].

China and Russia are open economic system, must enter the process of economic globalization,, and actively research the optimal path of cooperation between the two countries is a period of time in the present and the future hot research topic[22].

1. Theoretical aspects of regional economics of China and Russia

1.1 History of regional economics of China and Russia

1.1.1 development of bilateral economic and technological cooperation in the recovery period of strategic adjustment of economic development (1980-1991)

1980s by the Sino-Soviet tensions began to relaxation, improvement of bilateral political relations between the two countries economic policy, especially foreign trade policy adjustments take place[23]. In 1985 the Soviet Union began its own economic reforms in the field of comprehensive social system, as well as economic and trade relations with the third world developing countries, including China relations began on the right track, and the Soviet Union jointly reduce both government troops in border areas to reach an agreement, the Soviets from Mongolia, Afghanistan full withdrawal began negotiating bilateral territorial boundary disputes. The Soviet government to resolve bilateral problems in the field of foreign politics and eliminate obstacles to the development of bilateral economic and trade relations differences to reach a consensus, the above two countries in the 1990s, deeper bilateral cooperation in economic and technical fields into a new impetus[24].

1985 - - Soviet Union in 1989 to provide financial assistance to project a total of 49 Chinese, the Soviet Union's aid programs to enable interrupt years of bilateral economic and technological cooperation has been restored. After the Sino-Soviet trade and economic relations after the rapid decline in the 1960s and 1970s, a lower level of wandering, the rapid increase of the 1980s[25]. Sino-Soviet trade and economic relations at a critical turning point in the history of the Soviet Union in 1984 is of special significance to the development of the year, and the Soviet Union signed the Sino-Soviet economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and technical scientific cooperation agreements between governments[26]; signed in July 1985 long-term trade agreement reached in 1990 to 1990, bilateral trade volume to 120 billion rubles, the Soviet Union signed the construction of 24 industrial projects in

China's economic and technical cooperation agreement in the energy, power, coal industry - the Soviet Union and China 1986-- , the most important sector of the national economy petrochemical, building materials production and urban public utilities, and the Soviet Union in the form of diversification of bilateral trade development[27]. In mid-June 1988, signed by the Soviet Union and China on the establishment of a joint venture assembly work provisions of the Association ridiculed mark the first time the two forms of modern international economic cooperation for development of bilateral economic and trade relations. Sino-Soviet bilateral trade mainly in the form of contracted projects, compensation trade, joint ventures, mainly transfers beyond the framework of trade, Sino-Soviet trade mainstream channels by the intergovernmental agreement, the border trade between the two countries to increase regional trade[28]. May 1989, Sino-Soviet normalization of trade relations, trade volume between China and the Soviet Union in 1990 was 43.8 billion US dollars in 1981 (US \$ 224.9 million) of 18.5 times, it had reached the highest point in the history of bilateral trade, 1990 Soviet Union ranked No. 5 in China's foreign trade in the country, behind Hong Kong and Macao, the mouth of the United States and Germany. China bilateral trade with the Soviet Union and their actual development potential compared at an early infancy, during the 10 years of the Soviet Union on China's foreign trade total size flat[29]

1980~1991 Sino-Russian trade volume

Years	Import and export volume	Export volume	Import volume	proportion
1980	49242	22830	26410	1.3
1981	22490	11648	10842	0.6

1982	27590	13889	13701	0.7
1983	67386	32815	34571	1.7
1984	118307	61537	56768	2.4
1985	188140	96837	91303	3.1
1986	263766	120800	142966	4.4
1987	230339	117197	113142	3.4
1988	290151	149507	140644	3.6
1989	267725	176063	191662	4.5
1990	437911	223919	213992	3.8
1991	390425	182338	208087	2.9

They are accounted for 3%, while the average proportion of China to the Soviet Union's foreign trade total size is 1%. In short, the economic and technical cooperation in the 1980s after becoming the main half period of cooperation between the two countries of the Soviet Union, 1980-1990 China bilateral economic and trade development and the Soviet Union began to enter a stable growth period.

1.1.2 stable development of bilateral economic and technological cooperation in the economic development strategy adjustment period (1991-2000)

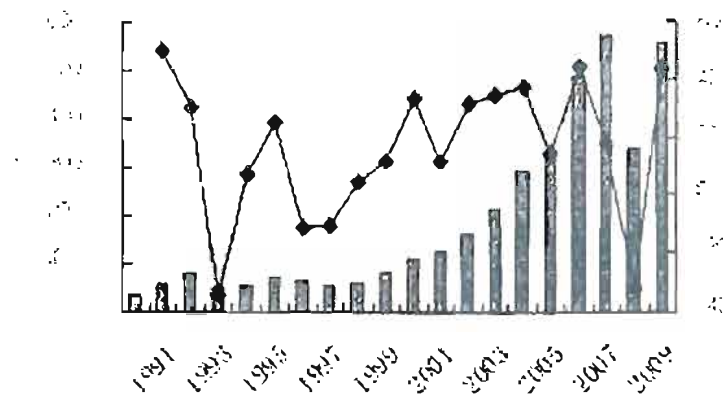
1.20 1990s Russia began to carry out the transition to the original state system, the state system to make huge changes in economic mechanisms running smoothly past the sudden appearance of the fracture, the national banking system in Russia after the 1998 financial crisis experienced instability enhance national repay international debt capacity and weakening domestic investment environment continues to worsen Russia's

international economic status and lead to export capacity decreased significantly[30]. Russia suffered stagnant domestic economic development, national economic system, especially within the national pillar industry heavy industry began to produce a severe recession, the economic crisis led to Russia is facing External and domestic living standards decline rapidly. In the 1990s, China and Russia Ross bilateral economic and trade cooperation background series began to change, China and Russia to cancel the state monopoly of foreign trade and foreign trade liberalization process began to accelerate development. After 1992 economic and trade relations between China and Russia entered a new stage of relations with China and Russia both have formed a new pattern of foreign economic seek their precise positioning in the global market system is premised again, in the 1990s and China theoretical basis of Russian foreign economic and trade between the two countries, the role of practice have been improved to some extent[31]. Sino-Russian economic and trade between the two countries reached a strategic height, rendering this period is characterized by rapid increase in bilateral trade volume, the ratio between the national government concentrated on trade and trade cooperation between China and Russia decreased in border areas tend investment activities active border trade relations between the two countries rose to the top. Since China and Russia regulating foreign trade policy changes, economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia in this period has the following characteristics:

In the 1990s, Russia's share in China's total foreign trade showed a downward trend,Scale economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia have lagged behind the rest of the world with the scale of China on economic and trade relations. China's share in Russia's total foreign trade gradually rise, China's share in Russia's total

foreign trade in the 1991--1996 years, more than 5%. Russia in 1990 the proportion of China's total foreign trade was 3.7%, the proportion of 1996 Russia's total foreign trade in China is of 2.3% in 2000, the total share of Russian foreign trade in China of 1.6 percent. In 2000 Russia's export market structure in China decline in the proportion of exports in the Chinese market structure 1}, the United States, China, Hong Kong, opening this, the European Union, the proportion of 21%, 18%, 17%, 16%. 2000 Russia, as China's trading partners from the first five dropped to nine[32].

2. In the 1990s, the Sino-Russian bilateral merchandise trade was leaps and volatile, growth in trade relations have instability. Early 1990s China and Russia bilateral economic and trade relations have witnessed rapid upward trend in 1992, the Sino-Russian trade volume of 58 long decline \$ 7.6 billion, an increase of 50 percent from \$ 199.2 billion in 1991, trade volume between China and Russia in 1993 continued to increase in 30% increase in 1994, the Sino-Russian trade volume began to decline, compared with 34% in 1993, trade volume between China and Russia in 1995 increased 7.6 percent over 1994, trade volume between China and Russia in 1996 increased over 1995, 25, has not yet reached in the past had trade scale. 1997--1998 Sino-Russian trade and a downward trend in 1997, Sino-Russian trade fell 10.6% over 1996, 1998 and the Sino-Russian trade fell 10.5 percent drop compared to 1997. In addition in 1996, 1994--1999 Sino-Russian bilateral trade volume in average between 50 - 60 million. In 2000 bilateral trade volume amounted to \$ 8,000,000,000, an increase of 39.9% over 1999 to reach the best level of bilateral trade between China and Russia in the history[33].



Picture1: Sino-Russian trade volume over the years

In the 1990s, the Sino-Russian bilateral trade volume rendering unbalanced trend. Since 1992--2001 China's trade with Russia long-term development of Sino-Russian trade into thinking that the sources of instability deficit year after year China's exports to Russia, China's exports to Russia maintained at a level of \$ 1.6 billion, to 1992, the cumulative deficit had reached 210.10 more than one billion dollars in 2000 alone amounted to \$ 3.527 billion.

In the 1990s, the actual level of potential development of bilateral economic and trade relations between the two countries is not consistent with the level of development of relations and economic and trade relations between China and Russia is not compatible with political and extremely uncoordinated. Only bilateral political and trade relations are strong and vibrant, can the Sino-Russian strategic partnership of cooperation has a solid foundation in order to make the development level of China-Russia strategic partnership of cooperation to achieve steady lifting hole to make the level of trade and economic development between the two countries to achieve sustained healthy development[34].

1.1.3 Economic Development Strategy Adjustment economic and technological cooperation across the development period (2000 to date a)

In 2000 the Russian economy has entered a recovery phase of growth and adjustment policies on economic cooperation between the two countries have a broad impact in 1999, bilateral trade volume amounted to rebound 2000--2001 Sino-Russian trade grew faster than the Chinese Foreign total trade growth. In 2000 China's total foreign trade up 31.5 percent, with exports up 27.8 percent of imports grew 39.9%, of which China's exports to Russia increased by 48.7%, imports grew 36.7%, bilateral trade volume exceeded 8 billion in 1993 record dollar. 2001 Sino-Russian trade volume reached 10.7 billion US dollars, an increase of 33.4%. 2002 Sino-Russian trade volume reached 15.76 billion US dollars, an increase of 32.1%, of which China's exports to Russia \$ 6.03 billion, up 71.4%; imports of 9.73 billion US dollars, up 15.7 percent; deficit of \$ 3.7 billion, down 24.3% 0 2004 Sino-Russian trade volume reached 21.2 billion US dollars in 2005. China and Russia remain easy to amount \$ 29.1 billion. increase over the 2003 3700. Russia, China and the billion, up 45.2%; in 2005 on the basis of the Sino-Russian trade growth on the Russian-year-old Andean trade surplus with China decreased to \$ 2.68 billion in 2004 to \$ 3.03 billion. 2006 Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Russia continue to maintain a rapid growth in bilateral trade volume of 33.39 billion US dollars, up 14.7 percent over 2005, China's exports to Russia \$ 15.83 billion, up 19.8%; imports from Russia \$ 17.56 billion, an increase of 10.5%[35]. trade deficit of \$ 1.73 billion, down 35.4% 02008 Sino-Russian trade volume reached 56.8 billion US dollars, an increase of 18%, much lower than the 2007 growth rate of 44.30% 02008, the Russian-Chinese trade and economic cooperation is fast, total trade growth rate was 30%; in 2009, affected by the global economic crisis, bilateral trade volume between China and Russia and trade growth

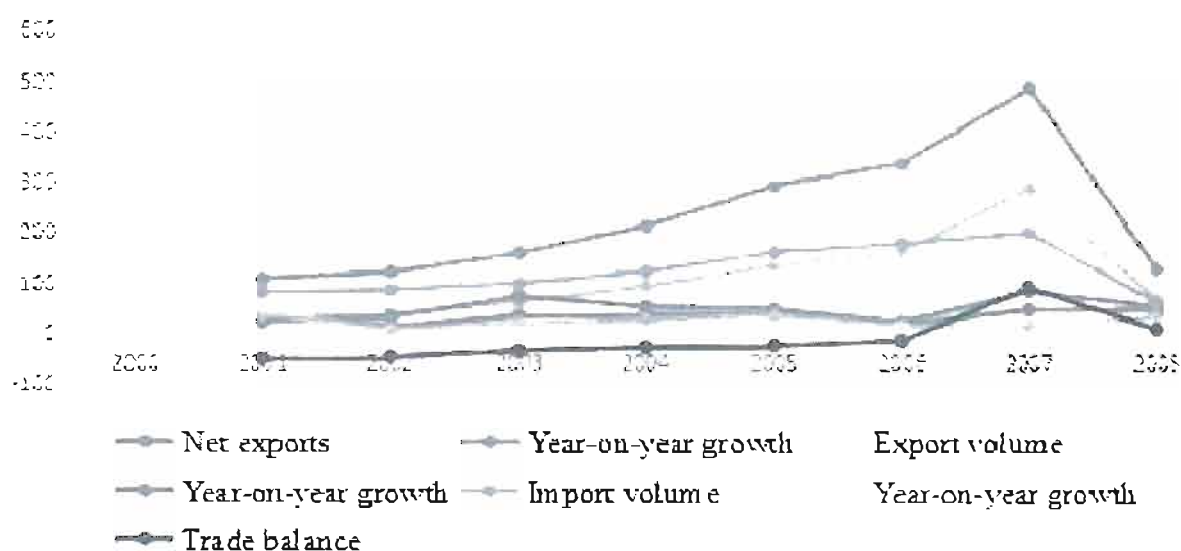
slowing rapidly slowing growth trend will continue into 2010. Russia's exports to China since 2008 mainly due to growth continued to slow significantly reduced by the global economic crisis and the impact of oil export revenues in 2008, Russia's gross domestic product growth of 5.60% compared with 2007, the growth rate down 2.5 percentage points[36]. China is second only to Russia, the EU's second largest trading partner, Russia has from the 2007 China's seventh largest trading partner fell to ninth. 2009 January-October Russia into China, exports to both negative growth year on year decreased by 51% and 27%. 2010 a 2011 Russian economic slowdown will bring down the national income level, resulting in Russia's domestic consumer demand is suppressed, which would seriously affect China's exports to Russia.

