Министерство образования и науки РФ
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«Южно-Уральский государственный университет»
(национальный исследовательский университет)
Институт экономики, торговли и технологий
Кафедра «Маркетинг и менеджмент»

РАБОТА ПРОВЕРЕНА
Рецензент, проф. кафедры экон. торговли и логист.
_____ /Кузнецова Ю.Л./
«09» 06 2016 г.

ДОПУСТИТЬ К ЗАЩИТЕ
Заведующий кафедрой
«Маркетинг и менеджмент»
_____ /И.П. Савельева/
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Нормоконтролер
к.э.н.
_____ /А.И. Ухова/
«08» 06 2016 г.

Руководитель работы
к.э.н.
_____ /А.И. Ухова/
«08» 06 2016 г.

Автор работы
студент группы ИЭТТ-284
_____ /Ли Юэлэй/
«08» июня 2016 г.

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

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:
Зав. кафедрой «Маркетинг и менеджмент»
_____ /И.П. Савельева/
«___» _____ 2016 г.

ЗАДАНИЕ
НА ВЫПУСКНУЮ КВАЛИФИКАЦИОННУЮ РАБОТУ СТУДЕНТА

Ли Юэнь
(Ф.И.О. полностью)
Группа ЭТТ-284

1. Тема работы Анализ влияния вступления России в ВТО на торгово-экономическое сотрудничество между КНР и РФ

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Руководитель _____ / Ухова А.И. /
(подпись руководителя) (И.О. Ф.)
«01» 04 2016 г.

Задание принял к исполнению _____ / Ли Юэтин /
(подпись студента) (И.О. Ф.)
«01» 04 2016 г.

ABSTRACT

August 22, 2012, Russia joined the world trade organization, becoming the 156th member of the WTO. Russia and China's economists, businessmen believe that Russia's accession to the world trade organization will effectively promote the development of China- Russian tradc and investment cooperation, the Russian market after joining the WTO will become more open.

In this paper, the author analyzes thc before and after Russia's accession to the world trade organization, China and Russia economic and trade development of the situation and problems. Through the analysis of the trade between China and Russia trade index, such as the China and Russian trade comparative advantage index, trade between China and Russia combined with index and intra industry trade index and so on, found in the Russian market overall competitiveness of Chinese products are relatively strong, China and Russia trade links more closely, two industrial complementary high, and China is facing new opportunities and challenges after Russia's accession to the world trade organization.

Therefore, the goal of this paper is combined with the status quo and problems, in order to further promote the China and Russia's energy, commodity, service trade development and enhance China and Russia economic and trade cooperation to a new level, put forward corresponding countermeasures and measures.

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INTRODUCTION

1) Importance

Under the background of economic globalization, both China and Russia are facing the great challenge of developing economy. China's implementation of the market economic structure with Chinese characteristics, some western countries think too much administrative intervention components in the economic system of our country, and even under the WTO framework does not recognize China's full market economy status. And Russia inherited the economic structure of the former Soviet Union, the proportion of state-owned economy over 40%, far higher than the level of China's 33%. Despite more than 20 years of economic transformation and development, but Russia's economic system and the full market economy system is still a big difference. How to develop economic and trade relations with other countries under the framework of the full market economy is an important theoretical issue for both China and Russia. Study under the framework of WTO of China and Russia trade and economic relations, not only conducive to the promotion of the development of economic and trade relations between China and Russia and for us to research and development of the socialist market economic system, also it has important theoretical significance.

2) Object of papr

Object is the economic and trade of China and Russia.

China and Russia are "comprehensive strategic cooperative partners" in politics, and are important economic and trade cooperation objects. Russia's accession to the WTO, the internal and external economic environment, economic policy will be a new change, these have a greater impact on China's economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia.

3) Subject of paper

Subject is study and analysis for Russia's accession to the WTO brings to the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia was the favorable factors and may face new problems and take timely according to the measures, which to

expand China and Russia trade scale, the adjustment of China and Russia trade structure and promote two-way investment, strengthen energy cooperation, until further economic and trade relations between China and Russia has great practical significance.

China and Russia are both important countries in the world and play an important role in the international political and economic arena. Therefore, the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia has attracted worldwide attention. Study under the framework of WTO of China and Russia economic and trade cooperation, standardize the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, in a timely manner to solve the new problems arising in the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, to further deepen China and Russia economic and trade cooperation between China and effectively promote China and Russia trade and economic cooperation relations for sustained, healthy and steady forward development has important practical significance. The sound development of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia will also lay a solid foundation for China and Russia to develop a "comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation", thereby promoting the overall development of bilateral relations.

4) Goal and Objectives

Goal is an in-depth study of Russian before and after joining the WTO, China and Russia trade and economic. Analysis the problems existing in the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, find Russia's accession to the WTO, for the development of the economic and trade relations between China and Russia to bring positive and negative factors, to explore the reasons for impeding China and Russia development of bilateral economic and trade relations. And through the analysis of data and theory, in Russia's accession to the WTO, China and Russia trade and economic cooperation relationship will appear what opportunities and challenges, how to deal with the opportunities and challenges. At the end of the paper will put forward specific countermeasures and suggestions, to promote the long-term, stable, healthy and rapid development of economic and trade relations between China and Russia.

5) Methods

In the research of this paper, there have some methods:

First, used the literature analysis method. Collection, reading and analysis of Chinese and foreign academic circles, especially in China and Russia to study Russia's accession to the world trade organization before and after China and Russia economic and trade relations of all kinds of works and articles.

Second, the use of policy, statistical data analysis methods, focusing on the collection of Chinese and Russian government, research institutions published in Russia before and after the accession to the WTO policy documents, a variety of statistical information, etc..Through the economic and trade cooperation of China and Russia related policies, data comparative analysis, of China and Russia in Russia's accession to the WTO after the changes in investment and trade policy changes and situation of carding system, based on bilateral economic and trade relations development status were evaluated analysis, a conclusion is drawn.

Third, the use of three trade index, such as trade combined index (TCD) analysis of China and Russia in terms of trade dependent degree and the degree of contact, revealed comparative advantage index (RCA) of China and Russia in the products of comparative advantage, intra industry trade index (IIT), Russia and China in terms of products complementary and competitive analysis.

6) Structure

In this paper, three parts are included.The first one is analysis of China and Russian economic and trade situation before Russia's accession to the WTO;The second one is analysis of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia after Russia's accession to the WTO;The third one is the influence of Russia's accession to the WTO on the China and Russia's trade relations and countermeasures.

This paper starts with the analysis of the economic and trade situation of China and Russia, in depth analysis of the changes in the economic and trade relations between China and Russia before and after Russia's accession to the WTO, to find out the crux of the development of economic and trade relations between China and Russia, and put forward effective countermeasures and suggestions to solve the

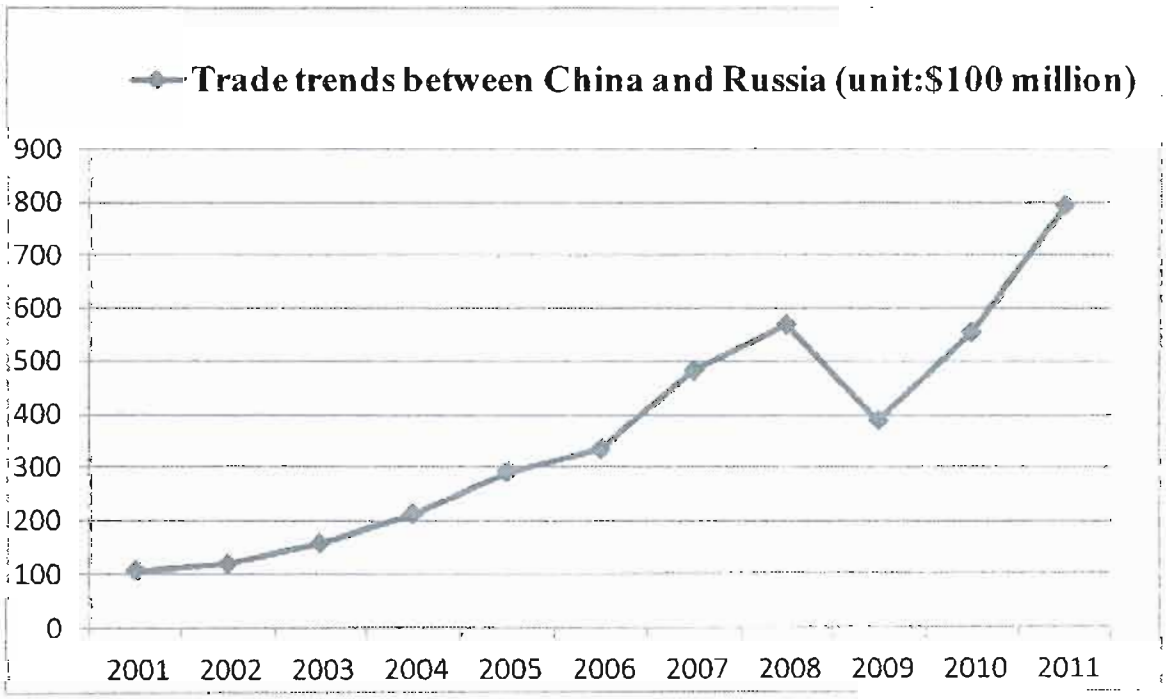
problem. From the perspective of Russia's accession to the WTO to China development brought about the pros and cons of Russian economic and trade relations, to explore the sustainable, healthy and stable development of China and Russia economic and trade cooperation between the ways.

1 ANALYSIS OF CHINA AND RUSSIAN ECONOMIC AND TRADE SITUATION BEFORE RUSSIA'S ACCESSION TO THE WTO

1.1 Before Russia's accession to the WTO, the situation of China and Russia's Trade Development

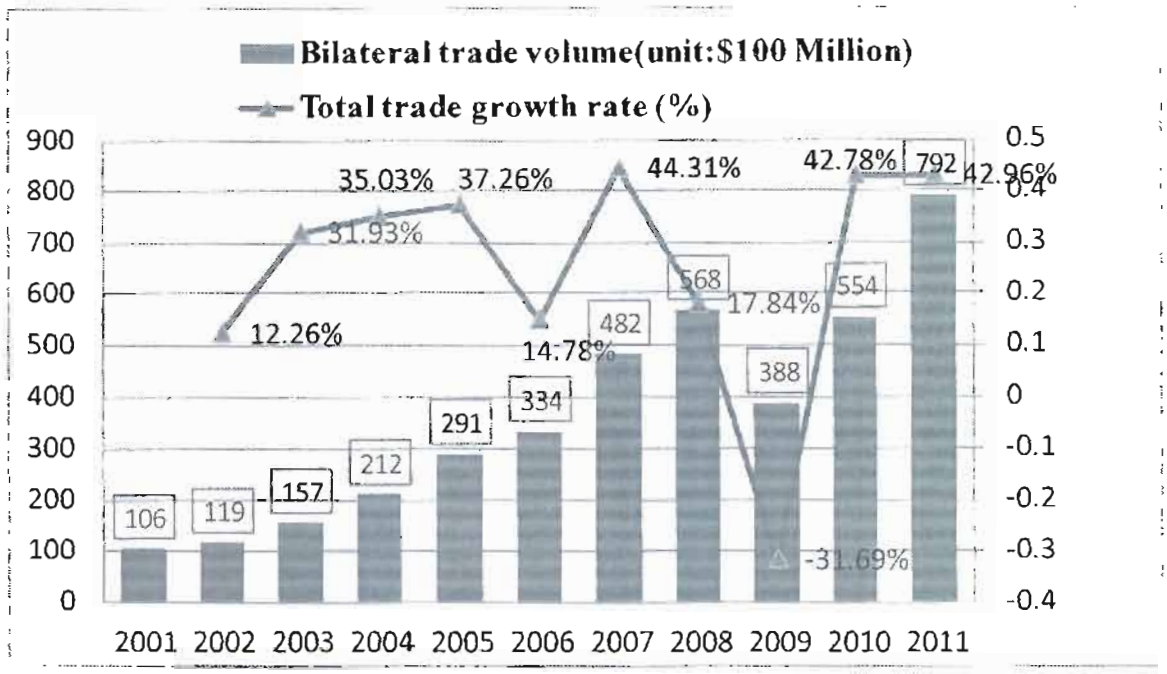
1.1.1 An overview of the development of China and Russia's bilateral trade

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia's independence (when China and Russia bilateral trade amounted to $3.9 billion), the bilateral trade volume between China and Russia has achieved rapid growth. In 1993, Russia has become China's largest trading partner, while China is Russia's second largest trading partner, however, due to the substantial increase in tariff rates in Russia, changing trade patterns (consisting of cash into barter trade) and other cases, bilateral trade volume between China and Russia has been stagnant, always hovering between $5 billion to $7 billion. After years of adjustment and recovery, especially since 2000, with the rapid development of China economy, and Russia's economic adjustment and recovery, Chinese and Russia bilateral trade volume showed a rapid growth trend. See the Picture 1.1, China and Russia trade volume trends chart from 2001 to 2011.



Picture 1.1 – China and Russia trade volume trends chart from 2001 to 2011[1]

[1] Source: According to China National Bureau of Statistics annual statistical bulletin.



Picture 1.2 - Total import and export volume and growth rate of China and Russia[2]

As shown in Picture 1.2, in 2001 China's trade volume was $10.2 billion in Russia, in 2011 increased to $79.2 billion, the growth of nearly 8 times over the past 10 years. In the last seven years (2004 -2011), the average growth rate of bilateral trade is 20.47%. In 2008, China and Russia bilateral trade volume hit a record of $56 billion 800 million (2.22% of China's total foreign trade), an increase of 17.84%, is the ninth consecutive year of growth since 2001.But due to the impact of the financial crisis, China and Russia in 2009 bilateral trade has declined, the total trade volume of $38.8 billion, accounting for 1.76% of China's total foreign trade. At the same time, Russia is Chinese the fifteenth largest exporter and the eleventh largest source of imports. Since then, China and Russia bilateral trade has entered a period of rapid development, the bilateral trade volume in 2011 reached a record high, reaching $79.2billion, accounting for 1.18% of China's total foreign trade.

According to Russian customs statistics show that in 2011 Russia's bilateral trade volume reached $72.3 billion, an increase of 26.8%. Among then, Russia exports to China $26.8 billion, an increase of 39.5%, accounting for 7.1% of Russia's total exports, an increase of 1.6%; Russia imports from China of $45.5 billion, an increase of 20.3%, accounting for 16.3% of Russia's total imports, an decrease of 1.6%. Russia's trade

[2] Source: According to China National Bureau of Statistics annual statistical bulletin.

deficit with China amounted to $ 18.57 billion, an increase of 0.3%, China is Russia's third largest export market and the largest source of imports [1]. By 2011, China has become Russia's largest source of imports and the thrid largest export market [2].

Table 1.1- China trade volume to Russia from 1991 to 2011[3]

Year	Total imports and exports		Exports		Imports		Difference
	Billion $	Growth(%)	Billion $	Growth (%)	Billion $	Growth (%)	Billion $
1991	3.9		2.1		1.8		0.3
1992	5.8	48.72	2.3	9.52	3.53	96.11	-1.23
1993	7.7	32.76	2.7	17.39	5.0	41.64	-2.3
1994	5.1	-33.77	1.6	-40.74	3.5	-30.00	-1.9
1995	5.5	7.84	1.7	6.25	3.8	8.57	-2.1
1996	6.8	23.64	1.7	0.00	5.1	34.21	-3.4
1997	6.1	-10.29	2.0	17.65	4.1	-19.61	-2.1
1998	5.5	-9.84	1.8	-10.00	3.6	-12.20	-1.8
1999	5.7	3.64	1.5	-16.67	4.2	16.67	-2.7
2000	8.0	40.35	2.2	46.67	5.8	38.10	-3.6
2001	10.6	32.50	2.7	22.73	7.9	36.21	-5.2
2002	11.9	12.26	3.5	29.63	8.4	6.33	-4.9
2003	15.7	31.93	6.0	71.43	9.7	15.48	-37
2004	21.2	35.03	9.1	51.67	12.1	24.74	-3.0
2005	29.1	37.26	13.2	45.05	15..9	31.40	-2.7
2006	33.4	14.78	15.8	19.70	17.6	10.69	-1.8
2007	48.2	44.31	28.5	80.38	19.7	11.93	8.8
2008	56.8	17.84	33.0	15.79	23.8	20.81	9.2
2009	38.8	-31.69	17.5	-46.97	21.3	-10.50	-3.8
2010	55.4	42.78	29.6	69.14	25.8	21.13	3.8
2011	79.2	42.96	38.9	31.42	40.3	56.20	-1.4
Total	460.4		217.4		242.93		-25.53

According to table 2.1, Since 1992, the development of China and Russia trade can be roughly divided into six stages:

1992-1993 years as the first stage. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Russian government to adjust and restructure the domestic economy, the Russian domestic commodity is very scarce. And China's trade preference policy for China and Russia has played a very importent role in promoting bilateral trade, rapid growth of bilateral trade in China and Russia. From 1992 to 1993, the trade volume increased

[3] Source: according to the Chinese and Russian customs data collation

from $ 5.8 billion $ 7.7 billion.

1994-1996 years as the second stage. Due to the increase in the Russian tariff rate, And changing the way of bilateral trade,the bilateral trade volume decreased rapidly, in 1994, the bilateral trade amounted to $5.1billion, down 33.9%, In 1995 and 1996, bilateral trade volume has gone up, respectively, an increase of 7.5% and 25.5%, they were $ 5.5 billion and $ 6.8 billion, but has not returned to 1993 levels (in 1993 the volume of trade was $7.7 billion).

1997-1998 as the third stage. Due to the political system, economic system, the Southeast Asian financial crisis and other factors, China and Russia's bilateral trade volume continues to decline. Bilateral trade volume in 1997 and 1998 were $6.1 billion and $5.5 billion respectively, fell 10.7% and 10.5%.

1999-2007 year as the fourth stage. Due to the rapid development of Chinese economy and the recovery of the Russian economy, and the rapid growth of bilateral trade began to rebound, from $5.7 billion in 1999 rose to $ 48.2 billion in 2007.

2008-2009 years as the fifth stage. Due to the impact of the global financial crisis again, the rapid decline in bilateral trade volume between China and Russia, from $56.8 billion in 2008 fell to $38.8 billion in 2009, fell 31.7% over the last period.

2010 to 2011 as the sixth stage. Bilateral trade increased rapidly, in 2010 and 2011 were $55.4 billion and $79.2 billion, respectively, an increase of 42.78% and 42.96%.

1.1.2 The main features of China and Russia's bilateral trade

In recent years, China and Russia bilateral trade mainly show the following characteristics:

a) China and Russia bilateral trade scale continues to expand, in which export growth from China's id rapid, import growth from Russia is stable.

According to table 2-2, China and Russia bilateral trade volume from $8 billion in 2000, expanded to $79.2 billion in 2011, an average annual increase of 22.8%. Among them, China's exports to Russia increased from $2.2 billion to $55 billion, an increase of more rapidly.

b) The general trade dominant.

Since 2000, China and Russia bilateral trade in general trade oriented, processing trade, border trade and other trade ways of the relatively small proportion. Trade data in 2011 as an example, the trade volume between China and Russia in the general way of trade in general trade is $51.8 billion, an increase of 50.7%, accounting for 65.4% of the total import and export trade in the same period(The total bilateral trade between China and Russia over the same period is $79.2 billion). Among them, China's exports to Russia was $ 25.7 billion, an increase of 39.6% (same period of Chinese exports to Russia was $38.9 billion). Imports from Russia was $26.1 billion, an increase of 63.7% (same period of Chinese imports from Russia was $40.3 billion). Over the same period, bilateral trade between China and Russia to import and export of processing trade was $10.2 billion, accounting for 12.9%; in border trade import and export volume of $9.4 billion, accounting for 11.8%. The total amount of these two kinds of trade is only 24.7% [3].

c) Collective and private enterprises import and export continued to increase.

Since 2000, the collective and private enterprises import and export has been increasing. By 2006, the collective and private imports and exports reached $14.34 billion, accounting for 42.9 percent of China's total trade in Russia, for the first time exceeded the state-owned enterprises, ranking first. By 2011, China's total import and export to Russia of private enterprises amounted to $30.99 billion, accounting for 39.1% over the same period China's total import and export trade in Russia; Over the same period, the state-owned enterprises to Russia's import and export value was $27.7 billion, accounting for 35%.In addition, the total amount of foreign-funded enterprises import and export to Russia is $ 16.79 billion, accounting for 21.2%.

d) Mechanical and electrical products exports continued to grow.

Since 2000, China has continued to increase exports of mechanical and electrical products to Russia, for many years become China's first major products export to Russia. In 2011 trade data, for example, the value of China's exports to Russia's mechanical and electrical products is $18.8dollar, an increase of 38.2%, accounting for 48.4% of China's total export value over the same period [4].

e) China imports most of the resources based products from Russia.

Russia is rich in energy and mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, iron ore and so on. Over the years, China mainly exports products to Russia in resource-based products. In the most recent year's data, for example, China imported goods from Russia, the top ten imports goods of total value of $ 33 billion. Over the same period accounted for 81.8% of China's total imports from Russia. Among them, the imports from Russia's iron ore and refined oil growth is the most obvious, increased by 2.2 times and 1.1 times.

1.1.3 Foreign research status of Russia's entry into WTO

As China and Russia plays a very important role in the international economic and political stage. Thus Russia's accession to WTO, China-Russia economic and trade relations have become the focus of Chinese and foreign academic research.

Western scholars study focused on the Russian economy and the world economy after Russia's accession to WTO.

Scholar Robert M.Stern use computable general equilibrium model (CGE model) analysis of China's accession to WTO as an example to analyze Russia's accession to WTO, the multilateral free trade believe that Russia will achieve significant benefits[5]. In the forum held on Russia's accession to the world trade organization related issues, Chris Dalinna.Georgi Ieva said Russia's accession to the world trade organization will make Russia's economic growth rate increased by one percentage point every year[6]. The World Bank economist Thom as Rutherford, and David Tarr according to China's accession to the WTO's experience, the use of equilibrium model analysis further argues that Russia's accession to the WTO will make the Russian GDP increase 3.3 percentage points in the medium term, in the long-term growth of 11 percentage points[7]. Paul g. hare discussed with Russia joining the WTO concerning the economic and political factors, he focused analysis in Russian customs, services, intellectual property rights and foreign investment environment and other aspects, he believes that accession to the WTO is beneficial to Russia locking direction of reform and promote the further market-oriented reform of the local enterprises[8]. Erin E. Arvedlund through the perspective of the environment to analyze the prospects of Russia's accession to the WTO[9]. Philip Gerson based on the panel data of 1995-2002 in Russia, and use gravity

model analysis of Russia's export structure is affected by the impact of WTO membership, that Russia's exports to WTO members below the prediction model of the data, and then gives the corresponding economic explanation, that the Russian export structure will be affected by the impact of WTO membership. In addition, the Italian Minister of the public function of Franco. Buddha Maserati Ni believes that Russia's accession to the WTO regardless of Russia or the world is beneficial[10]. The world bank in Russia, chief economist Christof Ruhl said that Russia's accession to the WTO the biggest advantage is to help the Russian economy globalization, it will make Russia enterprise competitive ability is more and more strong, consumers will also receive more and better goods[11]. EU Trade Commissioner Mandelson also believes that Russia joined the WTO not only benefit to Russia, but also conducive to the development of regional economic integration and Global trade system[12].

However, on whether to join the WTO, in Russia there is a lot of controversy. In Putin and Dmitry Medvedev as the representative of the Russian government actively supports Russia's accession to WTO, during the administration of Putin, he has repeatedly mentioned in the State of the Union, the Russian government will help Russia join the WTO as soon as possible, and to enhance the revitalization of the Russian economy and enriching the people of the strategic heights, while it as one of the important tasks of Russia[13]. He believes that Russia's accession to the WTO is the aspect of foreign economic policy priorities[14].Russia is willing to further integration with the global economy, including in the economic interest of Russia's premise to join WTO. However the former Russian Prime Minister primakov as the representative of the opposition has said that Russia's accession to WTO should not be rushed,they should focus on effects rather than time[15]. Even to the support of Russia's accession to the WTO to study the experience of China's accession to the WTO, because China's accession to the WTO to negotiate for 14 years.Therefore, he believes that Russia's accession to the WTO is not a priority, should not be included in the Russian accession to the WTO strategic height.

On the development of China Russian economic and trade relations, Russia has a lot of scholars (such as Yakovlev, Titarenko, etc.) and research institutions (such as the

Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of the Far East) to carry out research. For example, Yakovlev who is the famous aircraft designer in the former Soviet Union and the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in "Russia, China and the world", a book devoted to the analysis of the present status and future of China and Russian bilateral, and pointed out that China and Russia should vigorously strengthen the bilateral relations between China and Russia, to promote the rapid development of economic and trade relations between the two countries[16]. When the financial crisis intensified, the Russian Academy of Sciences of the Far East Institute Titarenko analysis the reality of China and Russia, that Russia and China should strengthen cooperation and work together to eliminate the adverse impact of the global financial crisis[17]. Russia's accession to the WTO chief negotiator Medved Kopf think that Russia's accession to the WTO's adverse impact on the Russian economy is limited, the worst case can only make Russia GDP growth by 0.5 percentage points.

1.1.4 Current situation of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia

On the contrary, the research of Chinese scholars mainly focus on the influence of Russia's accession to the WTO on the economic and trade relations between China and Russia.

Zhang S.X. and Sun L.L. believe that Russia's accession to the WTO will promote the further development of China and Russian's economic and trade cooperation, the China and Russian's bilateral trade will then climb to a new high[18]. Shan C.H. and Yu J.H. believe that after Russia's accession to WTO, it helps to further expand China's merchandise exports to Russia and increased investment in Russia and export of labor services, to the China-Russian trade cooperation opportunities[19].Shao J.B. also believes that after Russia's accession to the WTO will further strengthen economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, provide an opportunity to consolidate political relations[20]. Yang An believes that Russia's accession to the WTO, on the one hand, is conducive to the expansion of bilateral trade between China and Russia, on the other hand is conducive to regulate the bilateral trade order and change the phenomenon

of China and Russia trade imbalance[21]. Yang X.Y. through empirical analysis concludes that the Chinese government vigorously promote and support, along with Russia's accession to the WTO, China and Russia bilateral trade volume will continue to expand. Therefore, she thinks Russia's accession to the WTO to accelerate the expansion of bilateral trade volume between China and Russia[22]. Like Yang X.Y, Li C.L. also believes that Russia's accession to the WTO, not only to expand the import and export trade between the two countries, but also conducive to deepening economic and trade and scientific and technological cooperation between China and Russia[23]. Ding Z.H. by calculating the China-Russian and Russian trade complementarity index (TCD index greater than 1) concluded between the two countries are highly complementary in trade and less competitive, this is the deepening of China and Russia's economic and trade cooperation, expand the scale of bilateral trade between China and Russia to provide the theoretical support[24]. In addition, Dai Yue, Ye Lu believes that after Russia's accession to WTO, because Russia is committed to gradually reduce tariffs and the gradual liberalization of services market, it has to promote the China and Russia's trade[25].

However, in China there are a considerable number of scholars believe that Russia's accession to WTO is not conducive to even hinder the further development of China and Russia's economic and trade cooperation.

Zhang Y.Z. think thant Russia's accession to WTO will weaken the influence and role of China in the WTO, and on the import and export trade and attracting foreign investment to China in competition. Therefore, He believes that Russia's accession to the WTO is not conducive to the development of China's economic and trade, is not conducive to further cooperation between China and Russia economic and trade[26]. Similarly, Guo Li also believes that after Russia's accession to WTO, China on exports of garments, textiles and other traditional industries products will be subject to competition and challenges of domestic enterprises from Russia and China in the introduction of Russian technology, when the situation will also become more severe[27]. So he also believes that after Russia's accession to WTO, is not conducive to the development of China's economy and trade, is not conducive to the further

development of bilateral trade cooperation.In addition, Ren X.F. from raw material prices, the Russian market and Russian quasi entry excessive imports three agricultural product quality certification standards were analyzed, but also that Russia's accession to WTO is not conducive to the further development of China economic and trade cooperation[28].

1.2 Before Russia's accession to the WTO, the problems of China and Russia's trade

Since the reform and opening up, the bilateral trade relationship between the China and Russia's trade compared with the EU and the US, Japan and other countries, although on the surface the good momentum of development, does not exist a trade dispute, but in the aggregate total amount of investment and trade is still very backward. China and Russia trade potential has not fully played out, in 2011 bilateral trade volume between China and Russia share in China's total foreign trade accounts for only 2.18%. And trade structure between China and Russia is not reasonable trade were relatively simple, there are many problems Situation trade cooperation between the two countries.

1.2.1 Problems in commodity trade

a) Bilateral trade gap between the two countries with great potential

In recent ten years (2002-2011 years), the trade volume China and Russia although to an average of about 30% (except 2009) the rate of growth, but the potential of trade between the two countries have not fully played out, the trade scale is still small. The bilateral trade volume accounted for in China and Russia's foreign trade volume ratio is not high, it did not exceed 10%(Proportion of China's foreign trade volume in the lower, accounted for only about 2%). By 2011, although this proportion increased to a certain extent (respectively accounted for 2.18% and 9.6%), but the scale of bilateral trade is still low, there is great potential. In recent years, bilateral trade volume between China and Russia, respectively, China and Russia share in the total foreign trade in the proportion shown in Table 1.2.