2001-2008 Sino-Russian import and export volume

Year	Net exports	Year-on-year growth	Export volume	Year-on-year growth	Import volume	Year-on-year growth	Trade balance
2001	106.7	33.3	27.1	21.4	79.6	37.9	-52.5
2002	119.27	11.79	35.21	29.89	84.07	5.63	-48.88
2003	157.55	32.09	60.3	71.27	97.26	15.69	-36.96
2004	211.63	34.3	90.8	50.42	120.89	24.31	-30.19
2005	291.01	37.53	132.11	45.65	158.90	31.44	-26.79
2006	333.87	14.73	158.32	19.84	175.54	10.47	-17.22
2007	481.6	44.3	284.9	79.9	196.7	12.1	88.2
2008	125.4	40.4	66.1	51.6	59.3	29.6	6.8

Source: Sino-Russian economic network

2001-2008 Sino-Russian import and export volume



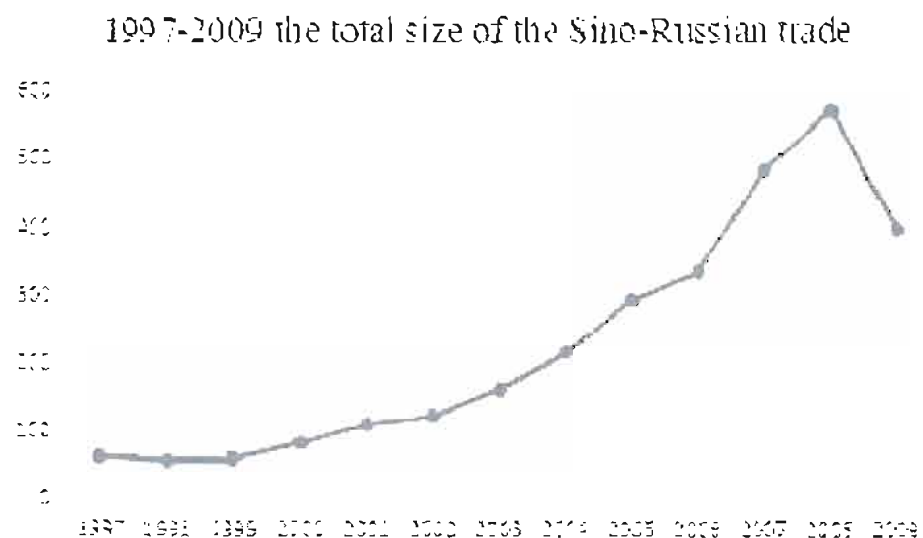
From the point of view of the table shows, China and Russia in recent years, the

bilateral trade volume per year are increased from 2001 to the 106.7 billion line up to 48.16 billion dollars in 2007 increased nearly 4.52 times. In addition China to Russia's annual exports of progressively increasing trend, 2007 is the emergence of a blowout state, grew 79.9%, but China imported from Russia and the growth rate was obviously lower import and export volume and China to expand the export of amplitude, 2007 first appeared in the trade surplus with the Russian phenomenon in China, the Russian ambassador Razov, new characteristics of trade between the two sides is of China and Russia for the first time in surplus. Razov said, China to Russian trade appeared billions of dollars in trade surplus is Russia from China imported products from quantity to the range of products has increased, including high-tech products and machinery manufacturing industry product. The root causes of the deep economic development in Russia in recent years, the purchasing power of the people has increased, while the attractiveness of Chinese goods in the rise, the price is higher. The Ministry of Commerce said that Russia and China Import and export difference is pulled gradually big, one is Russia's domestic market demand is gradually expanding, especially high added value of import of mechanical and electronic products has doubled and redoubled; second is limited by their own industrial structure, Russia exports still to energy products as the main, as compared to the single.

In fact, the Chinese enterprises in Russia, the opportunity is not limited to mechanical and electrical products. China WTO Council expert introduction, currently of China's exports to Russia, automotive, medical and consumer products export proportion is gradually increasing the completion of the Sino Russian free trade area, with the sustained and rapid growth of the Russian economy, national economic

strength of the increasingly enhanced, the expansion of domestic demand, China's product quality and reasonable price, Chinese goods is will have a good selling in Russia. These may cause Russia's trade deficit with China increased.

The volume of trade between Russia and China demand continues to increase, with the change of regional economic cooperation between the two policies are constantly strengthened between the two countries, bilateral trade volume has continued to increase. Especially since the 1997 economic cooperation between the two countries even more closely, except in 2008 brought by the international financial crisis had a more serious impact than the Sino-Russian economic cooperation has witnessed a rising trend. Figure



picture 2: 1997-2009the total size of the Sino-Russian trade

Economic cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries have continued to strengthen and improve, despite the change in the impact of external factors, as well as a wide variety of policy between the two countries, but somehow still continue to strengthen relations.

1.2 General characteristics of regional economies of China and Russia

Regional economic growth in China and Russia showed differentiation features, the ability to eastern China cope with the international financial crisis, the growing dry

transformation are accelerated decline slowed economic growth; economic transformation and upgrading Russia's western region of rapid economic slowdown[37]. Midwest China and Russia to maintain a high growth rate of major economic indicators, economic growth is still relatively fast, continue to lead the national growth; but steady growth in the regional economy a little slow, the overall is still in a reasonable range.

Eastern China's leading role in the transformation and upgrading significantly increase economic growth stabilizing and picking up dry clear; central and western regions still maintain a rapid development, but individual provinces in Northeast China and western growth rate down quickly, while Russia and vice versa. Coming period, China and Russia continue to enhance coordination of regional development trend will not change. Under downward pressure, the region due to the different economic base, industrial structure, growth mechanism and other aspects of regional growth trend is likely to continue to appear differentiation, the regional pattern of economic growth may bring new changes[38].

Midwest investment and industrial growth faster, and eastern parts of transformation and restructuring are closely related. Due to cost reasons, a considerable part of the eastern part of labor-intensive industries to the Midwest and Western Platinum allows connecting the eastern part of the momentum of rapid development in previous years, it grew faster than the east. This change makes more balanced regional development, the development of faster some of the Midwest. The level of urbanization and Russia unbalanced regional development, the development of a relatively large space. In addition, part of the original low base, growth will be relatively fast. Rapid growth is conducive to stable economic growth, at the same time, as a source of

regional labor output, economic development is conducive to faster employment of rural migrant workers. Russia Industrial area economy as a whole would transfer efficiency. Each region should play a major resource endowment advantages, such as personnel, to avoid land, energy and other resources disadvantage, pay more attention to high-tech industries and modern services.

Sino-Russian regional economic integration and lead the two countries gradually becomes more balanced development, to break the restricted area between the advance synergies hair Zhang, realize complementary advantages of each region, each region of the transition of resources. To promote coordinated regional economic development, the two countries to strengthen economic cooperation between regions, promote economic development of their region. To continue to strengthen regional cooperation between the two countries, China to promote western development, and vigorously promote the rise of the central region, to foster new regional economic zone as promote the development of strategic support. From east to west, from coastal areas to inland along major rivers and land transportation routes, and promote the development of the gradient[39]. Russia implementation of the development strategy of the Far East, the Far East to promote economic development, the development of the eastern region of strategic importance to promote the balanced development of the economy as a whole

Economic and trade exchanges between the two countries subject to the level of economic development of both countries, in particular Russia's macroeconomic fundamentals and the impact of weak growth. Only in the early 1990s, a period of time after independence Russia has rapid growth, in 1993 bilateral trade volume reached a peak after the 1990s, soon due to continued weakness in the domestic economy in

Russia, bilateral economic and trade exchanges will naturally become a source of water. The sluggish growth and into a valley. After 2000, the Russian economy as a whole began to recover growth, due to the economic growth of production and consumption effect effect, the industry trade between the two countries also will continue to develop. In addition, the gradual improvement of the institutional environment in Russia also gradually increase the bilateral trade has played a positive role. Also, mutual direct investment be developed, a strong impetus to trade and processing trade related intermediate products. In 2003 China and Russia general trade grew 73.7%, accounting for exports to Russia accounted for 58% (increase the proportion of .8 percentage points). Followed by border trade, an increase of 48%, the proportion of 18.1% (affected by SARS, the proportion fell 2.9 percentage points). The third processing trade, up 6%, accounting for 14.6%. However, the export of China's top ten trading partners, the proportion of processing trade exports to Russia in the smallest, the highest proportion of general trade. China's exports to Russia in general trade mode. After 24 years of Sino-Russian trade volume for the first time broke through the \$ 200 million mark in 25 years and reached a record \$ 29.1 billion, an increase of 37%, of which exports to Russia I was \$ 13.21 billion, up 45.2%; from Russia imported \$ 15.89 billion, an increase of 31%. Trade deficit in Russia between 26.8 billion, a decrease of 11.6% over last year. Overall trade between China and Russia showed accelerated growth, but the overall level of economic scale is not commensurate with the two countries, moreover, the last two years of high growth, energy and raw materials rising commodity prices in the international market which has played a considerable role , in this regard, the Russian Ambassador to China Sergei Razov also acknowledged that

"substantial growth in trade is limited to the production of raw materials to China and Russia's supply, while the share of machinery and equipment is gradually decreased. in addition, 25 years of substantial growth in the volume of trade reasons Russia and China lies in the traditional export products, especially sharply higher oil and oil product prices. [40]

Mutual investment. In recent years, though I accelerate investment growth in Russia, but the overall size is still small, the total investment of the Chinese side agreement with Russia accounted for only nearly 5% of China's total overseas investment. By the end of 25, Chinese investment of about \$ 150 million. I am Russian enterprises mainly engaged in import and export trade, microelectronics, telecommunications, garment processing, electronics assembly, food, wood processing, agriculture and so on. Russia and China is not the overall size of the investment[41]. As of the end of November 24, the Russian accumulated investment in China established enterprises 1673, the total number (54,568) of the national total of .3% foreign-invested enterprises; actual investment 445 million US dollars, accounting for (\$ 55.923 billion) the total amount of foreign capital actually used me 7%. Russian enterprises in China are mainly concentrated in the fields of nuclear power, automotive and agricultural machinery assembly and chemical, construction, medicine and other fields.

Economic and trade relations between the two countries through the development, covering trade settlement, credit, transport of goods and trade information sharing, multi-level business service system has not been well established, the system can not create a good environment for micro enterprises of both countries, a serious obstacle to the two countries economic and trade relations in a healthy, stable and orderly

development. For example, the charter tax package or gray customs clearance problems. Charter tax package by its very nature, is a Russian foreign trade management system in a number of specific factors that caused the alleged smuggling of imported goods behavior. Throughout the development process but the charter tax package of trade, we have found that due to regular business activities are difficult to proceed smoothly, charter tax package of trade has become a government administration and micro-economic entities in a specific period of last resort option.

China and Russia are in the period of economic transition, the lack of maintenance of normal economic order in the market economy developed industry coordination and management mechanisms. In this case, both domestic disorderly trade order extended to each other's markets. In the Russian market, China's textile and garment businesses between competing price cuts, not only damaged the Chinese merchants, manufacturers even produce benefits, but also lead to complaints of domestic manufacturers in Russia; and in the Chinese market, steel producers in Russia have lower prices, resulting in Chinese iron and steel enterprises in Russia anti-dumping.

Differences in the levels of economic development between the two countries, the difference in factor endowments, different labor productivity led to sluggish intra-industry trade development and mutual direct investment underdevelopment, trade and processing trade, the corresponding proportion of intermediate goods in total trade of over low, is not conducive to the further development of economic and trade relations between the two countries. Large trade shares belong to the scope of the category of general trade and inter-industry trade, and the majority of the business of the final product[42].

1.3 Peculiarities of the economic activities of China and Russia

1.3.1 the characteristics of China's regional economic activities

China's regional economic development, the continuation of the whole over the past six years, the western region growth momentum faster than the eastern region, while there have been some new changes. Regional differentiation in economic growth, precisely to enhance the coordination of China's economic development. Regional economic trends appear "regional differentiation"[43]

Since last year, China's regional economic growth showing differentiation characteristics, in particular in: the eastern part of the ability to cope with the international financial crisis, increasing transformation are accelerated decline in economic growth slowed down; central and western regions to maintain a high growth rate of major economic indicators, economic growth is still relatively fast, continue to lead the national growth; but the northeast region's economic growth for the first time lower than the eastern region since 2008. A quarter of the regional economic growth stable and slightly slow, the overall is still in a reasonable range. In accelerating the reform and restructuring of the background, most provinces economy is expected to maintain a 7-10% growth, a slight pullback over last year: more than a quarter of the eastern part of large-scale industrial added value increased by 8.1%, the central an increase of 8.9%, an increase of 10.4% in west; the eastern region of fixed asset investment grew 16.4%, 20.2% growth in the central and western growth of 19.1%.[44]

Leading role in the transformation and upgrading of the eastern region significantly strengthened, economic growth is stabilizing and picking up significantly; central and western regions still maintain a rapid development, but individual provinces in Northeast China and western growth fell faster concern. Next period, the national

coordination of regional development growing trend will not change, Midwest economic growth will continue to lead. Under downward pressure, the region due to the different economic base, industrial structure, growth mechanism and other aspects of regional growth trend is likely to continue to appear differentiation, the regional pattern of economic growth may bring new changes.

Transfer boost industrial transformation and upgrading and development of the central. In attracting industries to relocate to Little City with a demonstration area under the national strategy, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and a group of manufacturing enterprises have moved to Anhui. In the first quarter of this year, Anhui Province, industrial added value increased by 13%, ranking first in the country. In response, Vice Minister of China International Economic Exchange Center Consulting Research Department Wang Jun said that the central and western investment and industrial growth faster, and eastern parts of transformation and restructuring are closely related. Due to cost reasons, a considerable part of the eastern part of labor-intensive industries to the Midwest, central and western continuation of the momentum of rapid development in the eastern part of previous years, it grew faster than the east. "This change makes a more balanced regional development, central and western regions development faster, but also China's largest economic room for maneuver." [45]

Industrial transfer to the Midwest brings more growth momentum. Moreover, the central and western regions is relatively low level of urbanization, the development of a relatively large space. In addition, the central and western regions have been low base, growth will be relatively fast. Rapid growth in central and western regions of the country in favor of steady growth, at the same time, as a source of regional labor output,

economic development in central and western regions are conducive to faster employment of rural migrant workers. Industrial transfer will increase the efficiency of the entire Chinese economy to the Midwest. The future of the eastern region should play a major resource endowment advantages, such as personnel, to avoid land, energy and other resources disadvantage, pay more attention to high-tech industries and modern services. China to achieve modernization, to rely on to lead the east, to the east of the country to provide an exemplary role. So the eastern requirements are not lower but higher.[46]

Breaking the restrictions of administrative divisions promote coordinated development. Earlier this year, the central government of Beijing, Tianjin joint development strategy, demands to break its own "third of an acre" mindset, and strive to achieve integrated development. To promote coordinated regional economic development, this year, China will introduce policies and measures, continue to accelerate the pace of transformation and upgrading of the eastern region, continue to strengthen support for the central and western regions, focusing on the Northeast Transformation. To this end, China will promote economic integration in the Yangtze River Delta, the Pan-PRD regional economic cooperation to deepen and strengthen joint development of Beijing, Tianjin and the Bohai Rim region. Promoting Shanghai Pudong New Area, Tianjin Binhai New Area, Shenzhen Qianhai, Hengqin Zhuhai, Fujian Pingtan, Zhoushan Islands, New construction, fostering the growth of new regional growth pole. Actively promote the Shanghai Free Trade test area, speed up the reform of key areas and pilot[47].

To continue to strengthen support for the central and western regions, our priority will be to promote western development, and vigorously promote the rise of the central region, to foster new regional economic zone as promote the development of strategic support. From east to west, from coastal areas to inland along major rivers and land transportation routes, and promote the development of the gradient. Relying golden waterway, the Yangtze River economic belt construction. The implementation of differentiated regional policy, the development of inter-regional traffic in large circulation, and promote the orderly industries to relocate to central and western regions.