Table1.2- China and Russian's trade in the proportion of total trade between China and Russia from 1991 to 2011 years[4]

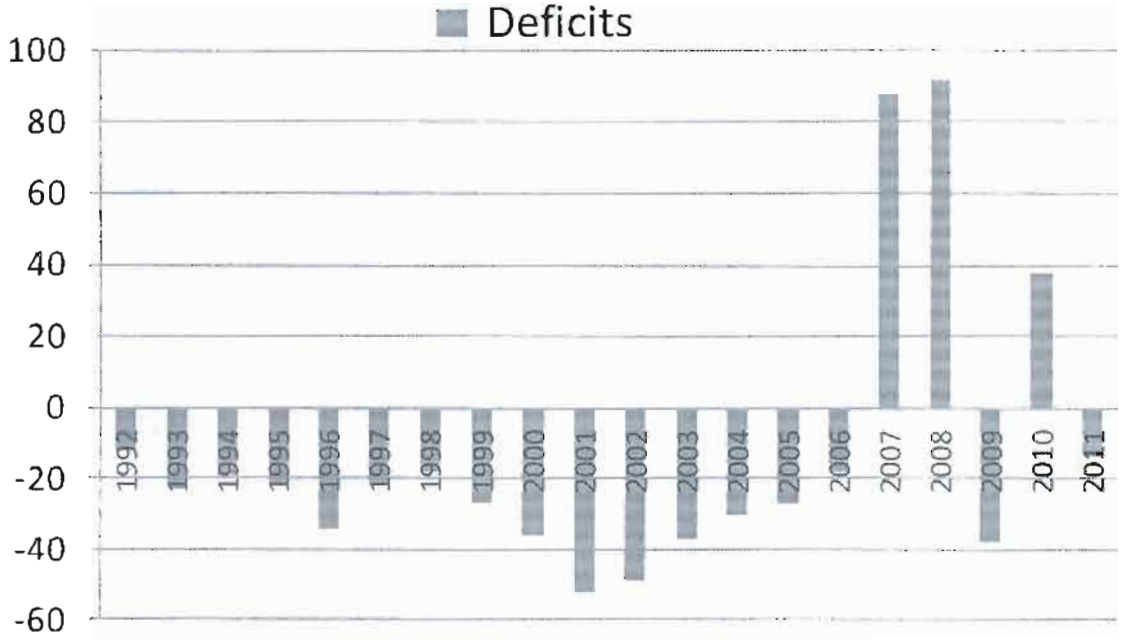
Year	The total trade between China and Russia (Billion dollars)	The total trade volume in China (Billion dollars)	Proportion (%)	The total trade volume in Russia (Billion dollars)	Proportion (%)
1991	3.9	135.7	2.87	121.8	3.2
1992	5.8	165.3	3.54	96.6	6.1
1993	7.7	195.7	3.92	104.0	7.4
1994	5.1	236.6	2.15	118.1	4.3
1995	5.5	280.9	1.94	142.1	3.8
1996	6.8	289.9	2.36	151.4	4.5
1997	6.1	325.2	1.88	162.0	3.8
1998	5.5	323.9	1.69	134.4	4.1
1999	5.7	360.6	1.59	115.3	5
2000	8.0	474.2	1.69	149.9	5.3
2001	10.6	509.7	2.09	155.7	6.9
2002	11.9	620.8	1.92	168.3	7.1
2003	15.7	851.0	1.85	212.0	7.4
2004	21.2	1154.6	1.84	277.0	7.7
2005	29.1	1422.0	2.05	339.8	8.6
2006	33.4	1760.7	1,90	439.5	7.6
2007	48.2	2173.8	2.22	514.6	9.4
2008	56.8	2561.6	2.22	735.0	7.7
2009	38.8	2207.5	1.76	469.0	8.3
2010	55.4	2977.3	1.86	625.4	8.9
2011	79.2	3642.1	2.18	821.3	9.6

b) Trade deficit Chinese has not yet been resolved fundamentally

From 1992 to 2011,during the past 20 years, bilateral trade cooperation between China and Russia , there have 17 years to maintained a trade deficit in China((see Picture 1.3). Which in 2001 , deficits of up to $ 5.25 billion , which for smaller -scale China-Russian trade , the relatively excessive deficits (2001 year of China-Russian bilateral trade amounted to 10.67 billion US dollars) . In 1992 to 2006 , China-Russia trade deficit totaled $ 42.47 billion , primarily due after 1994 , the Russian residents of Chinese goods less prejudiced and openness of the Russian market for Chinese goods due. Although after 2007, the China-Russian bilateral trade deficit with China

[4] Source: according to the Chinese and Russian customs data collation

phenomenon was reversed (In 2007, China's trade surplus for the first time in Russia $ 8.82 billion) . However, the major cause of China-Russian trade deficit with China is characteristic of commodity structure of trade between China and Russia as well as China imports type (Chinese imports to Russia's main resource-based products)caused. It does not solve the bilateral trade deficit with Russia in China radically . By the end of 2011, the China-Russian trade deficit amounted to $1.4 billion (see table 1.1).



Picture 1.3- China trade deficit in China-Russian trade cooperation[5]

c) The structure of a single commodity trade

Throughout the China-Russian trade, bilateral trade between China found mainly labor-intensive products trade between China and Russia between resource-intensive products. China mainly exports to Russia mainly light industrial products and textiles, such as home appliances, textiles, clothing, footwear, umbrellas, and other necessities. Chinese imports from Russia are mainly raw materials, commodities and resource-based products, such as energy, mineral products, wood products, chemical products. Commodity structure of bilateral trade is relatively simple, high value-added and high-tech products is relatively small proportion, which hindered bilateral trade to a higher level and a higher level of development has been largely[29].

For a long time, China's exports to Russia products mainly to clothing, footwear,

[5] Source: According to China customs

umbrellas, and other labor-intensive commodity-based, although in recent years, China's exports to Russia proportion of these products than before, there is a considerable degree of reduction, mechanical and electrical products and chemical products, such as a slight increase in the proportion of Chinese exports to Russia, particularly mechanical and electrical products in 2006, after China's exports to Russia had become the largest category of products, but China's exports of electromechanical products to Russia are mainly consumer electronics and electric home appliances, technical content of these products is not high, low added value.

In 2011 trade data, for example, Chinese exports to Russia electromechanical products, textiles and raw materials, base metals and products were $ 21.24 billion, $ 4.12 billion and $ 3.88 billion, an increase of 24.5%, 2.1% and 20.8% of the total China accounted for 64.3% of Russia's total exports of these products in the Russian market foreign trade imports accounted for 46.7%, 9.1% and 8.5%[30]. In addition, China's exports to Russia increased by transport equipment, rubber and plastics and other minerals is about 70.7%, 41.5% and 32.8%. (See Table 1.3)

Table 1.3- China's exports to Russia constituted the main commodities (category) from January to December 2011[6]

Unit: USD million

Customs classification	HS Code	Commodity category	From January to December	Over the same period	compared to the same period (%)	percentage (%)
Catcgory	Chapter	Gross	45451	37786	20.3	100.0
Category 16	84-85	Electronics	21237	17055	24.5	46.7
Category 11	50-63	Textiles and raw materials	4121	4035	2.1	9.1
Category 15	72-83	Base metals and products	3883	3214	20.8	8.5
Category 12	64-67	Footwear, umbrellas and other light industry products	2483	2886	-14.0	5.5
Category 20	94-96	Furniture, toys, miscellaneous manufactured articles	2399	2283	5.1	5.3

[6] Source: According to People's Republic of China Ministry of Commerce, "Country Trade Report - Russia."

End of table 1.3

Category 7	39-40	Plastics, rubber	2210	1563	41.5	4.9
Category 17	86-89	Transportation Equipment	2176	1274	70.7	4.8
Category 6	28-38	Chemical Products	1563	1181	32.3	3.4
Category 13	68-70	Ceramics, glass	964	771	25.0	2.1
Category 18	90-92	Optics, watches, medical equipment	942	770	22.4	2.1
Category 2	06-14	Plant products	870	656	32.7	1.9
Category 8	41-43	Leather products: bags	811	677	19.8	1.8
Category 4	16-24	Food, beverages, tobacco	587	450	30.5	1.3
Category 10	47-49	Cellulose pulp: paper	337	278	21.4	0.7
Category 5	25-27	Minerals	311	234	32.8	0.7
		Other	555	459	20.9	1.2

The same period of comparison, in Russia due to the restrictions of its own industrial structure in China's export products, mainly export raw materials and resource-based products, and the amount of Russia's exports to China electromechanical and high-tech products are constantly cut back. China mainly imports from Russia mineral products, wood products, chemical products, live animals and products, especially in the mineral oil products and crude oil imports in the largest proportion.

In 2011 trade data, for example, Russia's exports to China mineral products, and wood products, chemical products, live animals and products, were $ 17.7 billion, 2.59 billion US dollars, 2.279 billion US dollars, 1.07 billion US dollars, accounted for Russia over the same period to 88.0% of China's total exports, including minerals, chemical products exports grew 60.8% and 34.2%, respectively; mechanical and electrical products exports to China fell 19.4%, the proportion of only 2.7%. In other categories of products of the Russian exports to China, the cellulose and paper prize, toys and furniture miscellaneous products such as export quotas increased rapidly, up 37.7 percentage points and 69.9 percentage points respectively. However, food and beverages, textiles and raw materials, optical clocks is significantly reduced, exports decreased by 69.8%, 35.6%, 33.8%. (See Table 1.4)

Table1.4- Russian exports to China constitute the main commodities (category)[7]

Unit: USD million

Customs classification	HS Code	Commodity category	From January to December	Over the same period	compared to the same period (%)	percentage (%)
Category	Chapter	Gross	26877	19265	39.5	100.0
Category 5	25-27	Minerals	17697	11003	60.8	65.9
Category 9	44-46	Wood and Wood Products	2585	2230	15.9	9.6
Category 6	28-38	Chemical Products	2273	1694	34.	8.5
Category 1	01-05	Live animals and animal products	1067	903	18.3	4.0
Category 10	47-49	Cellulose pulp, paper	1003	730	37.3	3.7
Category 16	84-85	Electronics	734	911	-19.4	2.7
Category 7	39-40	Plastics, rubber	713	734	-2.8	2.7
Category 15	72-83	Metals and products	500	659	-24.1	1.9
Category 17	86-89	Transportation Equipment	215	259	-16.8	0.8
Category 18	90-92	Optics, watches, medical equipment	41	62	-33.8	0.2
Category 4	16-24	Food, beverages, tobacco	14	48	-69.8	0.1
Category 11	50-63	Textiles and raw materials	10	16	-35.6	0.0
Category 8	41-43	Leather products: bags	6	6	1.5	0.0
Category 2	06-14	Plant products	6	6	60.9	0.0
Category 20	94-96	Furniture,toys, miscellaneous manufactured articles	5	3	-7.4	0.0
		Other	6	1	748.8	0.0

However, resource products and energy products exports tend to be restricted by the international politics and economy, the international raw materials prices will fluctuate accordingly, bilateral trade between China and Russia will have a corresponding influence and is not sustainable; the export of such products, such as the Russian government to implement stringent licensing system for this type of product, or

[7] Source: According to People's Republic of China Ministry of Commerce, "Country Trade Report - Russia."

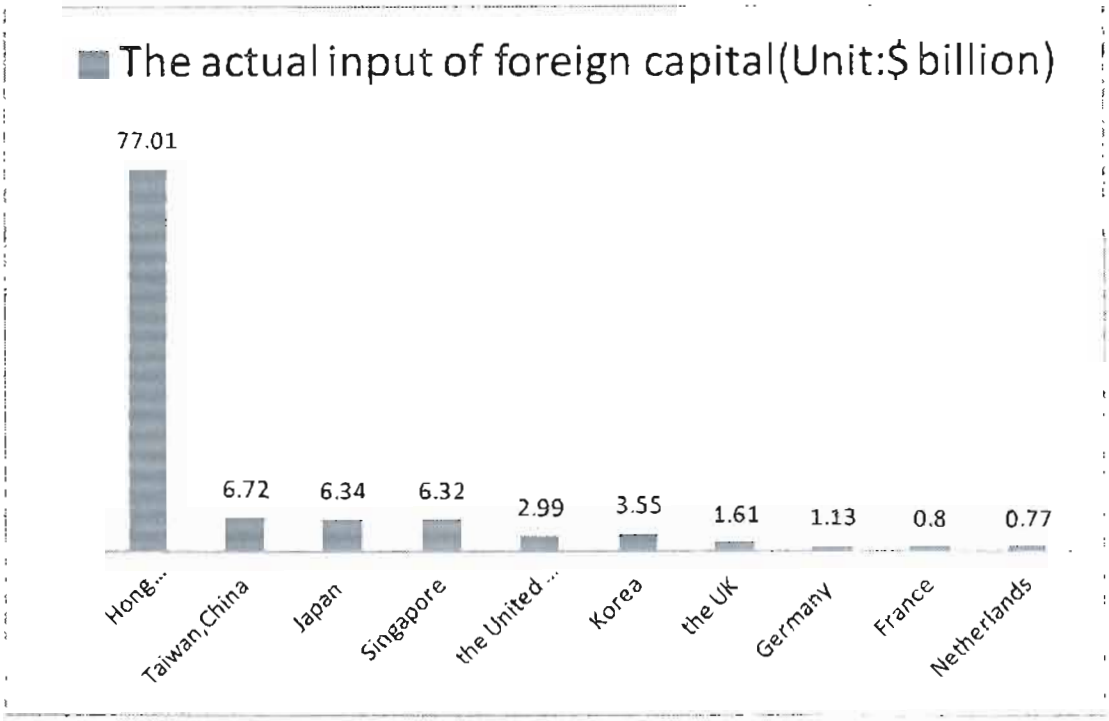
the Russian domestic demand for such products increased, or the Russian domestic raw materials in the production of goods decreased, bilateral trade between China and Russia will be affected accordingly[31]. The Foreign Economic Relations Department of Russian economic development and trade department director Sergei, he had to accept the "Russian newspaper" interview with reporters, said: "if the China Russian trade structure can not realize the diversification of energy supply, even if the increase of crude oil prices continue to rise is very difficult to guarantee the growth rate." The financial crisis erupted in 2009, precisely describes the importance of single commodity structure in the China Russian trade structure is not reasonable in this question[32]. Therefore, the bilateral trade between China and Russia, the further development of single commodity structure will hinder the trade between China and Russia, is one of the biggest problems in China Russian trade.

1.2.2 Problems in the scale of investment

In recent years, due to the improved economic environment in Russia, coupled with June 2009, the heads of state of China and Russia approved the "China-Russian Investment Cooperation Plan" clearly the main purpose of investment and cooperation between the two countries, principles, and mechanisms for cooperation investment priorities and other important content. Although the scale of mutual investment between the two countries have a certain level of growth, but still at a low level, not only with the political status and economic status of the very contrast between the two countries, but also keep up with the pace of their economic development. China-Russia economic and trade cooperation has always been a commodity trade, investment and cooperation projects are less. Except for some energy cooperation (such as oil, natural gas) project, almost no other large-scale investment and cooperation projects[33]. Effect of attracting foreign investment is the most important factor in regional investment policy environment, than are infrastructure, the supply of factors of production, labor quality, product sales market and so on. And Russia is in the period of economic transition, policy changes, although Mr Putin in a certain extent standardized judicial system, improve the trade and investment related policies and laws, to reduce government

project approval procedures and government intervention to the market, but with Europe and the United States send up to the national investment environment compared to still have a large gap. Therefore, the Chinese enterprises in the field of investment projects in Russia is limited to a number of small projects, small businesses, low value-added products, low technology content.

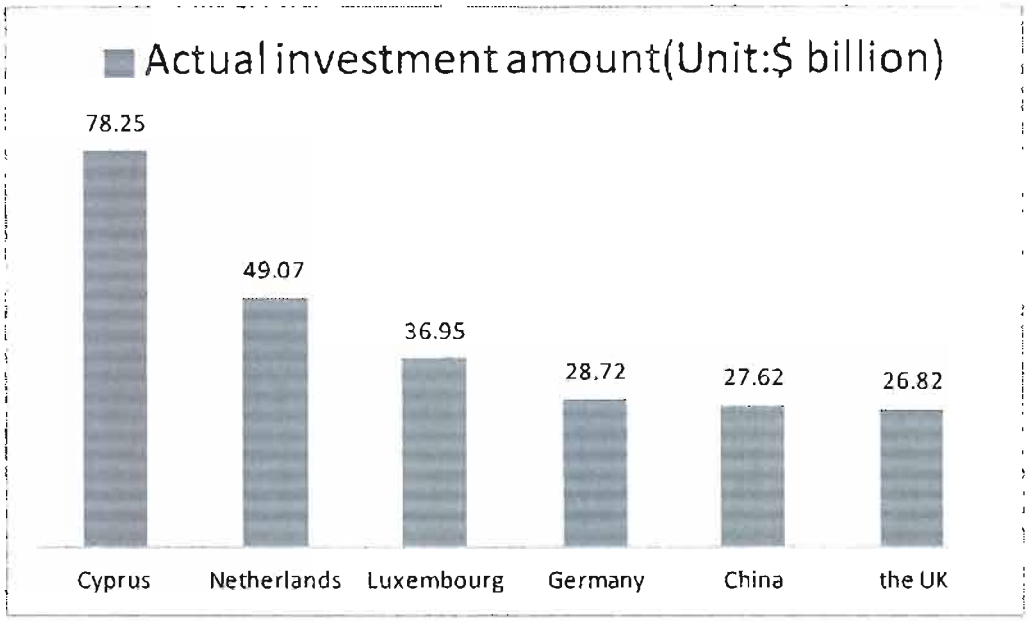
According to statistics, in 2011 China's investment in the top ten countries or regions (the actual input of foreign capital) are: Hong Kong,China($ 77.01 billion), Taiwan China ($ 6.72 billion), Japan ($ 6.34 billion), Singapore ($ 6.32 billion), the United States ($ 2.99 billion), Korea ($ 2.55 billion), the UK ($ 1.61 billion), Germany ($ 1.13 billion), France ($ 0.80 billion) and Netherlands ($ 0.77 billion), The top ten countries or regions actual use of foreign investment accounted for 91.61 percent of the country's actual use of foreign investment, Russia is not in this column(See Picture 1.4). Explore the reasons, the following two aspects: First, China and Russia in a long time did not mention the development of bilateral trade should have a strategic height, their strategic focus is not on each other's body, but aimed at the western countries of foreign investment.Second, bilateral trade complementary by the challenges of China Russian supply structure: on the one hand, China wants from the Russian imports of resource products, dual-use technology, but Russia on the export of such products with strict limits; On the other hand, with the Russian domestic and imported goods of diversification and production of consumer goods companies gradually restored, China Russia exports products to face more intense competition and challenges, and on the western countries to seize the Russian market, advantage of China's exports are falling. By the end of 2011, Russia's investment in China has mainly focused on transportation, manufacturing, construction and other fields.



Picture 1.4- China investment in the top ten countries or regions in 2011[8]

By the end of 2011, Russia's cumulative foreign investment $ 347.16 billion, of which $ 139.15 billion direct investment, portfolio investment $ 9.86 billion, other investment $ 198.15 billion. Calculated according to the actual amount of investment, cumulative investment in Russia more countries were Cyprus $ 78.25 billion, Netherlands $ 49.07 billion, Luxembourg $ 36.95 billion, Germany $ 28.72 billion, China $ 27.62 billion, the UK $ 26.82 billion (see Picture 1.5), these countries accounted for total accumulated foreign investment in Russia accounted for 22.5%, 14.1%, 10.7%, 8.3%, 8.0%, 7.7%.In 2011 Chinese investment in Russia $ 1.89 billion, ranked No. 9, invested mainly in the field of transportation and communication, the total investment of $ 890 million.

[8]Source: According to Ministry of Commerce of the people's Republic of China



Picture 1.5- Cumulative investment in Russia in the top six countries in 2011[9]

1.2.3 Problems in service trade

34 years of reform and opening up, the rapid development of China's national economy, GDP annual growth of more than 10%, while the service industry as an important growth area of the national economy and profit sources, and promote the rapid development of China's economy. Table 2-6 lists from 2000 to 2010 China-Russian trade in services import and export data, It can see that in 2000 China's total trade in services was $ 66.46 billion, of which the total services exports of $ 30.43 billion, total imports of services trade was $ 36.03 billion. Russia's total trade in services over the same period was $ 25.79 billion. By 2010 China's total trade in services was $ 364.52 billion, compared with 2000 increased by 5.5 times. Among them, the service trade exports reached $ 71.2 billion, representing an increase of 5.6 times in 2000, total imports of services trade amounted to 193.32 billion US dollars, an increase of 5.4 times compared to 2000. Russia's total trade in services over the same period to $ 117.88 billion, compared with 2000 increased by 4.6 times. In 2010, the total import and export volume of China's trade in services accounted for 5.39% and 4.55% of the total world service trade, ranking third in the world and fourth in the world. During the same period, the total import and export volume of Ross's services trade accounted for 2.05% and 1.18% of the total world trade in services, ranking seventeenth in the world and twenty-

[9] Source: According to Ministry of Commerce of the people's Republic of China

third in the world. From 2000 to 2010, China and Russia, import and export trade services, as shown in Table 1.5.

However, the cooperation between China and Russia bilateral trade in services is just beginning, a rather narrow range of trade in services, the overall size is very small. China-Russian cooperation in trade in services exist in the current three major "problem." The first issue, the export credit insurance, as follows: inadequate protection of Russian businessmen abroad, and confusing tax, foreign export companies often can not timely settlement; issues a second arbitration mechanism, as follows: Russia trade arbitration mechanism inadequate clearance capacity of the port is low, trade disputes between the two sides is not easy to get quick and reasonable solution. Third, the problems of the bank settlement mechanism, showing, trade is not standardized, there is no good business reputation and the banking system. If the above problems are not well resolved, it will definitely affect the further development of bilateral trade cooperation. China-Russian trade in services, to improve China-Russian bilateral trade growth, improve the level and quality of China-Russian trade cooperation. Therefore, the future of China and Russia should strengthen cooperation in finance, insurance, technology trade, project contracting and labor cooperation, environmental protection, education, tourism, power transmission, transportation and other fields, so as to promote the rapid development of China-Russian trade in services.

Table 1.5-Import and export of service trade in China and Russia from 2000 to 2010[10]

Unit: USD million

Years	Chinese Exports	Chinese Imports	China Import and Export	Russia Exports	Russian Imports	Russia Import and Export
2000	30.43	36.03	64.46	9.56	16.23	25.79
2001	33.33	39.27	7.26	11.44	20.57	32.01
2002	39.74	46.53	86.27	13.61	2.35	37.11
2003	46.73	55.31	102.04	16.23	27.12	43.35
2004	62.43	72.13	134.56	20.59	33.29	53.88
2005	74.4	82.8	158.2	24.97	38.7	63.67
2006	92	100.83	192.83	31.1	44.71	75.81
2007	122.2	130.1	252.31	39.26	58.14	97.4

[10] Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

End of table1.5

2008	147.11	158.92	306.03	51.18	75.47	126.65
2009	129.55	158.95	288.49	41.59	61.43	103.02
2010	171.2	193.32	364.52	44.34	73.54	117.88

1.3 China and Russia trade related trade index analysis

Use of Russia's accession to the world trade organization before ten years (from 2002 to 2011) trade statistics as the basis, using the theory of factor endowment, comparative advantage theory, intra industry trade theory and other theory to analyze the contents of the following three aspects: first, China and Russia in the trade dependent degree and the degree of contact, namely the trade combined with index (TCD); second, China and Russia in the products of comparative advantage, the index of revealed comparative advantage (RCA); third, China and Russia in terms of products complementarity and competition, that is, the index of intra industry trade (IIT[11]).Through the analysis of these three indices, it is found that the trade between China and Russia has a high degree of trade links, strong complementarity, and the great potential for Trade Development between the two countries.

1.3.1 China and Russia trade combination degree analysis

Trade binding degree (TCD index) is a relatively comprehensive index, it can use the TCD index to measure the two countries or regions in terms of trade dependence and degree of contact. TCD is the ratio of a country or region to a trade partner country's export volume of the country's total exports and the proportion of total imports of the country's total exports accounted for the proportion of the world's total imports. If $TCD_{ab}>1$, said the two countries of a and b are closely related to trade, If $TCD_{ab}<1$,said the two countries of a and b are loosely related to trade.The TCD exponent is calculated as follows:

[11] B.Balassa has made statistical research on the intra industry trade, and put forward the index of measuring the importance of intra industry trade, intra industry trade index (of Intra-industry Trade Index, referred to as IIT). So this article uses the abbreviation of IIT, which is different from other academic theses of T.

$$TCD_{ab}=\frac{X_{ab}/X_a}{M_b/M_w}$$

Among them,

TCD_{ab} - The *a* country or regions and *b* country or regions of the trade combination.

X_{ab} - The export volume of *a* country or region to *b* country or region.

X_a - The total exports of the country or region of *a*.

M_b - The total amount of imports in the country or region of *b*.

M_w - The world's total imports.

Table 1.6 is based on the relevant data of WTO, after calculating the China and Russia (TCD_{CR}) and Russia and China(TCD_{RC})'s trade binding index from 2002 to 2011.

As can be seen from the table 1.6, since 2002, the TDC index of China and Russia(TCD_{CR}) has been fluctuating between 1.08-1.36, due to the impact of the financial crisis, the TCDcr index fell in 2009, this shows that China and Russia are closely linked to trade. However, Russia and China's TDC index (TCD_{RC}) since 2002 has been a downward trend, the main reason is: China's accession to the WTO since 2001, its imports accounted for the proportion of the world's total imports increased year by year.Although Russia's exports to China account for Russia's total exports increased, the increase is slower than the increase in the proportion of Chinese imports in the world total imports, which led to the Russian TDC index (TCD_{RC})decreased. In addition, the increase amplitude of Russian imports accounted for the proportion of the world's total imports and the increase amplitude of China's exports to Russia accounted for the proportion of total exports to China by roughly the same. This fully shows that the economic and trade exchanges between China and Russia both sides still have great development space

Table 1.6-The TCD index of China and Russia (TCD_{CR}) and Russia and China (TCD_{RC}) from 2002 to 2011[12]

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TCD_{CR}	1.08	1.28	1.36	1.36	1.12	1.35	1.18	0.96	1.27	1.23
TCD_{RC}	1.77	1.35	1.12	1.07	0.90	0.83	0.73	0.87	0.54	0.75

[12] Source: According to World Trade Organization:http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/statis_e.htm.

1.3.2 Analysis of comparative advantage between China and Russia

The comparative advantage of a country or region generally has two kinds of indices: one is the net export ratio (NTR); the other is the dominant comparative advantage (RCA). Revealed comparative advantage index(RCA), also known as export performance index, is the analysis of a country or a region of a product with comparative advantage are often used when a measurement index. The meaning of the index is that a country's export goods account for a proportion of its total exports to the world and the proportion of the world's total exports to the world's total exports. If RCA>2.5, refers to a strong competitive advantage; if 1.25<RCA<2.5, refers to a strong competitive advantage; if 0.8<RCA<1.25, refers to a moderate competitive advantage; if RCA<0.8, refers to the weak competitive advantage. Because NTR can not fully reflect the comparative advantage of a country or region's products, this paper uses RCA to analyze the comparative advantages of products between China and Russia. General expressions are as follows:

$$RCA_{ai}=\frac{Xai/Xa}{Xwi/Xw}$$

Among them,

RCA_{ai} - The *a* country or region of the class *i* products show comparative advantage index.

X_{ai} - The *a* country or region of the export volume of the class *i* products.

X_a - The amount of exports of all products in the country or region of *a*.

X_{wi} - The total export volume of the world's class *i* products, X_w refers to the total export of all products of the world.

According to the relevant data of the United Nations commodity trade database, respectively, to calculate the RCA value of different products exported to China and Russia.

Table1.7-China's major export products in the Russian market RCA from 2002 to 2011[13]

Year / Priducts	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Drygoods	9.13	10.6	15.1	16.9	17.7	19.4	20.6	19.5	19.8	21.1

[13] Source: Based on data calculation UN commodity trade database rearranging.

End of table1.7

Fur products	5.18	5.95	5.65	5.43	5.21	5.81	6.17	5.82	6.12	6.56
Cement products	4.6	4.45	4.16	4.97	2.29	5.48	5.69	5.15	5.43	5.73
Plant products	2.95	2.97	3	3.02	3.04	3.06	3.09	2.86	3.09	3.25
Mechanical and electrical products	1.32	1.47	1.63	1.69	1.73	1.72	1.81	1.59	1.67	1.87
Hardware products	1.07	1.12	1.01	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.2	1.03	1.05	1.12
Animal products	0.54	0.6	0.55	0.52	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.54	0.52	0.56
Chemical products	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.38	0.32	0.29	0.31
military products	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.07
Wood and wood products	1.14	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06
Military products	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02

As can be seen from the table 1.7:

Frist, since 2002. In the 11 major categories of products, except for the mineral products, timber, timber products and other products in the Russian market of RCA index value of year by year increase, in recent years, the increase is more obvious.This shows that the overall competitiveness of China's exports to Russia's products in the Russian market is increasing;

Second, in the products listed, textile, fur products, cement, stone, plant products in four categories of products on the RCA index greater than 2.5, indicating that these four categories of products in the Russian market has a strong competitive advantage, of which the most competitive textile followed by fur products and cement stone;

Thrid, animal products, chemical products, military products, wood and wood products, mineral products and other 5 products in the Russian market, the RCA index is less than 0.8,Description of these products in Russia is often the competitiveness is very weak.The RCA value of mineral products is the smallest (between 0.2and0.5), which shows that the competitiveness of China's mineral products in the Russian market is very low.

Table 1.8- Russia's main export products in the Chinese market RCA from 2002 to 2011[14]

Year / Priducts	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wood and wood products	8.93	9.59	12.7	13	15	18.2	17.5	16.7	16.1	15.1
Animal products	8.13	8.56	9.73	10.7	11.7	10.8	8.11	7.23	6.87	6.13
Minerals	1.93	2.43	3.1	3.21	3.61	3.08	2.44	2.05	2.33	2.11
Chemical products	1.76	1.48	1.81	1.68	1.44	1.43	1.43	1.16	1.37	1.26
Hardware products	1.86	2.63	1.98	1.75	0.86	0.84	1	0.86	0.93	0.87
Fur products	0.03	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.1	0.12	0.1	0.11	0.1
Mechanical and electrical products	0.19	0.16	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Plant products	0.09	0.1	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Cement products	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Drygoods	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Military products	0.35	1.3	0.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

As can be seen from the table 1.8:

First, in 2002, the Russian exports to China in the 11 categories of products,Wood and wood products, animal products, mineral products in the vast majority of the RCA value is greater than 2.5(the RCA value of wood products and animal products is more than 2.5 in the last ten years),It shows that these three kinds of products have strong competitiveness in the Chinese market.Among them, the competitiveness of wood products is the strongest, and the competitiveness of animal products is the second;

Second, Russian exports of chemical products and hardware products in the Chinese market has a strong competitive advantage;

Thrid, the RCA index of other kinds of products is less than 0.8, which shows that the competitiveness of these products in China is weak, among them, the competition of textile and cement stone is the worst;

[14] Source: according to the data of the United Nations commodity trade database, the data are calculated and sorted out.

Fourth, In addition, the RCA index of Russia's military products vary greatly, mainly because of military products belonging to the bulk of trade, and government regulation is strict, in a contract year trade tend to be quite large, and non contract year is smaller.

Throughout the table 1.7 and 1.8, it can be seen that the Chinese exports to the Russian market has a strong competitive advantage products, such as textile, fur products, these products being exported to Russia to the Chinese market, has the competitive advantage of the weak; similarly, Russian exports to the Chinese market has strong competitive advantage of products, such as wood and wood products, mineral products, such as, these products in China's exports to the Russian market, has the competitive advantage of the weak.

1.3.3 Intra industry trade index

Intra industry trade can be measured by intra industry trade index. The index of intra industry trade (IIT) is the index to measure an industry intra industry trade level, refers to the same industry in both countries mutual trade is not homogeneous, in the statistical data showed the same class exist at the same time the amount of import and export commodities, suggesting that in the industry has a complementary trade demand, and the more high classification shows that the intra industry trade index, the more persuasive.

IIT is another indicator used to measure the complementarity and competitiveness of products in two countries or regions. The calculation expression of IIT is as follows:

$$IIT=1-\frac{|X-M|}{X+M}$$

Among them,

M - A country or region's the total amount of imports of an industry or a product.

X - A country or region's the total amount of exports of an industry or a product.

The value of IIT ranges from 0 to 1. The value of IIT ranges from 0 to 1. When IIT=0, it indicates that the country or region of an industry or a class of products only import or export(i.e., there is no intra industry trade); When IIT=1, it indicates that the import and export of the country or region of an industry or a class of products is equal

(i.e., the intra industry trade is the largest). IIT is more close to 1, indicates the degree of intra industry trade is higher; IIT is more closer to 0, it shows that the lower the degree of intra industry trade.

IIT index can also be used to measure the size of the complementarity and competition between the two countries or regions.IIT value is smaller, the difference between the two countries in the same industry products, the competition is lower, on the contrary, IIT value is greater, the higher the competitiveness of the two countries are more competitive.

Table 1.9-IIT index of intra industry trade in China and Russia in 2002-2011[15]

Year / Priducts	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Hardware products	0.11	0.11	0.27	0.37	0.99	0.72	0.66	0.51	0.48	0.45
Chemical products	0.15	0.21	0.23	0.28	0.41	0.47	0.54	0.48	0.47	0.45
Wood and wood products	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.13
Animal products	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.17	0.11	0.1	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.09
Plant products	0.12	0.12	0.27	0.12	0.15	0.16	0,06	0.04	0.05	0.04
Mechanical and electrical products	0.85	0.83	0.27	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
Minerals	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Fur products	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Drygoods	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cement products	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0
Military products	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

As can be seen from the table 3-4: First, from the overall point of view, the IIT index between China and Russia is lower, which shows that the two countries are highly competitive and complementary.In the 11 categories of products listed, almost all products in the vast majority of the IIT value is less than 0.5, so, in general, the complementary between China and Russia is greater than the competitiveness of the industry; Second, from the results of the last line of view, in the 11 categories of

[15] Source: according to the data of the United Nations commodity trade database, the data are calculated and sorted out.

products listed, China and Russia between the two countries is the highest value of IIT hardware products, followed by chemical products.This shows that between China and Russia at relatively high competition for hardware industry and chemical industry, and other products of IIT value lower, textiles, cement stone, military products IIT valuc is almost zero, indicating that very little competition in these industries between China and Russia, and complementarity is very strong.