1.3.2 the characteristics of Russia's economic activity

Basically completed from a planned economy to a market economy. Whether at home or in academia academia Russia, whether the Russian economy in transition has ended has been controversial. Russian officials had said in a statement, Russia's economic transformation has been completed, the Russian economy has entered a new historical period of development. since the international financial crisis in 2008, like many countries in the world, Russia has undergone complex and difficult four years, since the impact of the crisis has not been fully eliminated. However, when compared with the 1998 financial crisis, Russia has a whole other country, and it already has the ability to withstand risks and self-help. 10 years, Russia's outlook has undergone a fundamental change, and this change is twofold. First, the country's political and economic system has been fundamentally changed, Russia is no longer a so-called "post-communist" countries, Russia and current problems facing the future can no longer use the "legacy of the communist past" to explain. Secondly, a fundamental

change in Russia, but also from the development of 10 years. Over the past 10 years (1998 to 2008) the Russian national economy to achieve sustained growth, it completely changed the face of Russia's economy, a development phase of the mission, that is placed in front of the task when the Russian financial crisis in 1998, in a new financial crisis in 2008 has been completed before the onset.[48] These tasks include the country's macroeconomic stability, establishment of reliable financial system (including the reduction of the national debt, the establishment of large-scale currency reserves), significantly reducing the number of poor people to overcome the consequences of the transformational recession, and so on. □ remarks actually re-emphasized the fact that Russia's political and economic transition has ended, compared with the past, Russia has is a new country[49].

the economic transformation began in the 1990s, it has been basically completed. The main basis for making the determination is that Russia has established a new, effective, completely different from the old economic system. First, Russia has been constructed according to the principles of market economy a new legal framework, formed based on the Constitution, including the specification of various economic activities, including professional regulations fairly complete legal system, which determines the nature of the Russian state and economy economic principles activities. Secondly, through years of efforts, Russia has established a complete financial system, re-established the two-stage banking system based credit system, established by the banking, insurance, securities, trust and other financial industry composed of a complete industrial chain, the establishment of a stable currency, equities and futures market, improve the formation mechanism of the exchange rate of the ruble.[50] Third, the

establishment of a new fiscal and tax system, the introduction of the new fiscal and taxation system. Fourth, the new market rules has been formed and continue to improve. Fifth, Russia has been completely out of the economic crisis of the early formation of the transition, debt, weak economy, the decline in production of state have disappeared.

In the 21st century, soaring oil prices in the international energy market, driven by strong demand, continue to flood into the "black gold" to make major exporter of oil Russia finally get rid of the crisis, the national economy achieved sustained growth. 1999 to 2008, the Russian economy average annual growth rate reached about 6%. With such a high rate of economic growth, major economic indicators of Russia until 2007 to fully recover to 1989 levels, we can see just how severe recession after the Russian economy. Back in 2007, after the previous year's domestic economic situation to conduct a comprehensive analysis, the Institute of National Economic Forecasting of the Russian Academy of Experts had made such comments: "The Russian economy has left people in the outcome of the last eight years has made the impression that : GDP grew by 68 percent, industrial production grew by 73%, investment increased by 123%, but, objectively speaking - the result at best is to repeat the results of 1990, that is to say[51].

16 years ago results. Not to mention other countries in these 16 years is not standing still, even relatively slow growth in developing countries, but also at a speed of not less than 60% of the impressions of their own development. This is the gap between the long-term accumulated, is one of the major contemporary challenges facing the Russian economy. Bridging that gap is one of the most important task for Russia's long-term development strategy framework

Picture4:Schematic diagram of Sino Russian cooperation			
Imported materials	Imported equipment	Introduction of process technology or products	Joint development
11%	4%	46%	39%

Picture4:Schematic diagram of Sino Russian cooperation

- Imported materials
- Imported equipment
- Introduction of process technology or products
- Joint development



Picture4:Schematic diagram of Sino Russian cooperation

Apply the above statements, in 2007 Russia's economic achievements, at best, is to repeat the 1989 result. In other words, Russia with a full 18 years, has gone through several rounds of the recession and recovery, he returned to the original starting point. This fact indicates that the first two presidential terms (2000 to 2008) economic growth in recent years, widely praised Putin does not grow in the true sense, but only recovery

of growth. Specifically, until 2008, the Russian economy was able to achieve growth in the real sense. But the good, the increase lasted only six months before the project, from the beginning of the fourth quarter of the year will once again decline under the impact of the international financial crisis in 2009, but dropped by 7.9%, as the world's major economies, the sharpest decline s country. Through the 2010-2011 two-year resumption of growth in 2012 is generally considered out of the shadow of the financial crisis. Thus, over 20 years, the Russian economy has been in a "drop - recovery - and then dropped - and then restore" such an unhealthy state of development, has yet to truly embark on a steady growth path[52].

Energy economy tendency further. Russia's energy industry is the most important pillar of the economy, it creates 60% of revenue, 70% of exports, GDP 1/4 Russia. Can Figuratively speaking, each earned four Russian rubles, of which one is the ruble by selling oil, natural gas and other energy products in return. Under weak consumption, weak investment situation, exports become the main engine of economic development in Russia, and in the export structure of energy and raw materials (including, in particular, including fuel and energy minerals) occupy an absolutely dominant position. According to data provided by the Russian Federal State Statistics Service, in all nine categories of export commodities, the highest proportion of mineral exports, and show a continued upward trend. For example, the mineral exports in 1995 accounted for 42.5% in 2000 to 53.8% in 2005, rising to 64.8% in 2008, but reached 69.8%, a slight decline in 2010, 67.4% in 2011 rose to 68.8 %. □ the last 10 years to improve the financial situation in Russia, improvement of living standards, increasing foreign exchange reserves, the establishment of a stabilization fund, social supplementary pension funds,

relief funds to fight the global financial crisis when the government used, etc., are all derived from the oil export revenues.

As also energy, also lost energy. On the one hand to feed the Russian energy industry, the energy industry for the country to bring in huge profits when international energy prices rose sharply, not only enhance the strength, and improve people's lives; the other hand, is highly dependent on energy, scientific and technological progress and severely limits economic innovation, has seriously hampered the development of other industries, so that the economic structure imbalance is increasing, thus storing up problems for the country's economic security. 2008 international financial crisis once again a strong proof of this[53].

Conclusion

This chapter describes both the regular and the regional economic characteristics of Russian Regional cooperation in the realm of Sino-Russian regional economic cooperation between China and Russia is due to geographical proximity, resource and economic complementarity and the formation of mutually beneficial economic and trade relations. China-Russia regional economic cooperation refers to the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, which includes all-round, multi-level, economic, trade and technical cooperation in wide-ranging, based on the two epitaxial territory; narrow sense level, China and Russia regional economic cooperation between China and Russia next refers to economic and trade cooperation area, which is limited to China's Heilongjiang Province, Jilin Province, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and other provinces border economic and trade relations with Russia so that day area. Regional economic cooperation between China and Russia is not limited to trade and economic cooperation in the border areas, but to

the wider region, more areas of expansion.[54] Although regional economic cooperation from the border trade between the two areas adjacent to the beginning of the Sino-Russian border trade plays an important role in the bilateral economic and trade cooperation in border areas, and become an important force to promote economic prosperity and development of the border areas for stability in border and improve people's living standards in border areas to play an active role, but with the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia in the border areas of the booming economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia has become more radiation and spread to other regions and areas. Sino-Russian regional economic cooperation be extended to the country from neighboring areas, Guangdong, Shandong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and other provinces have been among the forefront of China's trade with Russia, the two sides have established sister cities and provinces and states.[55] At the same time, we also see there are still economic complementarity between China and Russia, and this will have on the economic complementarity between the two countries to weigh up the overall level

2 .Analysis of regional economics of China and Russia

2.1 Regional economic cooperation between China and Russia

2.1.1 the Russian border area railway construction

In the far east has long been Russia as the raw materials and energy supply base. Local railway transportation condition of the whole Russian social and economic development plays an important role, so the government attaches great importance to the region of the railway. Trans-siberian railway 7 more than 000 km, and the overall construction project lasted 15 years, cost 1 billion roubles. Its lines include western line, the line in Siberia, wusuli river south line, north wusuli river line, baikal outside line, Lake Baikal loop and amur heilongjiang lines. In December 2002, the trans-siberian railway all started using electric locomotive traction transportation, increase the circulation of goods between regions, greatly promoted the economic development in eastern Russia. BeiA railway was built in 1974-1984 east Siberia and Russia's Pacific coast and a famous railway. Its 4, 234 km, west up the tiger was on the trans-siberian railway, east to Japan's coast port of Soviet. BeiA railway passing through 150 square kilometres east of Russia's economic development zone. Along the coal, oil, natural gas, wood and iron and aluminum zinc copper resources are very rich. BeiA railway opened and put into use as well as the far east railway transport capacity can be greatly

improved, alleviate the pressure of the trans-siberian railway, is of great significance to the far east economic development. In addition, the trans-siberian railway and BeiA railway was built between the bam tengda line, izzy weiss says he cut many line, she just his card amur komsomolsk three north-south railway branch lines.[56]

in northeast China railway construction in the transportation network in northeast China railway transport has played a pivotal role. The whole northeast area the size of the rail 70 article, the total length of about 19, 423 kilometers, is the earlier built one of the modernization of railway transport network

Northeast railway north-south haerbin-dalian line Shen Shan as vertical axis, the shore line to marina state was the line for the horizontal axis, in shenyang siping in changchun, Harbin, for hub, connecting each feeder, formed a huge railway transport network, and through the Beijing tong, beijing-shenyang, such as the main communication locked inside and outside with the national railway

In addition, northeast railway feeder mainly include "been" and "four horizontal"

"Been" qiqihar tgo - jinzhou line, daqing - tgo - chifeng line, Harbin, jilin - shenyang lines, crossing, mudanjiang, jiamusi line.

"Four horizontal" figure in the river - JGD - rich - so soon - that is suihua - kiamusze - shuangyashan line. Stretching over - baicheng - changchun - crossing the line. Tgo - siping - mei mouth - tonghua line. Chifeng - fuxin - shenyang, dandong line.

Sino-russian border railway cooperation condition

The 4, 300 km border between China and Russia, the longer the border the railway cooperation between the two countries provides a good condition. In recent years, the two countries border railway cooperation achievements, railway port capacity continues

to increase by a wide margin, and rail between China and Russia as the main mode of transportation, not only promoting the economic ties between the two countries, a witness to the bilateral economic and trade relations continued to heat up.

History in Russian railway departments of foreign transportation structure, the transportation in China reached more than 10. In the structure of bilateral trade between China and Russia, more than 60 of the goods is by rail, along with the economic and trade cooperation continued to deepen, railway cooperation between the two countries also gradually into the fast lane

In China in 2003 with the library, President of the Russian railways minister liu zhijun is better in enhancing the port transit, ability to coordinate and enlarge the transportation of crude oil, improve railway container capacity, expanding port electronic information exchange, railway scientific and technological cooperation, increase the international train and direct bus reached a consensus on the issue. And development between China and Russia signed on railway transport cooperation meeting summary of the problem. The ministry of railways of the People's Republic of China and the Russian railway joint-stock company on the international carriage of goods by rail transport of electronic data interchange (edi) agreement

In 2006-2007, two years, China and Russia railway departments and between the two countries have signed the ministry of railways of the People's Republic of China and Russia railway joint-stock company about the mutual use of large-tonnage container transport import and export goods. The ministry of railways of the People's Republic of China and the Russian railway joint-stock company, on enhancing railway crude oil transportation cooperation agreement of the People's Republic of China ministry of

railways and the Russian railway joint-stock company of science and technology cooperation memorandum and other cooperation agreement. In September 2009, the two sides officially approved in northeast China and the Russian far east and eastern Siberia cooperation plan. Clearly put forward to strengthen regional cooperation, for the railway departments to further strengthen cooperation between the two countries promote bilateral economic and trade development has laid a good political basis:

The northeast China to Russia's main rail corridor

1 Harbin after the manchurian baikal tusk. This channel is China's main export to Russia, and manchuria station are important ports along the border between China and Russia. A large number of import and export goods from this change between China and central Europe, railway traffic volume increasing in recent years. At present, the ministry of railways has plans for its expansion, make it play a bigger role in international transport.[57]

2 Harbin suifenhe lattice rodge kwong Vladivostok. The line in Vladivostok station, both by sea and Japan South Korea for combined transport, but also through the trans-siberian railway connected to other parts of Russia and Europe, so it is a very important international routes.

Three hunchun linor rubino port to Russia. The line was established in 1992, in 1996. Annual transport capacity of 800000 tons. Opening of the line will greatly reduce the cycle of the freight between China and Russia. Reduce the operating costs of the bilateral economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia has an important role

The two sides are vigorously promoting border cooperation in railway construction,

the construction of the proposed cooperation between China and Russia main border railway transport channels are:

1. line by Harbin Heihe branch GeWeiShen. The railway plan from Harbin station, via the black line to border crossings in Heihe, with Russia by railway bridge branch GeWeiShen tusk, connected to the trans-siberian railway. In 2001, put forward by the Chinese construction of Heihe branch GeWeiShen, railway bridge, Russia has put this on their vision

2. Dongning-Ussuriysk line. The railway as a border line between China and Russia, is located in the east county of Heilongjiang province and Russia Primorsky region in Ussuriysk. 40 km, is the linking China and Russia and Japan, South Korea, North America and other countries is one of the most convenient international trade transportation channel

3. HuLin-Gunnar Zavoyskiy line. The railway west of Heilongjiang Hulin, east to the columns of the Russian Far East cable Zavoyskiy city, after the completion of can greatly alleviate the pressure of the Suifenhe port transport. Materials within the territory of Russia can shorten the transportation distance of 338 km.