From the intra industry trade index (IIT), it can be seen that China and Russia, the two countries are relatively low level of industrial competitiveness, complementarity is relatively high. This provides a theoretical support for the rapid development of bilateral trade between China and Russia, but also shows that the bilateral trade between China and Russia has a huge space for development.

Summary of first chapter

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Sino Russian economic and trade relations experienced before and after the two stages of development, in 1999, is bounded, in the 1990s, due to Russia's economic downturn, bilateral trade mechanism is not smooth and other reasons, the trade volume between the two countries has been in low level fluctuations in the state. From the beginning of 2000, the Russian economy gradually improved, the gradual development of Sino Russian trade. To 2012 Russia's accession to the WTO, bilateral trade volume, even a new high, the two countries in trade in goods, two-way investment and cooperation, service trade, energy cooperation were obtained better results, and promote the development of bilateral relations.

Through the analysis of this chapter it can be found, compared to the economic and trade relations between China and Europe, China and the United States, China and Japan.The economic and trade relations between China and Russia are not satisfied with the scale of trade or investment, which can not meet the practical needs of the economic development of China and Russia, but also with the status of China and Russia in the international political and economic status is not consistent. The reason is because China Russia economic and trade cooperation, there are many problems: first, the problems of commodity trade. Such as trade size is small, the trade deficit is not eliminated, the structure of a single commodity and so on; second, mutual investment is

small; third, the problems in service trade.

In addition, through the analysis of China and Russia trade related trade index (TCD index, RCA index, IIT index), and found that:First, , the trade dependence between China and Russia is higher, the degree of contact is very close,which shows that the economic and trade relations between China and Russia are more frequent;Second, the industry competition between the two countries is low and highly complementary. which shows that trade between China and Russia will be more active;Third, in the Russian market overall competitiveness of Chinese products increased, also shows that the Chinese exports to Russia will further increase the bilateral trade has a large development space.

2 ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC AND TRADE COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA AFTER RUSSIA'S ACCESSION TO WTO

2.1 The situation economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia

2.1.1 Bilateral Trade

In early 2012, Russia has become China's ninth largest trading partner, but in August 2012 Russia became China's tenth largest trading partner (losing to Brazil). And China has four consecutive years to become Russia's largest trading partner. In August 22, 2012, Russia joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), 2013 is a bumper year in China-Russian relations. In 2012, China's foreign trade amounted to only $ 87.5 billion (up 5.2%), compared with 2011, the growth rate is slower.

2014 is the eighteenth anniversary of the establishment of strategic partnership between China and Russia, the conclusion of the 14th anniversary of the "China and Russian good-neighborly friendship and cooperation treaty", and the 13th year of China's accession to the WTO. At the same time, Russia formally joined the WTO third years (December 16, 2011, Russia officially joined WTO). In these three years, the trade cooperation between China and Russia has reached the highest peak in history, the bilateral strategic cooperation relationship has been strengthened and the bilateral trade cooperation has made a breakthrough. In 2014, bilateral trade volume reached $97.6 billion, setting a record high value. Accounting for 3.18% of China's total foreign trade. By 2015 , China has become Russia's largest source of imports and the country 's second largest export market.

Table 2.1- China trade volume to Russia from 2011 to 2014 years[16]

Unit: USD million

Year	Total imports and exports		Exports		Imports		Difference
	Billion $	Growth(%)	Billion $	Growth (%)	Billion $	Growth (%)	Billion $
2011	79.2	42.96	38.9	31.42	40.3	56.20	-1.4
2012	88.2	11.36	44.1	13.37	44.1	9.43	0

[16] Source: according to the Chinese and Russian customs data collation

End of table 2.1

2013	89.2	1.13	49.6	12.47	39.6	-10.20	10.0
2014	97.6	9.42	55.0	10.89	42.6	7.58	12.4
Total	354.2		187.6		166.6		21

Since 2011 , bilateral trade increased rapidly, in 2013 and 2014 th,the trade volume were $ 89.2 billion and $ 97.6 billion , respectively, an increase of 1.13% and 9.42% .

Table 2.2 – China's top nine trading partners in 2014[17]

No.	Country and region	Exports (billion yuan)	Growth (%)	Proport-ion (%)	Improts (billion yuan)	Growth (%)	Proport-ion (%)	Total (billion yuan)
	Total	14391.2	4.9		12042.3	-0.6		26433.5
1	EU	2278.7	8.3	15.83	1503.1	9.7	12.48	3781.8
2	United States	2432.8	6.4	16.90	976.4	3.1	8.11	3409.2
3	ASEAN	1671.2	10.3	11.61	1279.4	3.3	10.62	2950.6
4	Hongkong, China	2230.7	-6.6	15.50	79.2	-21.5	0.66	2309.9
5	Japan	918.7	-1.4	6.38	1002.7	-0.5	8.33	1921.4
6	Korea	616.2	8.9	4.28	1167.7	2.8	9.70	1783.9
7	Taiwan, China	284.3	12.7	1.98	933.7	-3.9	7.75	1218.0
8	Russia	329.7	7.2	2.29	255.5	3.7	2.12	585.2
9	India	333.1	10.7	2.31	100.5	-4.6	0.83	433.6

In 2014, China's total import and export trade 26.4 trillion yuan, an increase of 2.3% over the previous year. Among them, the export of 14.4 trillion yuan, an increase of 4.9%, and the imports of 12 trillion yuan, an decrease of 0.6%. From table 2.1 shows that Russia ranked eighth in China's major trading partners in 2014, bilateral trade volume increased by 9.42% over the previous year, compared with the same period the overall growth rate of China's foreign trade 7.12%. Among them, the Russian export 329.7 billion yuan, an increase of 7.2%, compared with the same period of China's foreign trade export growth rate of 2.3%, accounting for 2.29% of China's total foreign trade exports; Imports 255 .5billion yuan, an increase of 3.7%, compared with the same period, China's foreign trade import growth rate of 4.2%, accounting for 2.12% of China's total foreign trade imports [11].

[17] Source: according to the 2014 China National Bureau of Statistics Yearbook

In 2013, Russian exports to China of products including mineral fuels, petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 67.8% of Russia's total exports (2012 year -66,17%). Russian exports to China products are wood and wood products, which accounts for 6.89% of Russia's total exports. Others such as ore accounted for 5.25%, non-ferrous metals accounted for 4.27%, chemical products accounted for 3.68%[34][18].

Russia's exports of machinery and equipment share is very small, from September to January in 2012 accounted for 0.69% (in 2012, machinery and equipment accounted for 0.42% year on year). For Russia's imports of product structure, the first one is accounted for 38.71% of machinery and equipment, (in 2012 fell more than 3 percent.) Chemical products, which accounted for 9%; light industrial products, including shoes accounted for 6.45%, textile and clothing accounted for 6.13%, 5.8% of knitted garments and so on[35][19].

The recent rise in bilateral trade and economic relations, reflected in high rates of bilateral foreign trade growth, and positive in the relationship between regional and border. Occupy the leading position in the bilateral trade with Russia is still in Heilongjiang province.The foreign trade volume from January to September in 2012 , China in Heilongjiang province and Russia for $15 billion 910 million, this time with the increase of 14.3% compared to 2011[36][20].

In March 22, 2013, President Xi Jinping's visit to Russia, held talks in Moscow. China and Russia to carry out large-scale bilateral economic cooperation, the timing and conditions are ripe. From a global and long-term perspective, to fully tap the advantages and development potential, strengthen economic and trade cooperation and jointly improve their economic strength and international competitiveness. To give full play to the function of cooperation mechanism between the two governments and departments in various fields to actively carry out strategic cooperation on large projects, joint research and development, joint production, push forward the joint development of heavy lift helicopters, long haul widebody aircraft

[18] Source: "The structure of trade between Russia and China in August 2013."-htlp://www.ved.gov.ru/exportcountries/cn/cn_ru_relations

[19] Source: "Russian Economic and Trade Cooperation"--http://www.ved.gov.ru/exportcomtries/cn/cn_m_jelations

[20] Source: "Russian Economic and Trade Cooperation"--http://www.ved.gov.ru/exportcomtries/cn/cn_m_jelations

and other projects. To strengthen trade, investment, industry, forestry, high technology, aerospace, infrastructure construction and other areas of cooperation. To continue to improve the trade structure, improve the quality of trade, expand the field of trade, in advance to achieve the 2015 bilateral trade volume of $100 billion target.

2.1.2 Mutual investment

China and Russia should strengthen financial cooperation, increase trade volume to calculate the ruble and the yuan, to promote cooperation in the banking sector, and the expansion of export-oriented industrial loan project.

According to Chinese statistics in early 2013, China's total direct investment in Russia was 35,81 billion US dollars, an increase of 22.59%[37].The main focus of Chinese investment in Russia is still mining, forestry, power engineering, construction, and post and telecommunications. 2012 Chinese enterprises in Russia's construction project contracting and labor grew by 17.9%. Also reported that the total amount of newly signed contracts was $ 2.24 billion(In 2011,the amount was 13.8 billion), an increase of 62.3%[38]. 2012 Russia's total direct investment in China was $ 29.92 million down 3.6% compared to 2011, In 2011, total direct investment of US $ 31.02 million).Russia is the main direction of investment in production, construction, transport and so on. At the beginning of 2013 the total Russian investment projects in China reached $ 24.52 million, an increase of 3%[39].

China-Russian investment cooperation in the construction executed in accordance with the Russian investment cooperation program and the "People's Republic of China in Northeast and the Russian Federation in the Far East and Eastern Siberia Regional Cooperation Plan (2009-2018)".

The "People's Republic of China in Northeast and the Russian Federation in the Far East and Eastern Siberia Regional Cooperation Plan (2009-2018)" includes such cooperation sent to: Equipment inspection station,border infrastructure construction and reconstruction,cooperation in transport,Labor cooperation,tourism cooperation, and cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Cooperation in transport include 15 events - in rail transport, air transport, maritime transport, automobile transportation and so on. Announced the opening of 8 science and technology

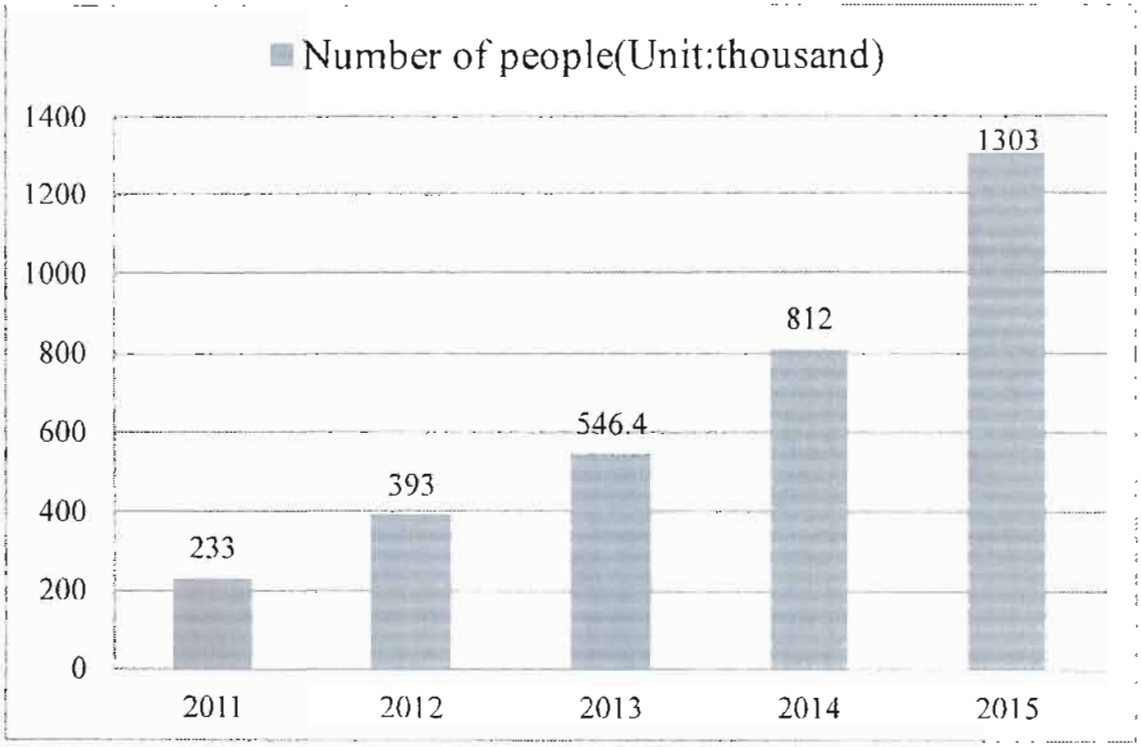
cooperation area, of which there are 3 regions in Russia,there are two in Maritime Kray,another in Amurskaya Oblast. In China, there are 5 regions, namely Harbin, Mudanjiang, Changchun, Liaoning, Dalian. Development of tourism activities to improve the quality of tourism services, the development of tourism infrastructure, etc. In Chinese cooperation projects and Russia, part of Russia's list of key projects including wood processing, mining, and building materials production etc. Most of these activities are capital intensive, but these products most do not have high additional value. Proposed the implementation of China's more than 100 projects most of the facilities of the chemical industry, metallurgy industry and machine manufacturing enterprises and so on, most of the projects in China include the deep processing of raw materials of the Russian Far East and East Siberia, is to say, in the Department of China and Russian cooperation project list on the structure is asymmetric, Russia and China have to overcome some problems in bilateral investment cooperation. For this, we must strengthen the legislative framework, improving the quality of products and services and to continue an active dialogue with China and Russia at all levels.

2.1.3 Tourism Cooperation

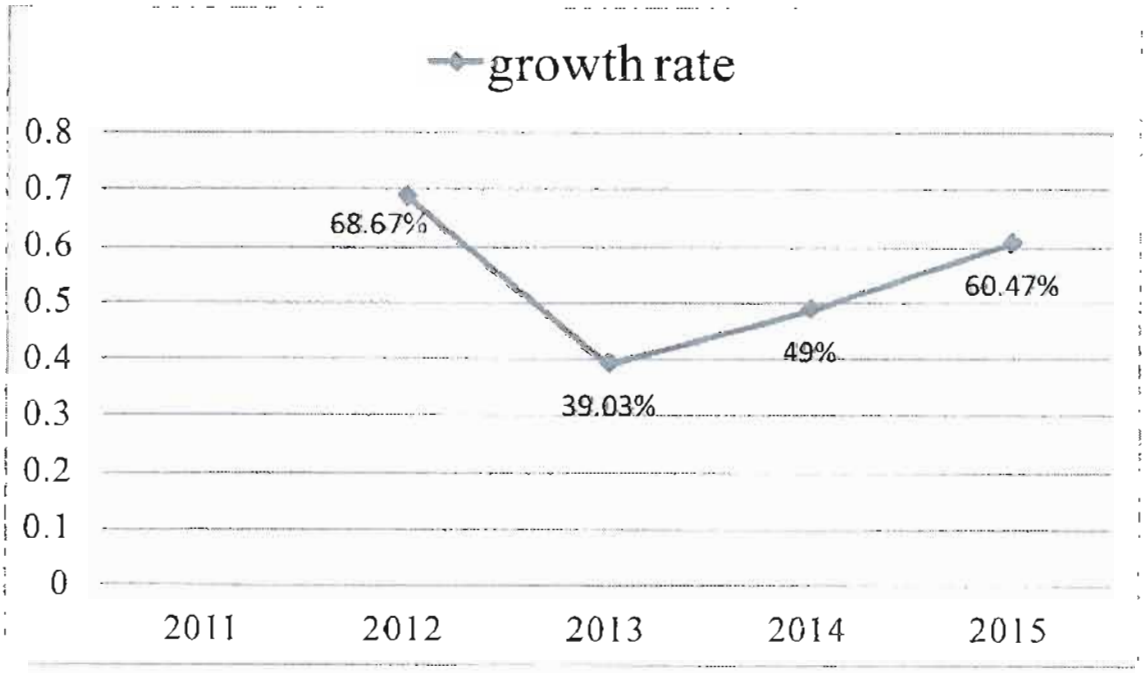
In 2012, China held the Russian Tourism Year, and Russia announced in 2013 for the Chinese Tourism Year. Travel arrangements, including bilateral activities, exhibitions, competitions, leading regional and business presentation and so on.