4. with the river railway bridge. The railway bridge is one of the four Bridges in the outline planning, with the remaining three for Jiang black hilly-systems according to the planning of the ancient river bridge, the railway bridge is located in Heilongjiang province and Russia in Tongjiang city under Lenin Square between. South China with Jiang place with north railway station, north to the fish island, across the Heilongjiang after into the territory of Russia. Next Lenin Square with than Robbie JG to bottom after Lenin Square and railway branch lines connect can be connected to the Far East railway

bridge for steel structure. 2 more than 000 meters in length, using a Russian standards,

2.2 Current condition of regional economics of China and Russia

A degree of economic openness country is the degree of opening of the country or the region's economy, and it represents the product of factors of production in the country or region in the world market and the degree of liquidity and competitiveness, can be used foreign trade dependence (a foreign Made dependence, FTD) indicators. Usually with total imports and exports of the country or region in a period of time (usually a year) of (X + M) and gross domestic product (GDP) to represent. The formula is:

$$FTD = (X + M) / GDP \times 100\%$$

Wherein, X represents a country or region's exports, M is imports of a country or region. According to the different trade flows can be broken down into dependence on foreign trade export trade dependence C exp ort dependence, ED) and import trade dependence (import dependence, ID. Dependence on export trade means a country (or region) in the period within (usually a year) of the total exports of the country's (or region) of gross domestic product (GDP), which reflects the country or region of the product dependent on the world market. import trade dependence means a country (or area) in a period of time (usually a year) the proportion of total imports of the country (or region) of GDP, which reflects the dependence of the country or region of the domestic market on imported goods. respectively represented by the formula for:

$$ED = X / GDP * 100\%$$

$$ID = M / GDP * 100\%$$

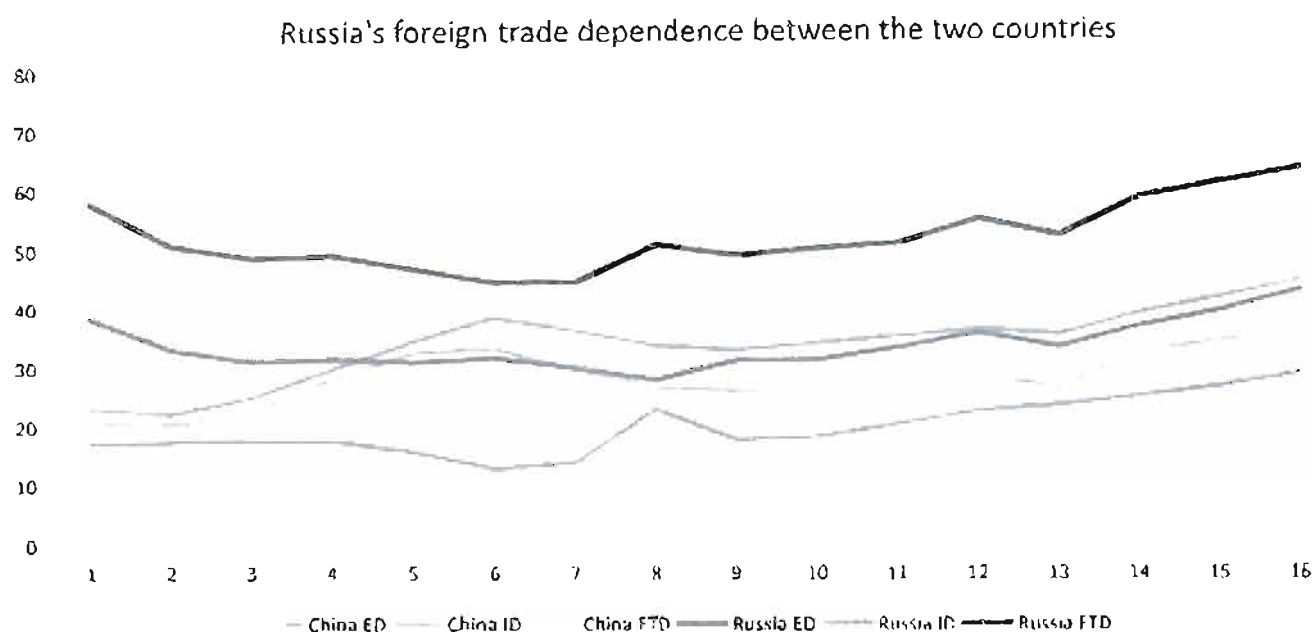
According to the above definition, as shown in recent years, Sino-Russian dependence on foreign trade (FTD, export dependence (ED) and import trade

dependence (ID) as shown in Table 1.

table 1

years	China			Russia		
	ED	ID	FTD	ED	ID	FTD
2000	23.1	20.8	43.9	38.4	17.3	57.7
2001	22.3	20.4	42.7	33.2	17.6	50.8
2002	25.0	22.6	47.6	31.1	17.6	48.7
2003	29.8	28.1	57.9	31.5	17.6	49.1
2004	34.5	32.6	67.1	31.0	15.8	46.8
2005	38.5	33.3	71.8	31.6	12.9	44.5
2006	36.3	29.7	66.0	30.0	13.9	44.5
2007	33.7	26.5	60.2	27.9	23.0	50.9
2008	33.0	26.1	59.1	31.2	17.8	49.0
2009	34.1	26.3	60.3	31.3	18.2	50.2
2010	35.3	27.6	63.2	33.3	20.4	51.0
2011	36.5	28.6	67.6	35.8	22.6	55.1
2012	35.5	26.6	63.3	33.4	23.5	52.3
2013	39.2	32.6	67.9	36.9	25.1	58.6
2014	41.8	34.3	68.6	39.5	26.7	61.0
2015	44.6	35.9	73.1	43.0	28.8	63.3

Source: Based on UN Comtrade site data calculated.



although in some years, foreign trade dependence on China and Russia declined, but in increasing the overall trend. Before 2003, Russia's dependence on foreign trade is higher than the same period in China, and after 2003, China's dependence on foreign trade is higher than Russia. In addition, the dependence on foreign trade structure, China's dependence on exports from 23.1 percent to 44.6 percent in 2015, Russia's dependence on exports from 38.4 in 2000 rose to 43.0% in 2015. This shows that Sino-Russian economic output and world market linkages to enhance the benefits of the mouth, the degree of specialization of production has also been further improved. Visible With the continuous development of the two economies, in strengthening regional cooperation between China and Russia, to establish good relations and trade cooperation, promote bilateral economic development is inevitable[58].

At present, the Russian is China's eighth-largest trading partner, China is the fourth largest trade partner of Russia. In order to further improve the scale and level of

bilateral economic and trade cooperation, strengthen regional economic cooperation between China and Russia is the best choice of the economic law of development of both countries. Regional economic cooperation between China and Russia are mainly concentrated in two areas, one is the northwest China and Russia in Siberia, the other is a northeast China and the Russian far east Siberia. From two areas in the position in the whole national economic development strategy, and geographical conditions, abundant resources lack of sex and cooperation on the basis of consideration, the northeast Siberia and the far east more broad areas of cooperation, the level of the cooperation more add variety, is the key area of regional economic cooperation between the two countries. On April 20, 2007, the two countries the government introduced a revitalization of the planning in the east, almost at the same time that the plan to reinvigorate northeast China and the far east and the vega in the revitalization of planning ".[59] This aspect shows that the two governments to the attention of the economic development area, on the other hand also expressed his hopes to help each other chance to implement the strategy of rejuvenating economy, strengthening two regional economic interaction, to promote international regional economic cooperation and positive attitude into the tide of economic globalization. Under the push of governments, both economic and trade cooperation has made some achievements.

First of all, the border trade development is rapid, the cooperation scale expands unceasingly. In eastern China-Russia economic cooperation starts from the border trade, and has been the main form of both economic and trade cooperation. China-Russian border trade volume reached 83. The \$2007 in 83, the proportion of the total bilateral trade in 1983 from 1. 5% to about 17%, in our country, on the border in the country's

border trade accounted for 40%.

Secondly, the trade structure improving. In the 1990 s, China's main export of labor intensive products, such as clothing, household appliances, textiles and other light industrial products, Russia's main export natural resources intensive products, such as energy, wood, aquatic products, etc. At present, the two sides of export products gradually to the mechanical and electrical, aviation, electronics and other high technology content product direction conversion. The root According to China's ministry of commerce statistics, in 2007 China and Russia mechanical and electrical products trade between the two countries for the first time billions dollars, 106. The \$3.1 billion , machine electric products replace textile products become the first major types of Chinese exports to Russia goods.

Third, the economic and trade cooperation level escalated. Along with the development of the economy, both the economic and trade cooperation start from simple expansion of the trade in goods to production cooperation, such as mutual investment, technical cooperation, deep processing of raw materials, in the proportion of the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries is rising.

However, compared with the potential political relations and economic development, regional economic cooperation between the two countries in a state of low level, there are some problems in the economic cooperation.

1.a single in the form of economic cooperation and the bilateral trade structure is not adapt to the requirement of economic development between the two countries. Now our economic partnership still is given priority to with trade in goods, production cooperation, technical cooperation, investment and cooperation to carry out the very

limited; Type in the bilateral trade between China and Russia, labor-intensive products and raw materials is still dominant, high technology content and high value-added products for a small proportion.

2. the lack of powerful large enterprises to participate in, cooperation areas are wide enough. At present, the businesses of the two countries, individual businesses is one of the important channels of bilateral trade. In a variety of modes of trade, frontier, border trade and tourist trade has become the important way. Therefore, to broaden The main channel in Russia's economic and trade cooperation, and has become the future sustained and healthy development of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia can no key, can improve the level of cooperation.

3.lack of the relevant trade laws and security mechanism. Trade between China and Russia have historically been predominantly national trade, bilateral intergovernmental trade association is our trade rules. In the face of diversity and diversified trade way of trade, China and Russia must be established in accordance with the rules of the international trade system.

4. the degree of trade and investment facilitation is not adapt to the development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation. At present, in the field of bilateral trade and investment between China and Russia still has some influence of goods, personnel, capital and other elements of the normal flow of factors, such as bank settlement small directly between the two countries, insurance and credit cooperation level is not high, the port customs clearance ability is not strong enough simplified renewal, personnel entry. The existence of these problems, greatly influenced the healthy development of the regional economic cooperation. Table.2 picture.3

table 2 Foreign economic and alignment between China and Russia

year	The Russian capital flows dependency for China	China's dependency to the Russian capital flows	China and Russia by the method.it dependence happy and harmonious
1995	0.005	0.003	0.003
1996	0.0045	0.002	0.001
1997	0.004	0.002	0.001
1998	0.008	0.003	0.002
1999	0.012	0.004	0.003
2000	0.01	0.005	0.004
2001	0.013	0.006	0.005
2002	0.021	0.007	0.005
2003	0.02	0.007	0.006
2004	0.035	0.013	0.011
2005	0.04	0.015	0.013
2006	0.055	0.026	0.024
2007	0.045	0.02	0.018
2008	0.026	0.015	0.013
2009	0.03	0.01	0.008
2000	0.04	0.015	0.013
2011	0.04	0.015	0.013

picture.2 Foreign economic and alignment between China and Russia



picture 6 Source: Chinese and foreign investment in the communiqué

Before 2000, financial alignment between China and Russia has always been at the low end. At the start of the Russian federation independence has taken a radical way of economic reform, trying to highly centralized planned economic system by the Soviet union period full transition to a free market economy system, combined with the domestic political situation after independence, the Russian economy suffered a serious blow, appear mutual direct investment scale between China and Russia. Chinese direct investment in Russia in 1992 to \$40.106 million, the value of just \$80000 in 1996, 99.8% decline; At the same time the Russian direct investment to China sustained negative growth, falling from a high of \$1993 in 41.94 million to \$1997 in 18 million, finally make a small decline in financial alignment between China and Russia. Relations between China and Russia in 1996 rose to strategic partnership, from a certain extent,

promoted the development in the field of mutual investment between China and Russia. Since 1997, China's direct investment in Russia has expanded rapidly, broke through the \$2000 in 10 million; Russia's direct investment to China drop slow, restore a slight increase in 1998. But influenced by the financial crisis in 98, Russia's domestic economy relapse, continuous decline in economic output from 1998 to 1999, eventually making financial alignment between China and Russia rose slightly, and recover to 1995 levels in 2000 since 2000, financial alignment between China and Russia has experienced rapid growth "a contraction of a return to growth" process. The reason is: one is the effect of economic growth. Since 2000, Russia's economy after the financial crisis has realized the fast development of Russian economy from 2001 to 2004 the average annual growth of 23.19%. Second, the political mutual trust and promote investment facilitation effect. On July 16, 2001, the treaty of good-neighborliness and friendly cooperation between China and Russia to confirm the friendly relations between China and Russia are "non-aligned, don't fight, not for a third country" of the new national relations , the deepening development of bilateral relations between China and Russia make mutual direct investment between the two countries have both high growth. Russia's direct investment to China rose from \$2001 in 29.76 million to 2001 years of history high of \$126.4 million, average annual growth of 71.62%, far more than the same period economic growth in Russia. 2002- 2003, the government of the foreign investment law of Russian federation revised for many times, greatly improved the Russia's investment environment, China's direct investment in Russia for two consecutive years topped \$30 million. Since 2004, while Russia's direct investment in China continue to shrink, but the establishment of investment promotion meeting

mechanism between China and Russia, "on investment promotion and protection agreement between China and Russia signed the favorable factors, such as China's direct investment in Russia entered the most active period, rose more than 100% for three consecutive years, financial alignment between China and Russia also has experienced rapid growth, from 0.0054% in 2001 rose to the highest level of 0.0275% in 2006 (as shown in figure 3.2 . Three is the effect of international economic and financial situation. The outbreak of the international financial crisis make the direct investment scale is shrinking each other between China and Russia, China's direct investment in Russia in 2008, 2009 fell by 17.25% and 11.89%, respectively, Russia to China's direct investment in 08 09 slumped by 47.01% after a slight rebound, financial alignment between China and Russia from the highest levels of 06 years fell to 0.0121% in 2009. The economy rebounded in 2010, the international oil prices drive Russia, China and Russia to each other direct investment return to growth, financial alignment between China and Russia also gradually return to pre-crisis levels[60].

Review of Sino-Russian trade over the past 20 years, China and Russia's trade development can be roughly divided into several phases: the first period: from 1992 to 1999, twists and turns for development of bilateral economic and trade development, trade pattern is not mature, many in the form of smuggling, barter trade; The second period: from 2000 to 2008 is the high speed development of trade between the two countries, and this growth is the premise of the strengthening of the political relations between the two countries. The third period: the financial crisis in 2009, trade between China and Russia. The fourth period: 2010 years continue to rapid development phase. In 2001 China and Russia signed a 20-year the treaty of good-neighborliness and

cooperation to open the prelude of sino-russian trade continued rapid growth, in 2005 the two sides signed the "sino-russian joint statement about the 21st century the international order, and published the china-russia joint communique, good-neighborliness and cooperation relationship to reached unprecedented heights. In 2006 and 2007, the two countries hosting the country, enhance political mutual trust, deepen comprehensive cooperation between the two sides. Under these background, the bilateral trade volume between China and Russia to new peaks, has topped \$55 billion in 2008. And, in 1992 China to Russia in 2006, has kept from any trade deficit, the highest gap year in 2001 to \$5.25 billion. In 2007 in Russia's trade surplus for the first time in China, the surplus of \$8.78 billion. Surplus is increased to \$9.25 billion in 2008. World trade statistics yearbook report according to the world trade organization (WTO) in 2009, with the rapid development of foreign trade, China's position in the world trade in goods from 32nd in 1978 rose to 2008 in the second, accounting for 8.9% share of world trade in goods, while Russia accounted for 2.9% share of world trade in goods, trade volume between China and Russia in 2009 lost 32%, a mere \$38.8 billion. China-Russian trade volume in 2010 was \$55.45 billion, basic and return to levels, trade volume between China and Russia in January of 2011 to \$5.61 billion, Year-on-year growth of 397%, visible growth of bilateral trade. As shown in table3, 4, picture 4