According to data of the Russian Ministry of Tourism shows that recent visitors to travel to Russia, choose the destination range is expanded from the border area to the inland areas. According to statistics, in 2012, there are 158,000 Chinese tourists visited Russia,and in 2013, there are 34.3 million Chinese tourists. Most tourists travel to Russia country, ranking China second only to Germany. For Chinese tourists, the most popular place in Moscow and St. Petersburg. This may indicate that the potential for tourism is laid considerable.

These cultural activities created another opportunity, another unique experience under a framework of international cooperation, because this experience can promote the development of bilateral economic cooperation.



Picture2.1-The number of Chinese tourists travel to Russia from 2011 to 2015[21]



Picture2.2 - The growth rate of Chinese tourists travel to Russia from 2011 to 2015[22]

Since China hosted the "Year of Tourism in Russia" and Russia held the "China Tourism Year", a sharp rise in the number of citizens of both countries to travel to each other, expand and deepen cooperation in tourism. In 2014, the number of Chinese tourists traveling to Russia increased by 49%. Bilateral tourist flow reached

[21] Source: According to China National Tourism Administration.
[22] Source: According to China National Tourism Administration

33million. Expand the scope of tourism is to do one of the main tasks of tourism.

2.1.4 Trade in Services

From now on the Russian-Chinese trade in services, the overall size of bilateral trade in services is relatively small, and the more moderate growth rate, China and Russia in trade and service process, has been in a deficit state, although fluctuations in the deficit larger, but overall there will be a trend of further expansion. (See Table 2.3)

Since Russia's accession to WTO, it will gradually relax restrictions on market access and services. According to the results of a comprehensive and balanced model, Kesiniya Youdawa who is the Russia's economic and financial center researchers,she concluded that: Russia's accession to WTO, the contribution of consumption and economic growth in Russia for almost 70% of foreign investment in the service sector, Others are from the increase in productivity and the investment of Foreign Company in the Russian manufacturing sector. Can be seen, after Russia joined the world trade organization, the service market in Russia will attract more foreign investment, which provides more opportunities for Chinese enterprises[40].

According to Russia's accession to the WTO commitment, Russia will open 16 areas, 116 sectors, including telecommunications, banking, insurance, retail business, etc. However, due to the protection period of accession to the WTO, at present, China and Russia in the development of the service sector by Russia into the world of smaller factors. Since 2011, China and Russia have been the size of the settlement currency equivalent to more than 2 billion US dollars, the financial services environment further improved. Zhongshan who is a regular meeting between Chinese and Russian Prime Minister's Secretary General of the Chinese Premier, he made positive comments on the new progress made in infrastructure development. He said that the two countries actively explore the railway, highway, cross-border bridges, ports, power grids, optical cable and other infrastructure construction, a series of projects have been successfully launched[41]. In addition, labor cooperation and project contracting, tourism, education and other services to the steady development of trade.Due to the European debt crisis makes the EU's trade in services market

shrinking, Russia and China's service trade in the EU had a significant impact, the two countries have to turn their attention to other economies. The geographical advantage and economic complementarity between China and Russia are even more prominent, and the service trade of the two sides has made some progress.

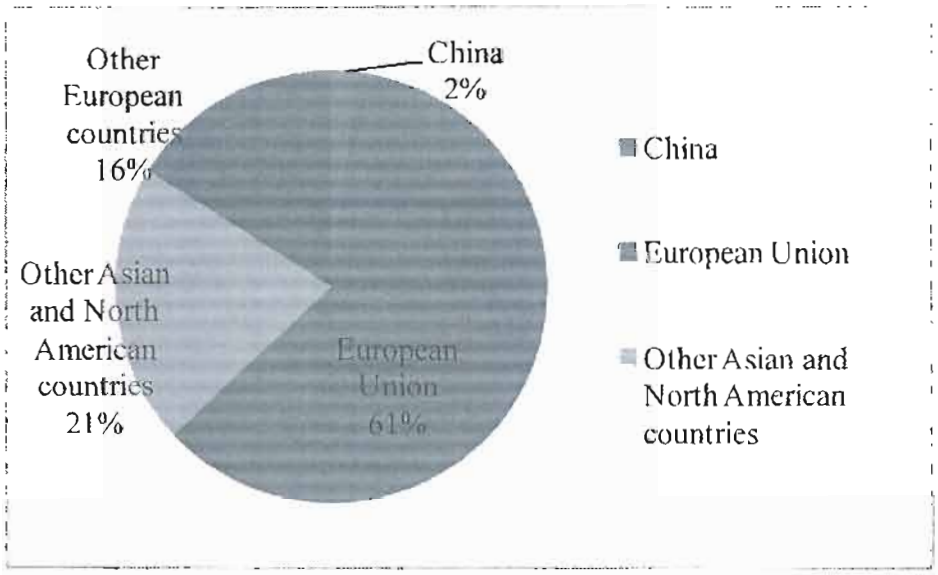
2.1.5 Energy Cooperation

The China-Russian energy cooperation is comprehensive and all-round, to achieve mutual benefit and win-win. The two sides will actively implement the increased supply of crude oil and gas pipeline construction, China's imports of liquefied natural gas, Russia construction joint venture refinery consensus. Expand cooperation in nuclear energy, electric power, coal field. The two sides decided that the coordination of regional cooperation between the two countries, speeding up the highway bridge, cross-border railway corridor construction, strengthen cooperation in ecological environment, cross-border water resources protection.

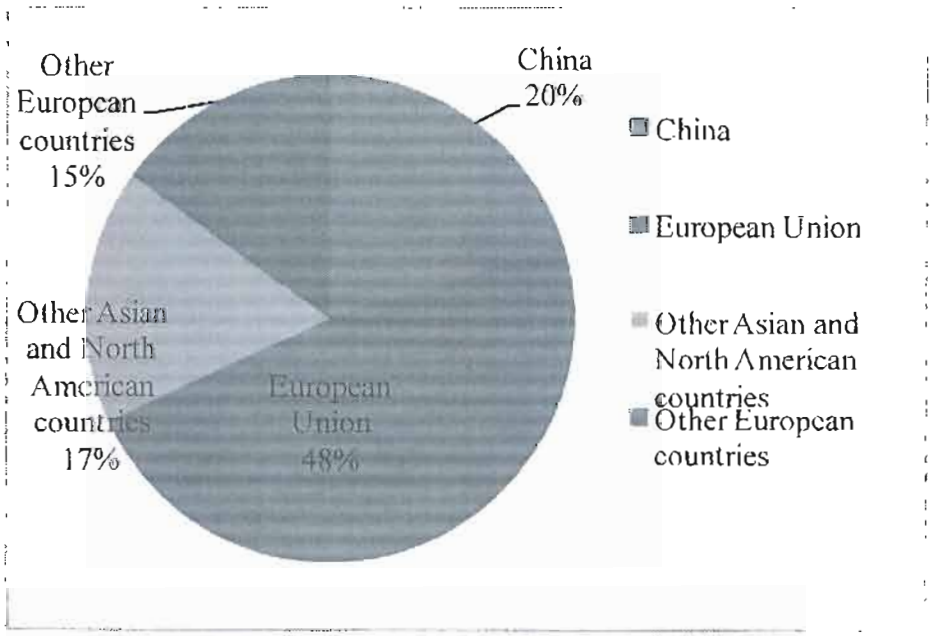
Currently, Russia is the world's largest producer of crude oil, while China is the world's second largest energy consumer, so in terms of energy, China and Russia is a natural partner. For China, at present about 80% of the crude oil imports need enters through the Strait of Malacca, therefore to create a northeast direction of energy import channel is an important part of energy import diversification strategy, while Russia is the direction of the main suppliers. For Russia, in recent years also hope to get rid of excessive dependence on energy exports to the European market situation, to steadily improve the export volume of crude oil for the Asian region.

For Russia, a number of uncertainties in the European energy market and increase the security threat of Russian energy exports to the European market, although Russia remains the main objective of the export of oil and gas resources, but in the long consider increasing exports of Russian oil and gas resources Multiple channels are also very necessary to enter the Asia-Pacific region, led by China's energy consumption market is one of the most realistic option for Russia. As can be seen from the IEA "World Energy Outlook 2011" report, 2035 China and other Asian countries and North America position in Russia's energy export earnings significantly be enhanced. (See picture 2.3, picture 2.4), "the Asia-Pacific region has become an

important breakthrough in Russia's future development, which has been recognized in the subjective level of national leadership, but also indicates that the objective course of global economic development."[42]



Picture 2.3 - 2010 Russia's fuel and energy source of export[23]



Picture 2.4 - 2035 Russia's fuel and energy source of export forecast[24]

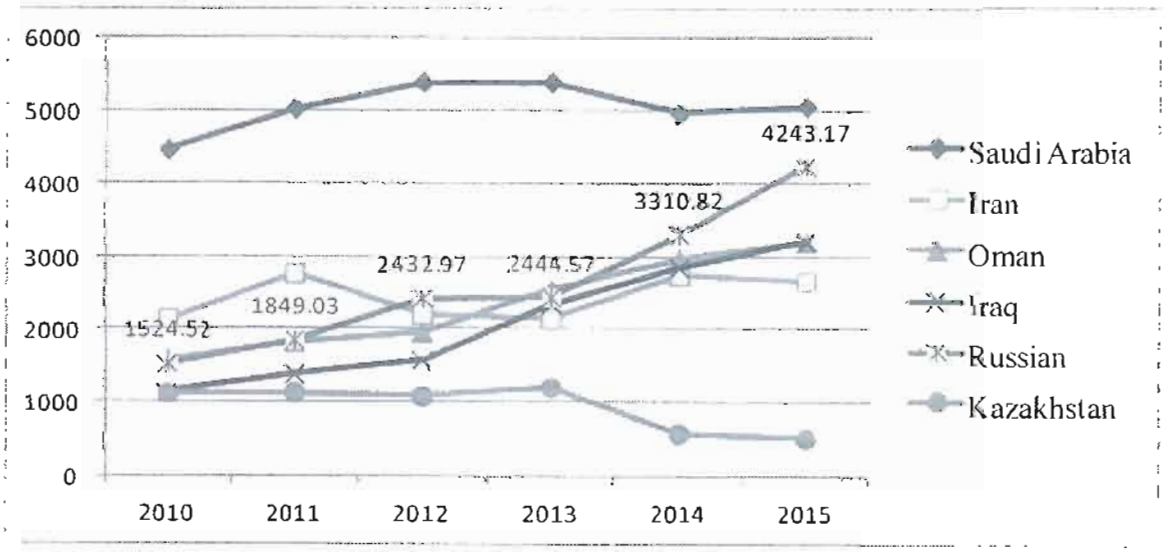
In 2014, Russian oil exports to China amounted to 33.1 million tons, compared to 2013 increased by 36%, of which 86% surge in December year on year, reaching 3.72 million tons. In 2014, China imported the largest oil in Saudi Arabia, Angola, Russia, after the third of China's oil imports is Oman.[43]. The data show that the proportion of energy products in Russia's exports amounted to 2/3. Russia has

[23] Data source: According to World "energy outlook IEA 2011"
[24] Data source: According to World "energy outlook IEA 2011"

become the third largest oil supplier China. Therefore, China and Russia to find common interests in the process of their energy structure adjustment.

Table2.4- China's crude oil import sources from 2010 to 2015[25] Unit: Ten thousand tons

Year / Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Saudi Arabia	4463	5027.24	5390.06	5389.9	4966.19	5054.2
Iran	2131.95	2775.66	2200.96	2144.12	2746.13	2661.59
Oman	1586.83	1814.42	1957.38	2548.18	2974.34	3206.42
Iraq	1123.83	1377.36	1568.47	2351.38	2858.04	3211.42
Russia	1524.52	1849.03	2432.97	2444.57	3310.82	4243.17
Kazakhstan	1105.38	1121.1	1070.37	1198.06	568.64	499.1
Russia	1524.52	1849.03	2432.97	2444.57	3310.82	4243.17



Picture 2.5-China's crude oil import source countries Trend From 2010-2015[26]

According to Information Telegraphic Agency of Russia-TASS on January 26, Beijing reported, According to Chinese Customs data,In 2015 May, September, November and December, a total of four months, the Russian surpass Saudi Arabia to become China's largest crude oil exporter. 2015 the year of the Russian exports of crude oil 42.43 million tons, an increase of 28%, second only to Saudi Arabia's 50.55

[25] Source: According to Tian Chunrong. Analysis of China's oil and gas import and export status in 2014 [J]. international oil economy, 2015 (3): 57-67

[26] Source: According to Tian Chunrong. Analysis of China's oil and gas import and export status in 2014 [J]. international oil economy, 2015 (3): 57-67

million tons (an increase of only 1.78%).

Table 2.5-China's crude oil import country's top three countries from 2010 to 2015[27]

Sequence / Year	First Importing Country	Second Importing Country	Third Importing Country
2010	Saudi Arabia	Iran	Oman
2011	Saudi Arabia	Iran	Russian
2012	Saudi Arabia	Russian	Iran
2013	Saudi Arabia	Oman	Russian
2014	Saudi Arabia	Russian	Oman
2015	Saudi Arabia	Russian	Iran

Energy cooperation is an important area of deepening pragmatic cooperation between China and Russia. In April 2013, President Xi Jinping visited Russia, energy enterprises of the two countries signed the multiple copies of important cooperation agreement, to further strengthen the relationship between Russia and China as a big country of energy consumption, the energy supply power. According to the 2009 China and Russia signed an agreement, the Russian oil company currently China annually to supply 15 million tons of oil, accounting for about 8% of the total annual imports of crude oil Chinese. According to the latest agreement, the Russian oil company in 2014 will increase the supply of about 800 thousand tons of oil, the future annual oil supply will reach 45 million tons to 50 million tons, is currently about three times. Thus China will become the largest importer of crude oil in Russia. While Russian oil companies will get 25-year loans from the China Development Bank for a sum of $ 2 billion. In addition, the China Petroleum Corp will cooperate with the Russian oil company to develop eight onshore blocks and three offshore projects, Russia will increase to 15 million tons of crude oil per year to china.

March 22, 2013, the Russian Gas Industry Company signed a memorandum with CNPC（China National Petroleum Corporation）. Aleksey Miller, chief executive of Russia's Gas Industry Company, said after the signing ceremony, According to the

[27] Source: According to Tian Chunrong. Analysis of China's oil and gas import and export status in 2014 [J]. international oil economy, 2015 (3): 57-67

memorandum envisaged from the beginning of 2018, Russia will provide 38 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually to China by pipeline. According to the final plan, the Russian natural gas provided by the end of the year will reach 60 billion cubic meters per year. The two countries in June 2013 to finalize the legal effect of the export of natural gas contract conditions, and at the end of 2013, China and Russia reached a consensus on the price, signed a long-term contract. According to the memorandum, the Russian natural gas exports to China a preferred direction is the eastern Siberian power gas pipeline.

Russia's coal and electricity exports to China have also showed substantial growth. Tianwan Nuclear Power Plant Phase II project in 2013 has already started. Xi Jinping and Putin during the talks, the two sides believed that China-Russia energy cooperation is complete and comprehensive, designed to achieve mutual benefit and win-win situation. China and Russia will actively implement the increased supply of crude oil and natural gas pipeline construction, China's imports of liquefied natural gas in Russia, construction joint venture refinery plant reached consensus, the expansion of nuclear energy, electric power, coal fields of cooperation.

A meeting was held in September 5, 2013. The two heads of state jointly witnessed the signing of cooperation documents in the fields of energy, aviation and local cooperation. Relevant documents include: China National Petroleum Corporation with the Russian natural gas stock company on the Russian Eastern natural gas cooperation framework agreement, China Petroleum and natural gas group company with the Russian novatek liquefied natural gas share cooperation agreement, the Shanghai municipal government and St. Petersburg city government cooperation agreement.

In November 2013, the Russian federal government passed on Approving and China to expand crude oil trade cooperation agreement on the bill, and decided to the bill submitted to the State Duma for consideration. It is reported that the agreement to determine the China Russian oil cooperation between China and Russia to expand the conditions, as well as the two sides responsible for the implementation of the unit, the Chinese side for the oil company, Russia for the Russian oil company. The two parties to the implementation of long-term oil supply contracts signed by the way, in

the next 25 years (can be extended 5 years) to increase the supply of oil to china. 2013 years ago, Russia's oil every year by Skou Volo Zino a Mohe County oil pipeline to China's exports of 15 million tons of crude oil per year. June 21, 2013, Russian oil and oil signed a new supplementary supply contract, 25 years to increase the supply of 3.65 tons of oil, the contract value of $270 billion. According to the contract Russian oil this year, China should increase the supply of 800 thousand tons of oil to china. Close cultural exchanges, focusing on good youth friendly exchanges, strengthen education, tourism, media, health, sports, local and other areas of cooperation, enhance mutual understanding and friendship.

On September 3, 2015, Russian President Vladimir Putin to China during the visit, the Chinese and Russian enterprises signed a series of cooperation agreements, including oil companies with the Russian gas company Gazprom signed a memorandum of understanding, China-pec Corporation and the Russian oil companies signed framework agreement debate[44].

With the rapid development of Chinese economy, China will be increasingly dependent on energy imports. Russia is increasingly increase the amount of recoverable oil and gas, it is necessary to expand energy market. Russia and China needs complementary features. Russia and China should increase cooperation in the field of energy projects utilizing WTO conditions.

2.2 China and Russia economic and trade relations problems that may arise

2.2.1 Chinese products will face more intense competition in the Russian market

Russia's accession to the world trade organization, commitment to tariff reduction, open markets and other measures, not only for Chinese products, Chinese manufacturers, but for all members of the WTO. This means that Russia to lower the threshold of market access, will also attract the products of other countries, large-scale investment in Russia for the market. China's exports to Russia are mainly clothing, textiles, footwear, mechanical and electrical products, electrical appliances and so on. This kind of labor - intensive product technology content is low, the additional value is low, the product quality that produces to Russia part is general,

grade is low, the brand image is fuzzy. With rising labor costs in China, the production cost of such products will be further increased. However, Vietnam and other countries, manufacturing industry, the rapid development of industry, formed after the Chinese new manufacturing and service outsourcing base. Russia's accession to the WTO, the low-end products Chinese production will face from India, Vietnam and other countries are more intense competition in the Russian market. China's border trade on Russia's Middle and low end products rely on the geographical advantage will no longer exist. In recent years, China's high-end manufacturing industry has also developed, such as China's mechanical and electrical products in the export of Russia gradually occupy an important position. Chinese goods are gradually getting rid of the image of low-grade goods, some with independent intellectual property rights of China to create products have also been to the international market. But from Russia's accession to the WTO, tariffs will be gradually reduced, Chinese goods will with all WTO members products Station in the same starting line to compete, from Japan, South Korea, even the European Union, the United States commodity will play the advantages of technology and quality, in high technology products in the field of Chinese goods pose a huge threat.

Overall, China's manufacturing products in the presence of high-end product technology is not high, low-end product prices are not low status quo, which makes China's exports to Russia the situation is not optimistic.

Table 2.6- China's exports to Russia constituted the main commodities (category) from January to December 2012[28]

Unit: USD million

Customs classification	HS Code	Commodity category	From January to December	Over the same period	compared to the same period (%)	percentage (%)
Category 16	Chapter	Gross value	51,038	45,451	12.3	100
Category 11	84-85	Mechanical and electrical products	23,018	21,237	8.4	45.1
Category 15	50-63	Textiles and raw materials	4,785	4,121	16.1	9.4
Category 20	72-83	Base metal and products	4,102	3,883	5.6	8

[28] Source: According to People's Republic of China Ministry of Commerce, "Country Trade Report - Russia."

End of table 2.6

Category 17	94-96	Furniture, toys, miscellaneous products	3,304	2,399	37.7	6.5
Category 12	86-89	Transport equipment	3,025	2,176	39.1	5.9
Category 7	64-67	Shoes, shoes, umbrellas and other light industrial products	2,916	2,483	17.4	5.7
Category 6	39-40	Plastic, rubber	2,464	2,210	11.5	4.8
Category 18	28-38	chemical products	1,715	1,563	9.8	3.4
Category 13	90-92	Optics, watches and clocks, medical equipment	1,151	942	22.1	2.3
Category 8	68-70	Ceramics; glass	1,136	964	17.9	2.2
Category 2	41-43	Leather products; bags	830	811	2.4	1.6
Category 4	6-14	Plant products	776	870	-10.8	1.5
Category 10	16-24	Food, beverage, tobacco	549	587	-6.6	1.1
Category 9	47-49	Cellulose pulp; paper	358	337	6.3	0.7
	44-46	Wood and wood products	312	251	24.3	0.6
		Others	596	616	-3.2	1.2

2012 China's total exports of goods to Russia, the top four were: Mechanical and electrical products, Textiles and raw materials,Base metal and products,and Furniture, toys, miscellaneous productsc, there are a number of enterprises engaged in the production of such products in China has formed a certain scale, formed raw material supply, production, transportation, sales of stable trading system. The company exports to Russia and to Russia-commerce companies are also accustomed to distribute such goods, formed a certain stereotype of the business. Under Russia's accession to WTO, open to the world market conditions, China's existing Russian companies rely on such products is difficult to compete effectively against the world competition. Therefore, Chinese enterprises are facing Russian timely market research, speed up industrial restructuring and upgrading, re-adjust the trade with Russia strategy, re-design and production of marketable products, a series of

problems to realign trade mechanism, which gave me trade with Russia bring some challenges.

In addition, Chinese enterprises to Russia's accession to WTO is ill-prepared, and the Russian and Chinese small-scale private business, trade activities are not standardized.After Russia's accession to WTO, we will be in accordance with WTO rules and gradually straighten out the trading system, which also requires enterprises to intensify our trade with Russia to study the new Russian trade rules, timely develop effective coping strategies.

2.2.2 Chinese products will face more stringent technical standards

After joining the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Russian Federation overall tariff level of imports in 2011 from 10% down to 7.8%, and the final agricultural import tariffs will be reduced to 10.8% from 13.2%, industrial made tariff products is decreased from 9.5% to 7.3%. Among them, more than a third of these products, the product is no transition period, from the Russian Federation's accession to WTO that began to implement. Nearly 25% of the tariff in three years, it is necessary to complete the adjustment in place. Transitional adjustment of import and export products tariff rates average 2-3 years, only a few rare and very special products in order to set the transition period to 5-7 years. Most of the exports of agricultural products to the transition of the Russian tax adjustments are basically the whole four-year period, all the merchandise pork longest transition period, the transition period is 8 years; the transition period for non-agricultural products of most all 5-year transitional period is relatively long cars, helicopters and civil aircraft, their term of over seven years.

Table 2.7 - Russian imports of some products Tariff Schedule[29]

Product category tax rate	Before joining WTO	After joining WTO
Overall average	10.0%	7.8%
Mechanical and electrical products	8.4%	6.2%
Chemical Products	6.5%	5.2%
Dairy products	19.8%	14.9%

[29] Source:According to Russian customs

End of table 2.7

Grain and oilseed products,	15.1%	10.0%
Fats and fatty oils	9.0%	7.1%
Wood and paper products	13.4%	8.0%
Car	15.5%	12.0%
Cotton	5.0%	0
IT Products	5.4%	0

Russia's accession to WTO, will gradually reduce tariffs, open markets and eliminate trade barriers. After the loss of tariff protection barrier for the protection of vulnerable domestic industries need core industries, Russia will not give up using technical barriers to trade, green barriers and other non-tariff barriers to restrict Chinese products to enter the Russian market.

The establishment of green technical barriers is the use of various types of WTO agreement on the provisions of the environmental protection. At present, in agricultural products, Russia is gradually established and perfect its domestic food inspection and certification system according to WTO standard. Russia's accession to the WTO, the quality of its agricultural products will be in line with international standards, compared with the current quality certification standards will be higher, reporting and inspection procedures will be more cumbersome. China's exports of agricultural products to Russia will face more green barriers. However, the level of agricultural modernization in China is not high, the level of agricultural development in different regions is uneven, low degree of standardization, the key is China's agricultural products quality standards are low, the implementation of quality standards is not very strict, resulting in China's agricultural products in the production of pesticide residues, additives amount, the use of non normal means to improve the appearance of the product, the phenomenon to be common. Therefore, the quality of agricultural products in China is difficult in the short term rapid increase in unity. In Russia to continuously improve the quality of imported agricultural products under the reality of the reality, China's agricultural production and processing enterprises will face the difficult transformation of development.

Russia to improve the quality of imported goods, to protect the interests of their consumers, will gradually increase the standard of inspection of imported goods after accession to the WTO, China's exports to Russia will face more stringent quality inspection standards. According to Russian law all goods must be compulsory certification (GOTS) can be listed for sale. GOS7 certificate is one of the necessary documents need to be submitted to the customs, only to have the certificate of goods may only enter the Russian market. At present, Russia requires compulsory certification of products, including food, electronic products, household appliances, furniture, cosmetics, toys, and ceramics, etc.. Depending on the nature of the product may need to meet one or more certification standards, these continuous refinement and improvement of product quality standards for Chinese enterprises is a huge test.

2.2.3 Russia to attract foreign investment in the formation of competitive pressure on China

Russia's fiscal 2010 revenue of $ 205.3 billion, but expenditures for the year of the Russian public utilities and defense diplomacy has reached $ 306.6 billion. Moreover, under the influence of the European debt crisis, capital flight from Russia is also very serious, only in September 2011, the Russian private capital flight of up to $ 13 billion. Russia not only to cope with domestic financial costs, but also to provide about $ 10 billion of funds to the IMF to help European countries to resolve the debt crisis, so the limited capacity of the real economy in Russia to national investment, is hoping to attract foreign investment drive for their own economic development. In this case, Russia introduced a series of policies to increase efforts to attract foreign investment. In order to join the WTO, Russia is actively taking measures to continuously improve the business investment environment and standardize the management of the investment, and enhance the attractiveness to foreign investors. Improve the protection of investors, including foreign laws and regulations, simplify approval procedures for foreign investment into the start of the privatization process, to give to the Russian foreign industries designated more preferential policies and so on. These measures indicate a strong demand for the Russian government to introduce foreign capital.

Russia, as a tremendous business opportunities in the market, foreign direct investment has a strong appeal. With the Russian economy to gradually get rid of the financial crisis, in the case of its domestic economic situation continues to improve the development of the European Union, the United States and other countries on the return on investment enterprises in Russia high expectations, which appeal directly to the world's major economies to Russia concern, directly or indirectly, investments in Russia has become one of the options in these countries. It can be expected, with enthusiasm for European companies to invest in Russia will further warming, the amount of foreign investment in Russia will absorb steadily. Under steady economic growth in Russia, increasing market openness situation, Russia will give better play to resource-rich, high quality of labor advantages, and actively improve the investment environment, increase return on investment, attract more foreign investment. Russia's accession to the WTO is bound for China to attract foreign investment to create a strong competitive pressure. A significant increase in China's current labor costs, to the advantage of labor-intensive industries gradually reduced. With the downturn in the world economy, export-oriented processing and manufacturing woeful, China's economic slowdown. In particular, China's investment channels in addition to direct investment in the real economy than the stock market and other investment instruments risks are too high, so that foreign investment in China increased risk. Combined with the characteristics of non-convertible Chinese yuan, as well as China's foreign exchange control policies so that foreign capital out of China more difficult. After China joined the WTO, in order to attract foreign super-national treatment way to lose the role of foreign and local enterprises in China treatment of a very original conditions to attract foreign investment has changed. At a time when Russia has vigorously to attract foreign investment, which will lead to international capital, as well as European companies are likely to put more money into Russia.

2.2.4 Chinese and the Russian energy price negotiations possibly can be more difficult

China and Russia energy cooperation is an important part of economic and trade

cooperation between China and Russia, China is now a net importer of energy, the urgent need to address energy security, the problem of stable supply. By seeking diversification of energy sources is China's established policy, although Russia's oil exports to China accounted for only 8% of Chinese oil imports, but because Russia and China are close neighbors in the case of offshore energy channels blocked, Russian energy sources very important to us. Therefore, China in energy cooperation for Russia more emphasis. Energy problem has always been an important topic of China and Russia, the two leaders met. Price has been the difficulty of China and Russia energy negotiations. China hopes Russia energy cooperation can win more concessions, but Russia has been hoping to use the diversification of energy exports to spread the risk of individual cooperation with China. Therefore, China and Russia energy negotiation long period, an agreement is not much, Chinese and Russian energy pipeline construction progress slow. After Russia's accession to WTO, since the WTO rules a country has made preferential policies to benefit all WTO members, therefore, the way Chinese think China and Russia special partnership for the possibility of lower energy prices decreased. Russia can justifiably externally unified energy prices as an excuse to raise the asking price in China and Russia energy cooperation, but in terms of China's economic development and energy efficiency, and Europe can not afford the same energy prices, therefore, the future of China and Russia energy talks China will spend more time and energy to deal with Russia.

Moreover, in the fulfillment of the implementation of already signed agreements on energy cooperation, China also faces the risk that Russia's foreign relations determines the style, change the established protocol is not without precedent. China and Russia in energy cooperation Eastern Siberia-Pacific pipeline, the two sides had reached an agreement in 2009, the pipeline was put into operation as scheduled, but Russia suddenly raised objections to Hong Kong on prices and transportation costs calculated on the basis, Russia unilaterally He said Chinese oil money owed $ 40 million, which resulted in obstacles for further cooperation between China and Russia energy. Therefore, after Russia's accession to WTO, with the adjustment of prices of petroleum products, Russia is likely to revert to China and Russia early settlement of the issue of oil has reached agreement. Thus, in addition to China and Russia need to

continue to strengthen energy cooperation, promote energy other than negotiation, China and Russia are now in the implementation of cooperation agreements, there are also recount given transportation costs to recalculate energy products CIF and other issues. After Russia's accession to WTO, China and Russia in energy prices, the core of the energy trading game situation may be more difficult.

Summary of second chapter

In August 22, 2012, Russia joined the World Trade Organization (WTO). China to Russia to join the WTO adopted a positive attitude.

Russia to join WTO negotiations on the protocol, the commitments to reduce tariffs and expand market access for trade in services, liberalization of agricultural markets, intellectual property protection, the establishment of a WTO-compatible trading environment. After Russia's accession to WTO, China and Russia, bilateral trade volume hit new high, trade in goods between the two countries, two-way investment cooperation, service trade, energy cooperation have achieved good results, to promote the development of bilateral relations.

At the same time, after Russia's accession to WTO, the development of China-Russia economic and trade relations are also negative factors, China-Russia bilateral economic and trade relations also exist at present difficult problems. First, China's low-end products will face more intense competition in the Russian market; the second is Chinese products into Russia will encounter more stringent quality standards and green threshold; the third is in attracting foreign investment in Russia could become a strong competitor in China ; Fourth China-Russia energy price negotiations may be more difficult.