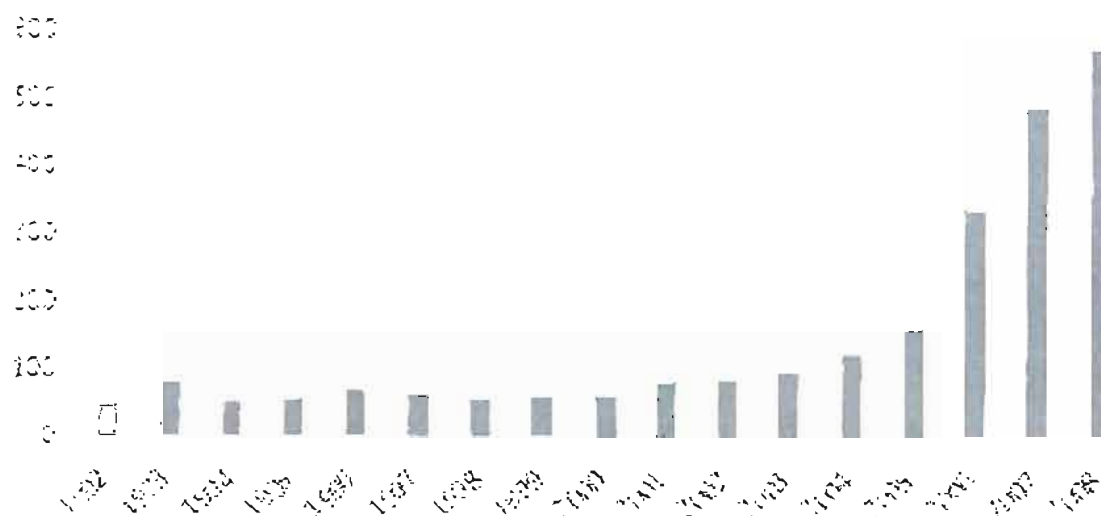
table 3 from 1992 to 1999, trade between China and Russia hungry (\$)

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
46.3	76.8	50.8	54.5	68.5	61.2	54.8	57

table 4 from 2000 to 2008, trade between China and Russia hungry (\$)

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
57	79.6	84.1	97.2	121.3	158.9	333.9	481.6	568.3

table 3 from 1992 to 2008, trade between China and Russia hungry (\$)



picture 7 Source: ministry of commerce China economic net

achieve substantial progress, energy cooperation between China and Russia, but also in the "primary stage". In the 1990 s, to accelerate the process of the energy cooperation between China and Russia, and in 2009 made substantial progress in oil cooperation: China and Russia, crude oil pipeline supply crude oil to China and Russia

signed a formal agreement and start to carry out the upstream and downstream, on deepening China-Russia oil cooperation agreement. On September 27, 2010, completed all of the China-Russia crude oil pipeline to January 1, 2011, the China-Russia crude oil pipeline was put into commercial operation, northeast of China's crude oil import strategic route through formal, substantive progress was made in China-russia oil cooperation. In August 2010, the two sides in the Russian far east city blah GeWeiShen coal cooperation agreement signed tusk, officially opened the prelude of coal cooperation between the two countries. According to the latest Chinese customs statistics, China imported 11.5855 million tons of coal from Russia in 2010, down 1.7% year on year, the import amount is \$1.504 billion, increased 47.3% year-on-year, is China's fifth largest coal importer.[61]

the progress of the mutual investment between China and Russia. To China in 2006, the cumulative non-financial direct investment of \$935 million, Russia's accumulated investment projects for China 1975, total investment of \$1.64 billion of the contract, the actual use of \$610 million. In 2007, China's non-financial direct investment in Russia for the aggregate amount of \$940 million, investment mainly in energy, mineral resources development, forestry, trading, textile, home appliances, communications, real estate development, construction, service, etc. Russia for investment projects in China in 2050, the actual use amount accumulative total \$610 million, 2008, China to Russia actual non-financial direct investment of \$240 million, mainly in energy, mineral resources development, forestry, trade, home appliances, communications, building Construction, service, etc. Russia's direct investment to China contract amount is \$170 million, the actual use of \$59.97 million, concentrated on manufacturing, metal smelting,

transportation and other fields. In April 2009, on the approval of the Russian federation and the government of the People's Republic of China to encourage each other and protection of investment agreement and the protocol (hereinafter referred to as the investment agreement) by the Russian President dmitry medvedev signed formally. Investment agreement on investment promotion and protection, both sides shall be within their territories investors create favorable conditions for each other, accept investment according to law, and provide complete protection for their investments. In addition, because each other in their borders and investment related activities to provide preferential visa and work permit. In 2010, China's non-financial direct investment in Russia \$594 million, up 43.8% from a year earlier. China's non-financial direct investment in Russia are mainly distributed in the energy, mineral resources development, forestry, trading, textile, home appliances, communications, construction, service, etc. Russia to China direct investment of \$34.97 million, up 9.3% from a year earlier, mainly concentrated in the manufacturing, construction, transportation and other fields.[62]

the financial cooperation between China and Russia. As early as 2003, Russia has signed an agreement with the Chinese finance association, on the border between China and Russia to carry out the local currency settlement business. Harbin, Heilongjiang province, Heihe, Suifenhe, and dongning four joint-stock commercial Banks commercial Banks established correspondent bank relationship with Russia, the two sides 56 mutually establish bank account. By 2007, through the accounts of local currency settlement business amount to \$622.03 million, was established in 2003 at the beginning of the 43 times. In October, 2008, Chinese premier wen jiabao during a visit

to Russia, signed the china-russia prime minister after a meeting between the two countries signed a cooperation agreement between bank of Russia and China.[63] Protocol is put forward, in the future of the bilateral trade between China and Russia will use RMB settlement and the rouble. In December of 2010, China's ambassador to Russia li hui 30, administration of financial market regulation in Russia to meet with the bureau chief milo d. The two sides will strengthen financial cooperation between China and Russia have an in-depth exchange of views. Yuan li ambassador, said recently a rouble officially traded in micex, marked the financial cooperation between the two countries into a new stage.[64]

2.3 Analysis of economic condition of regional economics of China and Russia

2.3.1 Chinese and Russian governments attach great importance to regional cooperation between the two countries.

Chinese and Russian governments have always had close contacts, and attaches great importance to cooperation between the two countries. As early as in the Soviet era, China and Russia will establish a certain partnerships, when New China was founded in 1949, then the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with China. After the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, China and Russia signed the "Minutes of Talks" in Moscow to solve the question of succession of bilateral relations. In recent years, China-Russia strategic cooperative partnership to continue to develop further. Close high-level exchanges, deepen mutual trust, cooperation has achieved positive progress in various fields. August 16, 2007, Chinese President Hu Jintao met with Russian President Vladimir Putin at the SCO meeting, the proposed "early start-up coordination between local development strategy, the development of China-Russia regional cooperation and long-term planning." President Vladimir Putin agreed with President

Hu's proposals put forward could be considered "to strengthen exchanges and cooperation between the Russian Far East and northeast China." National Development and Reform Commission deputy director of the State Council, Northeast teacher Zhang believes that local meeting between the two leaders proposed cooperation is to "strengthen the cohesion of the Russian Far East and northeast old industrial base revitalization plan", which will open in Northeast China to expand cooperation, accelerate the implementation of the revitalization of the old industrial base provides a new platform.[65]

May 2009, in the border area cooperation meeting held in Khabarovsk, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev said that to attract investment in the Russian Far East China. He believes that "the economic recovery requires coordinated mission in the Far East and Northeast China Revitalization Plan." In June of the same year, Chinese President Hu Jintao held talks with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev in Moscow. Hu stressed that as long as the two sides to seize the opportunity, go hand in hand, deepen strategic cooperation, tomorrow will be even better Sino-Russian strategic partnership of cooperation. September 23, Chinese President Hu Jintao met in New York with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev on bilateral relations and major international and regional issues of common concern in-depth exchange of views. Hu said both China and Russia formally approved the "Cooperation with the Russian Far East and Eastern Siberia Plan in Northeast China", which is a substantial and very profound documents on promoting the Sino-Russian cooperation in adjacent areas of great significance.

In September 2010, Chinese President Hu Jintao held talks at the Great Hall of the afternoon with the President of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev. Hu said both

China and Russia to play the advantages and great potential of bilateral relations, cooperation in the principle of openness, the principle of mutual benefit, strengthen bilateral strategic coordination of economic development, promote bilateral pragmatic cooperation to a higher level broader field of development [12]. N May of the same year, at the Fifth China-Russia economic and trade forum, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Zhukov announced a Chinese and Russian enterprises signed 13 a total value of \$ 8.5 billion in joint projects. He emphasized that many projects in these contracts can contribute to Russia's economic modernization process visibility, Chinese and Russian governments attach great importance to regional cooperation between the two countries and that the cooperation is of great significance.

Russia are each other main strategic partnership, bilateral relations have developed into the most mature, the most constructive relations between big powers, but also for deepening bilateral economic cooperation has laid a solid political foundation. The two countries' mutual respect for each other's historical heritage, cultural traditions and independent choice of social and political systems, values and path of development, "economic cooperation there are no political obstacles. President Putin made it clear that "Russian sail" to take advantage of "China wind." 2015 \$ 00 billion in 2020 and 2000 trade volume target of two presidents proposed billion dollars, to expand bilateral economic cooperation has great role in promoting. To deepen economic cooperation between the two governments have reached a clear consensus, and actively promote the political level, strong support from the financial level. Two peoples also share a common development and common prosperity of the strong desire, mature political relationship will deepen economic cooperation into a powerful driving force.

2.3.2 the political relations between the two countries made good progress, constantly deepen the strategic partnership of cooperation.

China and Russia on the international arena in the pace of some major issues, such as coordinating and jointly promote world multi-polarization, etc., from which the three US-Russian relations, a prominent feature is that China and Russia are the United States to contain objects. This determines the existence of long-term common strategy relying on China and Russia. The two sides after ten years of efforts, the Sino-Russian political relations at all levels have made significant progress, the strategic cooperative partnership between the two countries has entered a stage of healthy development. With further enhance political mutual trust, economic cooperation and cultural aspects between China and Russia will certainly entered a new stage of comprehensive development. Treaty between the two countries has established a set of negotiating mechanisms and development of bilateral ties, high-level exchanges between the two countries has been institutionalized. Which are conducive to the timely processing of new situations and solve new problems arise. April 1996, China and Russia established a strategic cooperative partnership, in July 2001, China and Russia signed the "Russian Good-Neighborly Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation", which is a long-term strategic cooperation between China and Russia to guide programmatic document for bilateral relations healthy and stable development has laid a solid legal foundation. April 2004, the two countries signed the "Sino-Russian border on the eastern section of the Supplementary Agreement" In this connection, the border demarcation to all, completely solve the border issue, thereby removing the last obstacle to bilateral relations. September 2010, China and Russia, the two countries signed the

"Sino-Russian joint statement on deepening the comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership" to further strengthen mutual political trust between the two countries . 20n is the "Sino-Russian good-neighborly friendship and cooperation treaty" signed 10 years, Sino-Russian strategic partnership of cooperation is the establishment of clever anniversary of China-Russia strategic partnership of cooperation will be further promoted[66].

2.3.3 neighboring the advantages of regional economic cooperation between China and Russia.

China and Russia as neighbors mountains and rivers, the unique geographical location advantages for Sino-Russian energy cooperation has laid a foundation, the two countries have great potential in terms of regional cooperation. Based on the geographical advantages, facilitate cross-border movement of factors of production and the optimal allocation is a win-win strategy of opening, an important way to achieve rapid economic development. Especially the cooperation between China and Russia in the energy sector, because Russia has proven oil resources are mostly close to China, from the geographical advantages, the choice of energy-rich and close proximity to the area as energy supply, energy transport can greatly save time and improve logistics speed , reduce transportation costs, increase economic efficiency and reduce transport risks, the Russian and Chinese oil market area exactly constitutes a favorable natural interface. In addition, with the re-creation of new Border Location prevailing theory, change the border through regional cooperation, border location re-creation, the parties can make the borders on both sides to obtain greater economic benefits. Heihe City in Heilongjiang Province, China's third largest city and the Russian Far East city of

Blagoveshchensk is located in the eastern section of the Sino-Russian border in Heilongjiang River, the border between China and Russia is the nearest and largest city of correspondence were political area , economic and cultural center, economic and trade cooperation has broad prospects. Strengthening of the regional economic cooperation, and promoting the development of the Russian Far East and the revitalization of northeast old industrial base in China, and Russia to further promote regional economic cooperation and realize common prosperity between Neighboring Regions

Continuous bilateral economic cooperation to a new level in recent years, China has become the largest trading partner of Russia, Russia's share is rapidly expanding in China's foreign trade. Cooperation projects between the two countries in various fields is producing role model. Establish regular meeting mechanism between the two governments and the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and departmental-level mixed committee mechanisms for deepening bilateral economic cooperation has provided an important protection mechanisms, such as Chinese and Russian deputy prime minister for energy negotiation mechanism between the two large energy companies achieve cooperation and resolve differences arising in the process played an important role in cooperation projects. The two governments signed a memorandum of cooperation in the field of economic modernization, we proposed to optimize trade structure, increase mutual investment, the establishment of a comprehensive energy partnership, to improve the efficiency of cooperation in high-tech fields, expand agricultural cooperation, the development of cross-border transport infrastructure, promoting regional cooperation, businesswoman strengthen contact and a series of

mission requirements, specified in the direction.[67]

2.3.4 regional cooperation between China and Russia have good complementary interests.

In recent years, China and Russia are economically complementary and growing, the first Sino-Russian economic growth trend showed strong momentum of economic development, economies are highly complementary, both regional economic cooperation has broad development potential, in line with both economies demand. China's economy has maintained rapid growth for 20 years, and will continue to maintain rapid growth. China already has an international manufacturing advantage, and this advantage has become increasingly evident. Russia's economy after years of depression, began the recovery and growth. China and Russia in the economic structure and foreign trade structure have a certain difference and complementarity, which determines the future prospects of China-Russia regional cooperation. Second, China and Russia are faced with the arduous tasks of reform and development, we need to create a peaceful and stable surrounding environment for domestic economic development. Third, China and Russia has a unique energy complementarity. Russia is an energy superpower, Russia's oil exports in 2009 was 233.9 million tons, natural gas exports amounted to 167.1 billion cubic meters. 2010 Russian oil production 5.05194 billion tons, an increase of 2.2%, stone

Oil exports of 2.46816 one hundred million tons, natural gas production 6503.n billion cubic meters, an increase of 11.5%, natural gas exports to 184.944 billion cubic meters, an increase of 10.6%. [4] Russia "Energy Strategy 2030 plan" provides that in future oil reserves to annual growth of 10% a coincidence%; natural gas reserves, the

annual growth rate to reach 20% to 25%. Expected by 2030, the Russian gas in a mining capacity of 880 billion 940 billion cubic meters, a 349 billion annual export 368 billion cubic meters. Oil extraction in a 535 million tons to 530 million, the annual oil exports including oil exports to increase to 329 million tons. While China is second only to the United States, one of the world's largest energy importer, projections indicate that China's oil imports in 2005 will increase to 130 million tons in 2020 to about 300 million tons, natural gas imports will also benefit from the current more than 200 one hundred million cubic meters to 600 billion cubic meters . Trade complementarity of Sino-Russian energy cooperation objective laid the material foundation. Fourth, China and Russia are highly complementary science and technology. Russia's high level of basic research, with a number of industrialization and commercialization of scientific research, patents and know-how, but also trained many outstanding scientists and technical talent, but lack of funding scientific research into the industrialization of the environment and mechanisms. The Chinese reform and opening up 20 years, the economic strength has been greatly enhanced, more complete market mechanism, the rapid development of the economy need to introduce a number of high-tech high-tech talent and absorb more. Russia is China's high-tech needs, China will need to turn Russia

And industrial advantages, it is in this complementary conditions, the two sides carried out fruitful cooperation in science and technology, to achieve common development and mutually beneficial win-win. Fifth, China and Russia are complementary labor resources. Chinese population of more than 1.3 billion, Russia \$ 140 million; Russia is the lack of national labor resources were more plaque, while

China's labor force is surplus, which laid the foundation for the two sides to carry out mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of employment. Sixth, China and Russia have extensive agriculture complementary. Russian land is rich in resources, land resources per capita less Chinese; Russian agricultural labor force resource scarcity, China has abundant labor resources in agriculture; China is the Russian beef and dairy products and other major export markets. Russia is China's agricultural products, horticultural products Chinese, traditional Chinese tea, Chinese pork and poultry exports mainly broad market.

2.3.5 by the international financial crisis, China-Russia regional cooperation has been further strengthened.

In the grim international situation, China and the United States to implement the strategy of containment, containment isolation of Russia embodiment, two strategic interests in a wide range of similar powers strategic concept widely shared, "heating" is the best choice. Only two countries in the field of international strategy, but also in the field of domestic development must rely on each other to form a strategic partnership. As an important measure in the energy sector, the financial sector, strengthening cooperation between the two countries to alleviate the economic difficulties experienced by Russia caused by Western sanctions, has an irreplaceable important role, which is in a complex international strategic environment in China and Russia to help the side .

The financial crisis caused a negative impact on the Russian economy, but also to the regional economic cooperation between China and Russia provided a historic opportunity. On the one hand, by the financial crisis, the world economy adjusts acceleration, all countries in the region to overcome difficulties, tide over the crisis, and

actively seek a multi-level, multi-field cooperation, regional economic development process will be further accelerated. On the one hand the financial crisis has led to changes in the strength of China and Russia, the financial crisis hit Russia's energy-dependent economy, the stock market has shrunk 70%, 35% devaluation of the ruble, high inflation, negative economic growth and sustained recession. But since the financial crisis, China to maintain 8% growth rate, GDP expected to climb second in the world, and Russia in the first quarter of negative GDP growth of 9.8%, the annual projected negative growth of 8%, GDP from 2007 to sixth in the world to re-drop ten list outer. Russia led to changes in the strength of Chinese demand and increased dependency, the Russian Far East and China Northeast Development Plan bundled rich resources of Russia and Northeast China's old industrial bases in the combination of productivity, will promote bilateral economic cooperation deepening[68].

4.5 The main problems identified in activities of regional economics of China and

Long-term effects of many factors in Sino-Russian economic cooperation, Russia since 1992 since the implementation of the radical reform of its economy fall into a serious crisis. In addition, there are several aspects:

1. The bilateral trade imbalance, China's huge trade deficit, but also on the rise.

2. Sino-Russian import and export commodity structure of a single, high-tech and high value-added goods and the proportion of Malay be improved. In 2001, for example, China's major commodity exports to Russia in textile products. China's imports of raw materials in order to commodities and mechanical and electrical products as the master.

3. Sino-Russian bilateral cooperation in small-scale, low mutual investment, but also affect a major obstacle to cooperation. Scale economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia strategic partnership of cooperation between the two

countries are incompatible with known.

4 phenomenon. China and Russia both companies are subject to the rules of market economy is about the pursuit of profit "win-lose" the more general, combined with different starting points among both enterprise reform, the lack of understanding and communication, the Russian high-tech products to China and recognize famous lack of Chinese enterprises is too much emphasis on the Russian market risk, which is another obstacle hinder trade and economic and technological cooperation.

5. The media environment of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia is not wide enough, and relatively perfected bilateral trade matching service system is not formed. The level of cooperation or lack of cooperation bank, credit, insurance and other areas is not high, to a certain extent, restricted the development of bilateral cooperation.

6. bilateral cooperation in trade and economic cooperation administration, investment business people, business people on the national conditions, market conditions, the investment environment of both sides, especially the legal environment is not enough to understand and master. Some Chinese personnel restricted culture, history, language, folklore and other aspects, and the lack of good faith, the credibility of the first spirit, the lack of cross-border operations and sustainable development experience and training; Russia is also part of the staff there "China threat On "thinking, which will also affect cooperation.

2.4.1 International pressure

Economic globalization and world economic integration under the regional cooperation between China and Russia is not just something the two countries, their

cooperation will inevitably affect the world's political structure and economic development situation, the Sino-Russian regional cooperation by the attention of many, there are similar third Party events. China and Russia are big developing countries, which makes two more checks and balances are in other countries being. Whether the economic and trade cooperation with the game still in the political field, the first consideration is their own national interests, China's exports to Russia is facing fierce competition in the West. With Russia's economic recovery, the Western countries have come to realize that this huge investment market, and is unmatched with its financial and technical advantages in the fields of trade, energy development, scientific and technological cooperation and cultural education and even occupied a large area monopoly Russian market has become China's most powerful competitors. Germany and the United States is the largest investment in Russia two countries, the investment of more than 40% of the total foreign investment in Russia. So the field of investment, international trade is also facing fierce competition. United States, Japan, Germany, South Korea and India increasing emphasis on the development of the Russian market, will have clothing, household appliances and food to the Russian market, crowding out the share of Chinese goods. On the Siberian and Far Eastern markets, China dominates the daily pattern has been broken, replaced by a multi-national and regional commodity fierce competition. Similarly, the Russian exports and investment also facing Western competition. China is a huge market, but the competition is very fierce, Russia is to play to their strengths, such as nuclear power, aerospace and other fields, they must make an effort to improve competitiveness. As in China's nuclear power development, the Chinese government by 2020 at least 20 large-scale construction of nuclear power

plants, all in the form of an international tender for the introduction of foreign equipment. Therefore, the introduction of technology, fierce American, French and Japanese competition.[69]

2.4.2 The Russian's constraint

1, some of the people of China in Russia is not enough trust, China threat theory there is a certain market. While China and Russia are friendly Federation, but the China threat theory in Russia still have a certain market. Especially the great changes in China's economic development, so that this argument has a certain market. China has always cherished the side of the couch can we allow others to sleep one kind of psychology, on the one hand it hoped to benefit from the rapid growth of China's economy, but also afraid of a strong China, fearing an increasingly powerful China will pose a threat to Russia. This psychological cause Russia economic and trade cooperation with China has many concerns, often obstacles in the path of bilateral economic and trade relations, Angarsk oil pipeline and the oil return bankruptcy event marked the Tumen River Area and the like etc., reflects Russia's concerns about China. "Foreign policy challenges facing the 21st century," the report said, Russia will implement a flexible tariff policy to protect the interests of domestic producers, which reflects the Russian people a strong sense of crisis homeland, especially in the Far East, the Chinese people's fear and exclusion is very serious fear Chinese population invasion.

2, the Russian economic and trade policies, order, the environment, in particular norms tariff aspects of tax, tariff and gray customs clearance, the prevalence of a large market, the development of bilateral economic cooperation has brought some

difficulties. April 2004, Russia suddenly informed the Chinese side, China's exports to Russia to raise tariffs alone product, but will be taxed regardless of category increase. Russian tariffs from the amount of tax, from the three forms of ad valorem tax and the tax mix, often by high Russian customs levied at the time of levy collection methods, such as the import of leather, if the price should be prescribed rate of 20% from the levy ad valorem tax, but the Russian customs often follow from the amount of tax, the amount of Chinese enterprises greatly improve the tax, equivalent to 200% ad valorem. In addition, a large number of Russian exports to China of certain commodities resumed export taxes. Russia's current average tariff rate is 105%, but the average tariff rate automobile, tobacco, alcohol, sugar and other sensitive products, 25% to 30%, clothing, shoes, textile products, the average tariff rate was 10% to 20% this shows that China's main exports of Russian products face relatively high barriers to entry. Gray customs clearance and the market reflects a conflict of interest of Sino-Russian trade. Gray customs clearance phenomenon is formed and developed under special historical conditions of the post-Soviet. It began with the charter tax package, thus covering all forms of rail transport, sea and railway transport, highways, etc., due to the lack of gray washed link, closer to the black economy in the Russian market economy cardiopulmonary bypass. In 2009, the outbreak of Moscow Chelsea Ji Zuofu container market issues, trade is a sign of contradiction outbreak. Historically, the gray customs clearance and the establishment of the Moscow Chelsea Ji Zuofu market, is the product of Sino-Russian trade in Russia during the transformation recession. Under prevailing conditions, from the Chinese perspective, they can reduce the cost of imported goods in Russia and Chinese businessmen, the market can solve the problem of Chinese SMEs

export products; and for Russia, the gray customs clearance and large market, to accelerate China cheap cargo clearance and access to, commodity shortages in the Russian special period, gray customs clearance and there is a large market, there is no impact on the Russian economy, so the Russian government acting with the acquiescence. But the gray customs clearance and bring benefits to the Russian market has not been fully integrated into government tax revenue, but by a handful of vested interests illegally obtained. With the transition of the Russian economy and the development and prosperity of the Russian government will naturally take steps to remediation of various illicit proceeds, visible, gray customs clearance and Russia to establish normal trade order is a stumbling block, a limiting factor for regional economic cooperation between China and Russia[70].

3, there is also the Russian Economic Transformation some problems, restricting the development of the Russian economy, thus affecting the Sino-Russian regional economic cooperation. Russia is also the external debt crisis worries, in the case of domestic interest rates much higher than bank interest rates abroad, Russia's Gazprom, the Russian oil and other large enterprises and commercial banks to the stock as collateral to borrow a large amount of short-term external debt, the total amount reached \$ 500 billion in 2009 2010 has increased, according to the Russian Central Bank statistics, since the growth of Russian banks and companies from borrowing abroad, Russia's total external debt in 2007 increased by 48% on January 1, 2008 reached \$ 459.6 billion. Equivalent to the size of its external debt of 33% GDP. Analysts pointed out that the external debt problem is likely to become the next global financial crisis, Russia's economic weakness. If handled improperly, this issue is likely to set off a new

round of economic crisis in Russia. In addition, Russia's domestic economic slowdown, the presence of inflation, the inflation rate in 2010 will be higher than 8.8%, by the impact of large-scale production of food, cereal prices showed a rising trend in domestic consumption in Russia will not high. These issues affect the economic system of regional economic cooperation between China and Russia to carry out the sustainable development of Russia, while also restricting some extent.

2.4.3 The Chinese side constraint

1, the quality reputation of Chinese goods exported to Russia is not high. Since the late 1980s began to gradually open non-governmental trade between China and Russia border, Chinese goods with cheap clothing and light "Daobao" rapid influx of the Russian army, at that time China has just started a small workshop-style factory produced counterfeit commodity, there is no perfect quality control mechanism, and many of them self-employed there is a strong sense of short-term, resulting in a large number of fake and shoddy goods into the Russian market, which greatly damaged the reputation of Chinese goods, Chinese goods in Russia from the beginning with the quality and low-price tag, some of the better shopping malls and even the once advertised "shop does not sell Chinese goods" to reassure customers. Although in recent years as the market competition, China's exports to Russia have greatly improved the quality of products, but has a poor reputation for long-term negative effects on the expansion of China's exports to Russia, so that Chinese manufacturing in Russia has been hovering in the low-end market, we need to go through long-term efforts to be able to eliminate, so this is one of the more prominent problem restricting China-Russia regional economic cooperation.

2, the potential importance of China and the development of the Russian emerging markets lack of knowledge. Some Chinese enterprises stronger importance of Russia, the emerging market potential and development of lack of knowledge, do not want to make great efforts to do long-term hard work, put their products into the market; or one-sided emphasis of the Russian legal system is not perfect, market demand is low, companies ability to pay the difference, the larger the risk of investment in Russia, do not want to get involved in a long payback period of cooperation projects, especially large projects. Some companies even engage in some economic cooperation, but also more short-term small projects, in order to quickly recover the investment, reduce risk. At present Sino-Russian joint venture in Russia around 1500, but mostly small and ultra-small, and is mainly trading companies and small-scale processing enterprises. Chinese investments in Russia, mainly in food service, maintenance and spare parts processing agricultural machinery assembly, appliance assembly, garment processing, food processing, wood processing, building materials and other fields.

3.China's industrial labor-intensive processing industries, which affect regional economic cooperation between China and Russia product hierarchy. China textile, home appliances, light industry and life is relatively developed, rich labor resources, export of labor-intensive products and services - based output. Sino-Russian trade and economic cooperation was presented the "small" and "low-level", "low-level" feature, generally speaking, China's exports to Russia in the commodity structure further lower stage of development, product technology content is not high, the lack of high-tech, high value-added products. This export structure is not conducive to China's export development strategy is difficult to adapt to market changes in Russia and the further

development of Sino-Russian economic cooperation. China development strategy must be converted to form a "multiple" and "multi-domain", "multi-form", "multi-agent", "multi-level" as the basic content of the development strategy[71].

Conclusion

Characteristics of regional economic activity carried out in this chapter and Russia as well as issues of regional economic cooperation between the two countries are facing, all aspects of multi-level introduction to China and Russia China and Russia are important trading partners, bilateral cooperation in the economic field continued to deepen, and have been expanding, with the two governments to develop policy, although there is a problem during trade cooperation between China and Russia, but the Sino-Russian cooperation in the field of trade still exist broad prospects for development. Sino-Russian trade cooperation commodity structure is still the traditional model, but there are some new phenomenon. With bilateral economic, scientific and technological level is growing, the proportion of scientific and technological cooperation and trade cooperation between China and Russia, one of the year increased gradually to technology-based product development and innovation of economic transformation, adding more technology industry cooperation, production of high-tech products companies continue to join, jointly organized a number of scientific and technological cooperation and exchange activities, such as economic and Trade Fair is no longer the traditional commodity-based exchange, but the increase exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, two State Science and Technology cooperation companies more freedom to build a bridge between the two countries for the exchange of scientific and technological enterprises.

3. Improving of economic development of regional economics of China and Russia

3.1 change concepts and adjust strategy

Ideas is the precursor of action, we must carefully analyze the development trend of domestic and international trade, based on from a strategic height and long-term view of the future development of China-Russia economic and trade relations. Specifically, should be based on actual needs, follow the "Eight" concept: a bilateral trade and economic relations should develop into the consolidation and development of bilateral

economic relations as well as height and security interests to consider; second, to correctly estimate bilateral trade relationship status in their respective market diversification strategy; Third, we must fully assess the development of bilateral economic and trade relations and the potential difficulties; Fourth, the two sides adopted a series of government incentives for the current particular circumstances, such as export credits Etc. to mobilize the enthusiasm of enterprises to promote the comprehensive development of bilateral economic and trade relations; Fifth, we must establish a more complete and effective operation and management mechanism and management, to rid itself of Russia's business management is decentralized, the interests involved, the problem of low efficiency; Sixth, we should give full play to the role of various meeting mechanism between the two governments to strengthen communication, enhance mutual trust and improve trade coordination mechanism, timely solutions to problems; seven to further strengthen policy dialogue and trade under the Ministry of the conclusion of the relevant norms of trade order, trade rights protection treaties, to create a fair trade environment; eight to play an important role in industry organizations, business associations, chambers of commerce and export of civil society, organized by Association of entrepreneurs of both countries, trade exhibitions and other forms of activities to enhance mutual understanding, Looking for trade opportunities.

In the past, bilateral trade between China showing the North as the key to Heilongjiang Province-based, Manzhouli, Suifenhe, Heihe, and other ports of Erenhot forefront of small-scale, low-level, low-level features. In today's world trend of economic integration, which does not meet the strategic needs of the future development of the two countries, the need for timely adjustment of the strategy to do.

Currently, the two sides should trade development strategies from short-term to long-term change, the formation of large-scale, multi-form and multi-agent starting point for trade development strategy core content. Specifically, for the benefit of the national economy and Russia's long-term strategic development objectives, in order to facilitate the rational allocation of production factors between China and Russia as the standard, from the Russian Far East and northeastern China to focus on the transition to the country, both south and north, East and the West, a division of labor, the whole country's largest trading pattern. For China, Chinese companies need to continue to expand exports of primary products and labor-intensive products, while gradually expanded technology-intensive, capital-intensive exports of high value-added products. China's trade strategy for Russia needs to achieve three important changes, namely, mainly from the middle and low consumer market to achieve its full access to the mainstream consumer market; mainly from the local market, to achieve full access to the Russian market; the traditional consumer goods from export-oriented to achieve China internationally competitive goods.

3.2 System and improve trade policies and regulations

3.2.1 Adjustment Russian accession to the WTO trading system to promote the development of bilateral trade

Two countries have not yet established norms of Sino-Russian trade regime is one of the obstacles to trade between the two countries must work together to promote compliance with WTO multilateral trade rules --- MFN principle, the principle of national treatment, the principle of transparency, free and fair trade principles the principle of competition, will address the high tariff barriers, non-tariff barriers, trade disputes, and Russian trade and services present in the system, such as bank settlement,

arbitration mechanisms and export credit insurance and other issues down the rules of the WTO multilateral trade framework, which is conducive to the formation of a good, standardized trade order that would promote the healthy development of bilateral trade.[72]

3.2.2 improve policies and regulations, regulate trade order

At present, Sino-Russian trade environment there are laws and regulations are not perfect, big changes in policy, which requires the two governments to actively adjust the present economic and trade policies, provide policy guarantee for the better development of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation. Current efforts to solve the following three questions: First, the current trade and economic relations problems and actual needs, the two governments to formulate and improve relevant economic and trade cooperation, investment, technology trade, joint venture management, the introduction of a series of personnel policies and regulations, standardize the behavior of trade between enterprises, and gradually with the international practice, in order to adapt to the depth development of bilateral economic and trade needs. The second is to take effective measures to rectify the order of border trade as soon as possible to strengthen the crackdown on fake and shoddy goods, and effectively protect the legitimate interests of both sides to create a favorable business environment for the development of bilateral economic and trade relations. Third, the implementation of trade facilitation and trade practices to strengthen supervision simultaneously, increase the supervision of foreign trade activities, the formation of efficient regulatory mechanism, establish a legal basis, there is a new order of trade laws must be strictly enforced, and violators are prosecuted in .

3.3 seize and drive business investment

Sino-Russian investment is not enough One of the key factors of Sino-Russian trade and, therefore, future projects should strengthen investment between China and Russia, to investment-driven trade. For China, Russia is currently in the production of products, in terms of infrastructure construction and renovation, in terms of resource development and deep processing and so the urgent need for foreign investment. Therefore, China should seize the opportunity to co-ordinate arrangements, focused on the future use of the complementary advantages to promote bilateral investment cooperation and developing economic and investment in agriculture, forestry, aquatic products processing and comprehensive development and textile, electronic products production and processing areas technical cooperation, thus promoting the development of bilateral trade. For Russia, should play their own advantages, seize the development and revitalization of northeast old industrial base opportunities in western China, as a breakthrough, strengthen investment in large-scale projects in China, to achieve "win-win" a broader sense. Currently, relevant departments have reached a consensus between the two countries, Sino-Russian investment promotion conference are held every year to promote bilateral investment cooperation, especially cooperation in large projects.

3.4 Expand bilateral trade

China-Russia economic and trade relations for the sustained and stable development, improve the level of cooperation should focus on finding new growth point, mainly to expand areas of cooperation. In recent years, China and Russia have been actively explore new areas of cooperation and development, we have made some progress in major cooperation projects. In addition to oil and gas resources cooperation,

in December 1992, Chinese and Russian governments signed a cooperation agreement to build Tianwan nuclear power plant. Currently, the plant has been fully put into commercial operation, which is China and Russia to deepen political mutual trust, economic and trade development, strengthen bilateral strategic cooperative partnership approach, driven by high-tech cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, and is so far between the two countries the biggest technology

One technique economic cooperation projects, but also China's "Ninth Five" plans to start construction of nuclear power engineering focus. In 1996 China and Russia to establish regular meetings between the two governments, Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the Preparatory Committee and trade, science and technology, energy, transport, cooperation in the field of nuclear energy sub-committee level, the two sides agreed to cooperate in large-scale projects, including energy and power, peaceful development of the universe, the construction of gas and oil pipeline from eastern Siberia to China and west of transmission, the two sides believe that these projects will greatly promote economic and trade cooperation between the two countries upgraded. China to implement this stage Russia economic cooperation can choose the high-tech, natural resources development, project contracting and labor cooperation, transport, military supplies and other fields.

3.5 long-term perspective, establish a new image

A few years ago, due to the poor management, poor regulation, a number of self-employed persons covet immediate and long-term lack of awareness, leading to a large number of fake and shoddy goods into the Russian market, which greatly damaged the reputation of Chinese goods. Straight since opening, the negative impact of low-quality goods has not been completely eliminated. Therefore, Chinese enterprises,

in order to better explore the Russian market, the first to do a lot in improving the quality, brand image and so on.

3. 5.1 good quality

Improve product quality, in addition to the need commodity inspection departments strictly rectify foreign trade companies and implementation of new policies formulated by the state, the Chinese government and enterprises should take the following measures: First, strengthen the management of tourism trade, China and Russia resolutely put an end to individual traders shoddy goods mixed Russian market through this channel. Rectify tourism trade, the two sides need to work together with China and Russia. Second, raise awareness, keen to enhance the level of exports of goods linked to their quality and sales service, the "quality" of the product range extends from service, management and human resources up, and thus improve the enterprise system innovation, improve business mechanisms to promote technological upgrading of enterprises, personnel training, prompting the Russian economic and trade a variety of resources according to market rules in the configuration, make all kinds of Russian economic and trade enterprises to obtain pressure and power in the international market competition.

3.5.2 actively cultivate brand

For an enterprise, product quality and brand that is competitive and life. In the mouth of intensifying competition, enterprises to establish cultivate brand awareness. Creation of the brand, you need to constantly innovate, you need to break through the traditional need to increase the depth of processing, technological content, quality and grades of products, the need to develop low-volume, multi-species, multi-standard

production model. By establishing its own brand products, we can create a good product and corporate image will help open up new markets. It should be noted that in the process of cultivating brand-name companies to ensure product quality, good market positioning of products, improve service, strengthen brand awareness.

3.5.3 develop e-commerce, the establishment of intermediary communication channels

We should see the fact that many previous Chinese entrepreneurs to open up the Russian market in Russia still do not understand the situation, is very risky. Therefore, to change the traditional way of trade, the establishment of Sino-Russian trade information network opened up to full-service e-commerce, publishing business information through the network, increasing its effectiveness in trade. Meanwhile, the two countries should strengthen trade intermediary service system, strengthen service and negotiation type of intermediary services, can set up specialized legal service agency in China and Russia, for the other commodities and services for both the provision of legal advice, business consulting , the use of legal means to resolve disputes between China and Russia took place in the economic and trade cooperation, so as to provide a fast, stable environment for bilateral trade. In addition, in order to enhance economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia to a new level, the two countries should strengthen cooperation in the inter-bank, trade settlement to resolve the troubled bilateral economic and trade relations problem. As early as 2003, China and Russia signed an agreement to conduct local currency business in the border settlement, and achieved certain results, but only in terms of cooperation to make border trade settlement provisions. On October 30, 2008 Chinese and Russian leaders signed

the "Sino-Russian Prime Minister met after the signing of the Sino-Russian inter-bank cooperation agreements proposed in RMB and ruble settlement of bilateral trade in the future will be. But such cooperation in the global financial mouth

The context of the crisis, both ripe for further cooperation between the two countries is still in its infancy, should create a favorable economic and financial environment is also reasonable. The development of relevant supporting policies to overcome the negative factors, the commercial banks for their own characteristics, choose the right variety of businesses, and actively innovation, continue to deepen cooperation.

3.6 Sino-Russian trade commodity structure optimization

Sino-Russian trade commodity structure optimization not only sustainable development of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation, the relationship between social and political issues between the two countries, must pay close attention. Since the mid-1990s, the two countries have always stressed optimize the export commodity structure, but the import and export commodity structure of a single problem still exists. Experts believe that the two sides, Sino-Russian trade commodity structure optimization, we must gradually reduce the resource situation of bilateral trade and long-standing labor-intensive products, increase the technological content and high added value of high-tech products in bilateral trade share proportion. China and Russia from the current actual situation, optimizing the structure of trade in goods between the two countries, mainly to improve mechanical and electrical products in the proportion of Sino-Russian trade.

3.6.1 To carry out mechanical and electrical products 6.1 large cooperation projects

China's development of the domestic economy, but also from the introduction of

foreign advanced equipment and technology, and the technology power in Russia after the United States in the world; at the same time, from other European countries to introduce the technology, the price is relatively expensive, so you can choose from Russia, the introduction of technology, despite the need for secondary development, but the price is relatively affordable, so the cooperation of Chinese and Russian enterprises can reduce the cost of Chinese imported technology. Enterprises should strengthen ties between China and Russia, the two sides focus on promoting cooperation in the advantage of electricity, nuclear power, aviation, machinery, telecommunications, home appliances, electronics, shipbuilding, automotive and other fields, contributed to a number of large-scale and influential big projects. At present, China and Russia among some large-scale economic and technical cooperation projects have been implemented.

3.6.2 electromechanical products to promote trade and investment

China, for example, foreign-funded enterprises in China accounted for more than 75 percent of China's total export of electromechanical products, which fully shows that can effectively promote the development of bilateral trade by electromechanical expand investment cooperation. At present Sino-Russian mutual investment is small, stimulating effect on the trade of mechanical and electrical products is obviously inadequate. China and Russia should be a lot of efforts in this regard, encourage enterprises to capital, equipment, technology and other forms of active mutual investment, promote the development of mechanical and electrical products trade between the two countries. According to the current economic complementarity between the two countries, the Chinese enterprises to invest in Russia appliances and assembly of electronic products, communications equipment manufacturing and

technology research and development, resource exploration and development in areas such as Russia in nuclear energy, aerospace, industrial and high-tech fields with fertilizer investment potential[73].

3. 6.3 increase publicity and promotion efforts

In order to deepen mutual understanding between the Chinese and Russian companies, the two sides should hold some more specialized and thematic exhibitions and fairs, make full use of Chinese Ministry of Commerce, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation between China and Russia and other types of websites to promote its activities to each other Available key enterprises well-known brand, and promote cooperation in this field.

3.6.4 increase support

Development of bilateral trade in goods, in addition to the joint efforts of enterprises, but also need to actively support and promote bilateral government departments. Government departments by improving trade and investment environment, increasing support, in terms of policy, funding, and other channels to help enterprises solve their practical difficulties and other aspects.[74] Specifically including through tax incentives to encourage enterprises to increase investment in technology development electrical and mechanical, electromechanical and increase financial support for Russian equipment and other high-tech products export seller's credit and long-term increase in trade between China and Russia and so on. Meanwhile, the two governments should further improve bilateral coordination mechanisms, maintain consultation channels, timely solutions to the problems in the economic and trade exchanges, to ensure the healthy development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Conclusion

Obviously, having the advantage of regional economic cooperation between China and Russia, and its cooperation in some areas is driven by interests, is the choice of history, cooperation will be conducive to development and progress in both political and economic fields, but due to cultural differences, geopolitical factors, the potential for cooperation has not fully played out, in the future, to further strengthen exchanges and mutual trust between China and Russia, to gradually form a cooperative mechanism, mode of cooperation in order to promote better economic cooperation between the two countries and promote bilateral economic social progress, but also contribute to economic cooperation in Northeast Asia. Ideas is the precursor of action, we must carefully analyze the development trend of domestic and international trade, based on from a strategic height and long-term view of the future development of China-Russia economic and trade relations.

China to Russia's trade strategy needs to implement important changes, namely, mainly from middle and low consumer market to achieve its full access to the mainstream consumer market; mainly from the local market, to achieve full access to the Russian market; from traditional export-oriented consumer goods, China has to achieve international competitive products. And also to improve the trading system and policies and regulations to promote the development of bilateral trade in the adjustment of Russia's accession to the WTO trading system, however, the two countries have not yet established norms of Sino-Russian trade regime is one of the obstacles to trade between the two countries must abide by the WTO multilateral trade rules advocated by the two governments to actively adjust the present economic and trade policies, provide policy guarantee for the better development of Sino-Russian economic and trade

cooperation. And also to check on the quality of the commodity cooperation, the strong influence of the commodity to a higher level[75]

Conclusions

Russia's new leadership has been determined. Mette combination Medvedev and Putin, both the inevitable result of the development of the situation in Russia, but also Russia's strategic decisions, in line with the fundamental national interests of Russia, is what the people. Russia's future economic and trade strategy will achieve a historic leap, interpretation and sustainable development policies between the two countries will continue to promote bilateral social, 2009 international face of the global financial crisis, bilateral relations in turn generate some new improvement, new Variety. After the Chinese Communist Party Congress into the historic new period of reform and opening up, the Chinese government "to continue to expand the breadth and depth of opening up, improve the level of opening up export-oriented economy," in 30 years of reform and opening up on the basis of national, implementation of scientific development concept and building a harmonious society, harmonious future, harmonious world. The Chinese government will continue to develop the future of Russia's economic and trade relations

in the first place, the two countries will enhance economic and trade practices, political and military, international affairs and other areas of mutual trust, deepen understanding, mutual reliance, friendly.

In the past 20 years, Sino-Russian diplomatic relations, China and Russia, two countries through mutual adaptation, in both on the basis of empathy, cooperation and exchanges with each other take care of each other's strategic interests to achieve mutual benefit, China and Russia rise our partnership to a new stage. In 2007, Russian President Vladimir Putin to Chinese citizens open letter wrote: "Russian-Chinese friendship is mutual understanding, trust, common values and interests we will remember the past, look to the future in 2009 the global world economy is undergoing major changes. among major adjustment, and development. international strategic situation in the center position of the Chinese pattern of relations with Russia in particular.

Distribution of political interests between China and Russia, are constantly improve the level of pragmatic cooperation, economic and trade exchanges between China and Russia will still continue to expand bilateral cooperation, mutual restraint is experiencing an unprecedented rapid development. Russia's relations with the United States, Russia and the EU will seek coordination between the bridge and the shift in the struggle for the future. China, Russia, the United States will continue to seek to improve and develop economic and trade frictions. In short, the future of relations between China and Russia will seek new strategic balance in the dynamic cyclical ups and downs in. In a multi-polar world, economic globalization, the information society widely to promote the future of Sino-Russian economic and trade relations will also be the

emergence of new trends, correctly handle the multilateral relations between the two countries will affect the future development trend of China-Russia economic and trade relations.

China and Russia economic and trade ties between China and Russia and the former Soviet Union during the decades of development on the basis of previously formed. Faced with the new period, the development of bilateral economic and trade relations will also be in line with them. From the general sense, the relationship between the two countries, China and Russia economic and trade relations between the general concept is different, strategic partnerships within the Sino-Russian strategic partnership of cooperation is different from the broad scope of both the presence of both common and has a characteristic . Sino-Russian economic and trade relations are typical within the meaning of political and economic integration at the same time political and economic separation. China and Russia have a solid if not consolidate, mutually beneficial trade and economic relationship, friendship, mutual trust and political foundation of mutual reliance will also be difficult to sustain. 2009 China and Russia bilateral economic and trade relations have entered a new historical period, is based on the respective domestic economic adjustment and reform, global changes in the world political situation and geo-economic environment and the gradual improvement of bilateral relations, driven by the strategic relationship between the sublimation.

In short, China-Russia economic and trade cooperation in the region adjacent to the practice proved that the "complementary advantages and win-win cooperation is the inevitable requirement ,, regional economic cooperation and development in the face of today's world of social production, the market economy and the world economy as a

whole region and the trend of globalization, China and Russia have a pivotal position in the international arena, deepen regional cooperation, China and Russia jointly build near the most dynamic and competitive regional economic advantage to be able to benefit from the peace and development in the world achieve harmonious Sino-Russian border areas. relying on trade with Russia scientific and technological advantages, the development of technology trade, cooperation in research and development and industrialization of scientific and technological achievements, for walking in the forefront of scientific and technological cooperation between China and Russia. Russia is rich in resources, but the primary products of export control chemotaxis Yan, this is a global trend, as soon as possible should take the initiative to adapt to Russia for investment through trade channels to master resource products continue to maintain trade advantage[76]. development of agricultural cooperation with Russia. advantage in agricultural machinery, pesticides, cultivation and planting technology and Russian Far East to carry out agricultural cooperation, the development of contract farming, extensive Russian real estate development and project contracting. housing construction, in particular affordable housing is one of the Russian government to implement the "four national projects", the Far East and Siberia Calabria

Residential area, building the market demand is huge, great potential in this area can be real estate construction and development of Russia's cooperation with the various types of engineering construction sub-renovation projects to promote the domestic construction machinery, building materials, decoration materials, furniture and household goods exports to Russia market. In addition, innovative and Russia border economic cooperation zone free development of new models, discuss bilateral

co-construction of cross-border industrial park or border economic cooperation zone with the Russian government to carry out within the manufacturing and processing, modern logistics, tourism, exhibition and other areas of cooperation, enhance the frontier level of regional port economy, create mutually beneficial and win-win good-neighborly and friendly cooperative relations. Sino-Russian relations have entered the historical development.

The new period, the bilateral trade and economic relations are entering a new phase with suitable, it has both volume growth, there will be a qualitative change. This situation is fully consistent with the fundamental strategic interests of the two countries, in line with economic and social development of China and Russia, in line with the trend of economic globalization and regional integration.

References

- 1.xian-ping zhu, Andy, hui-jun wu. Russia to the east of Asia Pacific energy development strategy and cooperation between China and Russia study [text]. Journal of jilin university journal of social science.-2014.– № 3. – P. 33-51.
- 2.Andy, xian-ping zhu. Russian energy enterprise development strategy of "going out" and cooperation between China and Russia [text]. Journal of northeast Asia BBS.

-2013. № 2. – P. 41-55.

3. Yao Yu dragon, xin-ya zhang. The Russian forest resources development potential and the china-russia cooperation in key areas [text]. Journal of resources science. -2012.– № 2. – P. 32-46

4. wen-ge liu, Mr Au, wang lei. The energy industry cooperation between China and Russia the economic effect of empirical research [text]. Journal of international trade issues. -2012.– № 3. – P. 45-67.

5. yao-ning wang, zhang qiang. International trade risk avoidance strategy study [text]. China's high-tech enterprises. -2009.– № 3. – P. 33-55.

6. Zhu Guangjiang. Difficulties and coordination: analyze the game - the energy cooperation between China and Russia is in Russia's far east oil project, for example [text]. Journal of research in Russia. -2009.– № 1. – P. 6-17.

7. kuoray HongYingLian. The problems and countermeasures of energy cooperation between China and Russia [text]. Journal of economic aspect. -2009.– № 1. – P. 5-21.

8. a ring, li-mao wang. The Russian energy geopolitical strategy and prospect of energy cooperation between China and Russia [text]. Journal of resources science. -2007.– № 3. – P. 57-67.

9. Zhang Jianrong. The problems of energy cooperation between China and Russia, and influence on China [text]. Journal of social science. -2006.– № 5. – P. 67-72.

10. Ma Jin. Russia's accession to the image of sino-russian trade and countermeasure analysis [text]. Chinese and foreign entrepreneurs. -2013.– № 2. – P. 23-45.

11. Liu Lianna Zhu Mingxia. Trade between China and Russia in the study of the problem of "gray clearance" [text]. Journal of economist. -2013.– № 6. – P. 67-73.

- 12.Luo Xintong, grader. "best time" of sino-russian trade [text]. Journal of textile and apparel magazine. -2013.– №4. – P. 45-62.
- 13.Jiang Yijiang. Improve the fiscal and taxation financial policy Promote the trade between China and Russia [text]. Journal of guangdong silk.-2012.– № 2. – P. 31-43.
- 14.Cindy cheung. By car, the energy of Russia's accession to the trade between China and Russia is analysed several influence [text]. Journal of changchun financial college. -2012.– № 1. – P. 5-21.
- 15 new stage [text]. Journal of sino-russian trade import and export manager. -2011.– № 6. – P. 75-81.
- 16.DiaoLi Wang Yang. Characteristics and trends of sino-russian trade cooperation and development [text]. China. -2011.– № 4. – P. 62-79.
- 17.as iron. Countermeasures to promote the development of sino-russian trade [text]. Journal of the national business (theory). -2010.– № 3. – P. 36-62.
- 18.Zhao Chuanjun. The empirical analysis of the sino-russian trade complementary advantages [text]. Journal of northern trade.-2010.– № 6. – P. 76-93.
- 19.Zhang Baoshan Huang Xin. Trade between China and Russia: surplus again [text]. Chinese customs. 2010
- 20.Teemu Naaraj?rvi. China, Russia and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation: blessing or curse for new regionalism in Central Asia?[text]. Asia Europe Journal . -2012.– № 5. – P. 62-83.
- 21.Inna Melnykovska,Hedwig Plamper,Rainer Schweickert. Do Russia and China promote autocracy in Central Asia?[text]. Asia Europe Journal . -2012.– №3. – P. 45-69.
- 22.HenryA. Kissinger. Power Shifts[text]. Survival . -2011.– № 2. – P. 31-51.

- 23.Rajan Menon. The Limits of Chinese-Russian Partnership[text]. Survival . -2009.– № 3. – P. 44-69.
- 24.Hongchan Chun. Russia's energy diplomacy toward Europe and Northeast Asia: a comparative study[text]. Asia Europe Journal . -2009.– № 1. – P. 11-23.
- 25.Sergey Sevastyanov. The More Assertive and Pragmatic New Energy Policy in Putin's Russia: Security Implications for Northeast Asia[text]. East Asia .-2008.– № 5. – P. 36-57.
- 26.Igor Torbakov. The West, Russia, and China in Central Asia: What Kind of Game Is Being Played in the Region?[text]. Transition Studies Review . -2007.– № 8. – P. 62-96.
- 27.Lowell Dittmer. The Sino-Japanese-Russian triangle[text]. Journal of Chinese Political Science . -2005.– № 4. – P. 46-74.
- 28.Dmitry Shlapentokh.Lessons from China: Russian foreign policy and its implications[text]. Crime, Law and Social Change . -2004.– № 3. – P. 36-49.
- 29.Frank Umbach. The Wounded Bear and the Rising Dragon. The Sino-Russian relationship at the beginning of the 21 st century: A view from Europe[text]. Asia Europe Journal . -2004.– № 5. – P. 48-60.
- 30.Ferdinand,Peter.Sunset, Sunrise: China and Russia Construct a New Relationship. Internationales Afrikaforum . -2010.– № 6. – P. 67-79.
- 31.Mikhail A.Alexseev,C.Richard.Hofstetter.Russia,China,and the Immigration Security Dilemma. Political Science . -2006.– № 2. – P. 21-39.
- 32.P. Rangsimaporn.Russia's Debate on Military-Technological Cooperation with China. Asian Journal of Surgery . -2010.– № 8. – P. 89-100.
- 33.David Kerr.The Sino-Russian Partnership and U.S. Policy Toward North Korea:

- From Hegemony to Concert in Northeast Asia. *International Studies Quarterly* . -2005.– № 3. – P. 31-56.
- 34.Chien-Peng Chung.The Shanghai Co-operation Organization: China's Changing Influence in Central Asia. *China Quarterly* . -2004.– № 1. – P. 7-21.
- 35.Roland Dannreuther."China and global oil: vulnerability and opportunity". *International es Afrika forum* . -2011.– № 5. – P. 68-81.
- 36.Peggy Falkenheim Meyer."The Russian Far East Economic Integration with Northeast Asia: Problems and Prospects". *Pacific Affairs* -2013.– № 4. – P. 49-62.
- 37.Brian Carlson."The Limits of Sino-Russian Strategic Partnership in Central Asia". *Journal of Public and International Affairs* . -2011.– № 6. – P. 84-96.
- 38.yueqin Lin, editor. Russia's economy digital map [text]. Science press, -2012.– № 4. – P. 49-63.
- 39.Wang Yizhou, the introduction to international politics [text]. Cambridge university press, -2012.– № 4. – P. 54-73.
- 40.Gilpin, International relations, political economy [text]. Shanghai people's publishing house, -2011.– № 7. – P.76-92.
- 41.xue bit day. China-russia relations myth [M]. Social sciences academic press, -2011.– №1. – P. 9-23.
- 42.li zhong, pp.3-4, editor. The international situation and China's diplomatic [text]. The communication university of China publishing house,-2008.– № 3. – P. 35-46.
- 43.qing-cai liu, high-tech,. Northeast Asia geopolitical and [text]. China's geopolitical strategy of tianjin people's publishing house, -2007.– № 4. – P.62-83.
- 44.Jiang Yi. China-russia relations in the new century [text]. The world knowledge press,

-2013.- № 5. – P. 67-92.

45.Yang Chuang, goofy, feng, zhao. One hundred sino-russian relations [text]. The world knowledge press, -2006.- №2. – P. 32-56.

46.Li Shusen. Study of contemporary Russia's foreign strategic transformation [text]. Contemporary world press, -2006.- № 4. – P. 59-81.

47.jia-fu wang, Xu Pingzhu. International strategy [text]. Higher education press, -2012.- № 6. – P. 76-90.

48.haiyan shui. The Russian energy strategy steering and prospect analysis [text]. Journal of natural gas technology and the economy. -2012.- № 6. – P. 68-100.

49.wen-ge liu, Mr Au, wang lei. The energy industry cooperation between China and Russia the economic effect of empirical research [text]. Journal of international trade issues.-2012.- № 3. – P. 36-62.

50.TongLiXia. New change and the future development trend of world energy markets [text]. Journal of international economic cooperation. -2012.- № 5. – P. 63-93.

51.Andy, liu tao. Russia's perception of China's energy market and its impact on energy cooperation between China and Russia - in the oil and gas cooperation between China and Russia, for example [text]. Journal of east xinjiang.-2012.- № 2. – P. 29-44.

52.anthonylIU. Putin era of oil and gas policy direction and prospects of energy cooperation between China and Russia [text]. Journal of international oil economy. -2012.- № 3. – P. 31-53.

53.ting-ting fang. Russia's foreign energy strategy and china-russia energy game [text]. Journal of northeast Asia BBS. -2012.- № 7. – P. 93-114.

54.lightning, Hou Long, Chen jia. Russian oil and gas policy and investment risk

- research [text]. Chinese and foreign sources of energy. -2012.– № 4. – P. 48-63.
- 55.corporate own-ership. Reading present situation, problems and prospects of energy cooperation between China and Russia [text]. Journal of central eastern Europe market in Russia. -2012.– № 8. – P. 86-114
56. Viner Jacob. The Custom's Union Issue[text].New York Camegie Endowment for International Peace,-2009.– № 6. – P. 75-94.
- 57.V A. Uvaxov, O. K. Tchebotaryova. Trade and economic cooperation of Russia and the Peoples Republic of China.-2012.– № 3. – P. 41-71..
- 58.US Energy Information Administration.International Energy Outlook 2011. Journal of Women Health . -2011.– № 4. – P. 62-89.
- 59.Kevin Rosner.Sino-Russian Energy Relations in Perspective. Journal of Energy Security . -2010.– № 5. – P. 68-88.
- 60.U.S. Energy Information Administration.《International Energy Outlook2011》. . 2011
- 61.Michael. Porter , ming-xuan li, qiu, such as beauty, the national competitive advantage of huaxia publishing house,-2009.– № 3. – P. 39-58.
- 62.Paul. Krugman , HaiWen et al: "strategic trade policy with the new international economics", Renmin university of China publishing house, -2009.– № 6. – P. 77-96.
- 63.Paul. Krugman , Zhang Zhaojie et al., "pop internationalism", the Beijing university Publisher, -2009.– № 3. – P. 29-51.
- 64.Arthur. Lewis: "economic growth theory", Shanghai joint publishing company LTD., Shanghai people's publishing house,-2003.– № 1. – P. 11-31..
- 65.ChengBin: the new political economy of trade protection, the world economy publishing house,-2008.– № 4. – P. 44-65.

66. He Jian, studies of northeast Asia international economic cooperation, northeast university of finance and economics press, -2006.– № 6. – P.75-96.
67. Yu Guozheng of border trade of China, the theory and practical, citic publishing house, -2000.– № 3. – P.32-58.
68. lee long, ((the main battleground of the 21st century ", xinhua publishing house, -2009.– № 7. – P. 89-105.
69. TengWeiZao, an introduction to multinational companies, people's publishing house, -2003.– № 2. – P. 32-60.
70. the international investment theory and practical, China financial economic publishing house, -1998.– № 6. – P. 69-93.
71. The foreign direct investment , Shanghai people's publishing house, -1993.– № 5. – P. 42-68.
72. Yu Guozheng, border trade geography of China, China's foreign economic relations and trade publishing house, -1997.– № 3. – P. 42-68.
73. ChuXiangYin, the principle of international economic cooperation, foreign trade education press, -2004– № 3. – P. 39-57.
74. Luo Zhaohong, an introduction to international economics, east China normal university press, -2001.– № 6. – P. 78-101.
75. Zhong Sheng. China model threat [text] global finance and economics, -2009.– № 1. – P. 9-21.
76. zheng yongnian. China did a good job in the financial crisis and the development pattern about [text] the state council development research center, the host: China development, -2009.– № 7. – P. 74-96.