Many problems for Russia's accession to the WTO and trade relations between China and Russia brought the two sides to actively recommend the use of WTO rules governing China and Russian trade system, establish a favorable development of bilateral economic and trade environment; efforts to expand the scale of China and Russian trade and enhance trade in goods with Russia level; further promote the development of China and Russian trade in services; strengthening the China-Russian border regional cooperation, promote the comprehensive development of bilateral

economic and trade relations.

3 THE INFLUENCE OF RUSSIA'S ACCESSION TO THE WTO ON THE CHINA AND RUSSIA'S TRADE RELATIONS AND COUNTERMEASURES

3.1 Russia's accession to the WTO's course and commitment

3.1.1 Russia's accession to the WTO process

Looking back on the history of Russia's accession to the WTO, it can be traced back to the late seventy's of last century. At that time, the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau has passed a resolution to strengthen the contact with the GATT, but because suffer when GATT countries (mainly the strong opposition from the United States) unanimous opposition and failed to realize, mainly because of the large distance from the requirements of the Soviet economy and the market economy, the Soviet Union until May 1990 to acquire the GATT observer status. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia naturally inherited the Soviet in the observer status in GATT and in June 1993, former Russian President Boris Yeltsin to the general agreement on Tariffs and trade (GATT) submitted the Russian government acceding to GATT formal application. This is the beginning of Russia's accession to gatt. And in March 1994, Russia to the GATT Secretariat submitted Russian foreign trade system memorandum, is Russia's accession to the GATT was one of the first practical steps[45].

Since January 1, 1995 GATT became WTO, Russia has submitted a formal application to join the WTO, Russia began to join the difficult negotiations WTO. According to the provisions of the relevant procedures, WTO working group in December 1995 to accept the Russian government submitted to the WTO, "Russia's foreign trade system memorandum".

In 1996-2000, the Russian government on the Russian commitment to tax cuts, tariff rates and other issues with WTO members conducted a series of negotiations, but progress has been very not smooth. It was not until 2001 that negotiations progressed, with the support of developed countries in principle. 2002, Russia's market economy status was recognized by the United States and the European union.

Two years later, Russia and the European Union signed the agreement to support Russia to join the WTO, the same year, Russia and China signed a market access agreement with Russia to join the WTO. In 2006, Russia and the United States signed the agreement on Russia's accession to the wto. In 2008, due to the Russian Georgian military conflict, Russia's accession to the WTO negotiations were suspended, until October 2011, Russia to complete the with all members of the WTO accession negotiations gas review of Russia's accession to the WTO process, can be roughly divided into six stages: first stage: to Russia's foreign trade system review stage; the second stage: tariff reduction to the negotiation phase; the third stage: Russian service trade market access negotiation stage. The fourth stage: emeida into phase of the agreement; fifth stage: stage of stalled negotiations; the sixth stage: the final with all WTO members reached agreement stage.

Table3.1-Russia's accession to the World Trade Organization in 18 years[30]

Times	Process
June 1993	The Russian government submitted to the GATT in the Guanzhong please.
March 1994	Russian government to the GATT Secretariat to submit a memorandum of Russia's foreign trade system.
December 1994	As the GATT becomes WTO, the Russian re apply to the WTO.
January 1995	The Russian organization and the establishment of a special working group and began negotiations with WTO, but few results.
February 1998	The Russian government submitted to the WTO on Russia to adjust the tariff level of a package of proposals, and began negotiations with the WTO members on the issue of tariff reduction.
October 1999	The Russian government submitted to the WTO on the Russian service trade market access program, to provide the possibility of bilateral negotiations.
April 2000	The Russian government will join WTO as one of the most important tasks of the Russian government

[30] Source: Huang Zhijin.Russia's accession to the WTO: course and achievement-One of the eighth Ministerial Conference of the WTO.World Trade Organization and dynamic research.January 2012: 68-69.

End of table 3.1

March 2001	Russia and WTO about the members of the tax rate, agriculture, etc., to negotiate trade issues, and agreed to assume the obligations of the 110 areas of service.
July 2001	At the group of Eight summit, the participants were to Russia to join the WTO to support the attitude.
June 2002	The United States recognized the Russian market economy status, for its accession to the WTO cleared a major obstacle.
May 2004	Russia and the European Union signed a protocol to support Russia's accession to the wto. In the same year, also signed with China on Russia's accession to the WTO market access agreement.
February 2005	Former U.S. President Barack Bush said the United States will try to push Russia to join the WTO negotiations. In the same year, Russia and Japan reached a bilateral agreement.
November 2006	Russia and the United States signed the agreement on Russia's accession to the WTO agreement
August 2008	Russia's conflict with Georgia, Russia's accession to the WTO negotiations were forced to suspend, while Russia's relations with the western countries are also stalled.
December 2010	Russia and the European Union signed a memorandum of understanding on the end of Russia's accession to the WTO negotiations, the provisions of Russia's accession to the WTO obligations, including export tariffs and rail freight.
October 2011	Russia and Georgia to reach an agreement, the end of all members of the WTO negotiations with WTO.
November 2011	World trade organization working group unanimously adopted by Russia to join the WTO - to embrace the son of commitment, 18 years of accession to the WTO negotiations finally came to the end.
December 2011	WTO the 8th ministerial meeting agreed to Russia's accession to the world trade organization, according to Russia's accession to the WTO agreement, Russia is in 2012 July 22 days before the completion of the examination and approval procedures, and within 30 days of officially submitted to the WTO ratification officially became a WTO member.

3.1.2 Russia's major commitments to join WTO

a) Commodity trade market access

Russia's accession to the WTO protocol, you can see a total of 57 cargo market access agreements signed by Russia and 30 bilateral service market access agreement. Russia's current does not meet the provisions of the WTO license, license, import restrictions on the number of restrictions, the ban will be completely abolished and will not be allowed to re introduced. Russia will provide GSP for 152 developing countries and the least developed countries. After joining the WTO, Russia's average tariff will be reduced to 7.8% by the addition of WTO before the 10%,Table 3.2 gives a reduction of the tariff rate of the main imported goods in Russia.

Table 3.2-Russia's main goods tariff reduction schedule[31]

General Situation	Before joining WTO(%)	After joining WTO(%)	Change (%)
Final binding tax rate for the simple average	10	7.8	2.2
Final binding tax rate for agricultural products	13.2	10.8	2.4
Final binding tax rate for industrial products	9.5	7.3	2.2
Product categories:			
Dairy	19.8	14.9	3.9
Grain and its products	15.1	10.0	5.1
Oilseeds, fat and fatty oil	9.0	7.1	1.9
Chemical products	6.5	5.2	1.3
Automobile	15.5	12.0	3.5
Electric machinery	8.4	6.2	2.2
Wood and paper products	13.4	8.0	5.4
Cotton	5.0	0	5
Information technology products	5.4	0	5.4

[31] Source: Huang Zhijin.Russia's accession to the WTO: course and achievement-One of the eighth Ministerial Conference of the WTO.World Trade Organization and dynamic research.January 2012.

From Table 3.2, it can be seen: Russia on tariff rates are different degrees of adjustment, agricultural products of the final bound rates from their accession to the WTO of 13.2 dropped to 10.8%, decrease of 2.4 percentage points; industrial products of the final bound rates from 9.5 before entering WTO dropped to 7.3%, a decline of 2.2 percentage points. Dairy products, cereals and cereal products, fatty oil, chemical products, automobile, electric machinery, wood paper products, cotton, information technology products, such as dropped by 3.9%, 5.1% and 1.9%, 1.3%, 3.5% and 2.2%, 5.4%, 5%, 5.4% respectively. The biggest adjustment is wood, paper products, information technology products, grain and its products, cotton, its decline in more than five percentage points, of which cotton and information technology products and even adjusted to zero tariff.

b) Service trade market access

Russia has made a commitment to 116 areas of service, including the internet, transportation, distribution, environmental protection, banking, insurance, securities, communications, professional services and so on[46]. The main contents are as follows:

First, in the field of telecommunications services, Russia's commitment to the restrictions on foreign investment 49% stake will be canceled after four years of Russia's accession to the WTO. And agreed to apply the WTO basic telecommunications agreement terms.

Second, in the field of insurance services, Russia promised to allow foreign insurance companies in 2020 after the establishment of branch companies in Russia.

Third, in the banking sector, the Russian commitment to allow foreign banks to set up branches in Russia. At the same time, it also promised not to limit the proportion of foreign equity in a single banking institution in Russia, but in the whole of the Russian federal banking system, the upper limit (50%).

Fourth, in the field of transport service, the Russian commitment on shipping and road transport (including the actual passenger and freight), and on July 1, 2013 strictly in accordance with the provisions of the WTO of railway transit goods for a fee, of import and domestic territory of identical or similar goods received equal cost.

Fifth, in the field of distribution services, Russia's commitment to join WTO from Russia, allowing foreign investment enterprises to enter the retail, wholesale, and the franchise business.

c) Export tariffs and export subsidies

Russia promised to about 700 items of commodities export tariffs will be subject to constraints, including part of fishery products and shellfish products, mineral fuels and mineral oil, raw materials of leather, wood, paper award, paper and base metal. Exports to Russia are no longer subsidized, and subsidies for imported industrial products are not allowed to use their products more than imported products. Russia also promised to control the total amount of trade distorting agricultural subsidies by 9 billion dollars in 2012, by 2018, will be its (trade distorting agricultural subsidies) gradually cut to $4 billion 400 million. Russia also promised from December 16, 2011 to December 31, 2017, the provisions of the average annual subsidies for special products and non special products, the former must not be higher than the latter 30%. Even the abolition of agricultural export subsidies and part of the provisions of the value-added tax exemption of agricultural products.

d) Protection and trade related intellectual property rights

The Russian Federation should fully adopt the provisions of the WTO agreement on trade related intellectual property rights, including the provisions of the mandatory implementation and without any transition period of two items. The Russian government will continue to take measures to crack down on the illegal sale of website operations. Russia will investigate and investigate the illegal dissemination of copyrighted content on the Internet. In after joining the WTO, Russia will use all the rules for the protection of literary and artistic works under the Berne convention.

3.2 The influence of Russia's accession to the WTO on the China and Russia's trade cooperation

Russia after 18 years of hard negotiations, in December 16, 2011,finally officially joined the WTO.After Russia joins WTO, it has made the huge adjustment in the tariff rate, the market admittance, the investment environment and so

on.Because of China and Russia is an important economic and trade partners, the adjustment of the China and Russian economic and trade cooperation will bring new opportunities, but also brings new challenges.

3.2.1 New opportunities for economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia

Because China and Russia are complementary rather than competitive trade relations, Russia's accession to the WTO, to speed up the transformation from the traditional partnership "complementary trade partners to the comprehensive strategic cooperation process.

a) Russia's accession to the WTO will contribute to the expansion of bilateral trade between China and Russia

With the signing of "the Treaty of good friendship and cooperation between China and Russia", the economic and trade relations between China and Russia have entered a period of greater prosperity and stability.2011, China and Russia bilateral trade reached a record high of $, an increase of 42.7%.China is Russia's largest trading partner in the same period, Russia is China's tenth largest trading partner. China's exports to Russia are mainly in textiles and raw materials, mechanical and electrical products, shoes, boots, umbrellas, base metals and products, etc..But at the same time, Russia's import tariffs have been higher, and there is still trade discrimination. For mechanical and electrical products and textiles,China is Russia's main source of imports, but Russian import tariff on the mechanical and electrical products is divided into four tranches: 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, the average rate was 10.5% - 11%, which were higher than the developed countries and the developing countries below the effective tariff rate of 5% and 10% below the level [47].Russia's average tariff rate on textiles in 6%-7% between, however, Russia's exports to Russia and Russia's textile tariffs are all over 11% [48]. Therefore, the Russian high tariff and import tariffs in the performance of arbitrary and discriminatory and lack of stability, which undoubtedly hindered to a certain extent China commodity exports to Russia. Russia's accession to the WTO, with the decrease of the tariff, which will to cheap

Chinese goods to enter the Russian market (such as household appliances, textiles, clothing, shoes, hats, etc.).At the same time, Russia will also have to in accordance with international common practice to implement the normal commodity inspection and quarantine measures, rules of origin and customs valuation measures, reduce the Russia currently on China's export to the domestic products trade discrimination, for Chinese enterprises increased to Russia's export scale to provide a more equitable opportunities.In addition, after Russia joined the WTO, China and Russia are members of the WTO, in the framework of WTO to resolve trade disputes between the two countries will be more conducive to promoting the growth of bilateral trade between China and Russia.So as to successfully realize the leaders of China and Russia in 2011 in the Sixth China Russia economic and trade summit in 2015 proposed by the China and Russian bilateral trade reached 100 billion U.S. dollars in 2020 to reach $200 billion goal.

b) Helps to improve Russia's investment environment, expand mutual investment between China and Russia

At present, the scale of mutual investment between China and Russia is still relatively small, the intensity of investment is not large.According to the statistics of the Ministry of Commerce of China, until the end of 2010, China to Russia's cumulative investment only 27.96 million dollars, the 2010 China to Russia non-financial direct investment $594 million, mainly concentrated in the field of forestry, textile trade, energy, mineral resources,;But on 2010 Russia Chinese investment of only $34 million 970 thousand, mainly in the area of investment in construction, manufacturing, transportation, etc.. Russia's accession to the WTO.According to the text of Russia's accession to the WTO "and trade measures related to the agreement, Russia pledged all relates to the agreement of the domestic laws and regulations, the regulations will and the rules of WTO consistent, while Russia has promised before July 1, 2018 completely abolished all inconsistent with the provisions of the WTO investment laws and regulations, a column, including tariff exceptions and preferential tariff and promised Russia after the accession to the WTO does not publish and the provisions of the WTO inconsistent or incompatible investment laws,

rules and regulations.The commitment will continue to improve the investment environment in Russia, Chinese companies will get more investment opportunities in Russia[49].In addition, Russia has promised after the accession to the WTO will be gradually placed transportation, logistics, telecommunications, insurance, banking and other 11 industries, Chinese enterprises to Russia's investment scale will continue to expand, so as to realize the leaders of China and Russia proposed to 2020 China to Russia's cumulative investment target of $120 billion[50].

In addition, Russia's accession to the WTO is also conducive to the expansion of Russian companies to expand the scale of investment in china. In accordance with China's accession to the WTO, foreign direct investment often showing a rapid growth momentum in the first few years of the Nene and the speed of economic growth is also faster, which is Russian companies in foreign direct investment activities in the most basic motive force.China's rapid economic growth has also provided a broad space for Russian companies to go out and invest in China. It can be predicted that Russia in the early accession to the WTO, due to Russia in accordance with the rules of WTO to adjust its domestic and investment related laws and regulations, so the early Russian investment and financial activities in China will not be too much;But with Russia's adjustment at the end of the period, the Chinese investment activities will also become more frequent[51].

c) Russia's accession to the WTO will further deepen financial cooperation between China and Russia

From the current point of view, because China and Russia, the financial market is not fully open, so the financial activities of both China and Russia are dominated by the government, and private enterprises, independent financial cooperation is relatively small.However, with Russia's accession to the WTO and the gradual opening of financial market Chinese, China and Russian financial investment activities will gradually increase. Therefore, financial cooperation between China and Russia will further deepen.Russia promised to join the WTO in the text in Russian, allowing foreign banks to set up branches in Russia and Russia does not limit the domestic banking institutions in a single foreign equity proportion.For foreign banks,

this commitment is no doubt that Russia is gradually opening up its financial services market.

For China's banking industry, on the one hand, Russia's accession to the WTO for China's banking institutions into the Russian financial market to clear away the legal obstacles, different ownership control accounted for than for China's domestic banking institutions to enter Russia provides a variety of paths (herein according to the city commercial bank, joint-stock banks, state-owned banks to choose into Russia's path):First, the city commercial banks and the conditions of small and medium banks can choose to enter the Russian market and other forms of joint;Second, the joint-stock banks can choose to enter the Russian market, such as shares or wholly-owned, third, the state-owned banks can choose to enter the market in the form of wholly-owned.On the other hand, due to Russia's accession to the WTO, Russia on foreign capital into its domestic market, there are many restrictions, very strict control,Therefore, the vast majority of foreign banks in Russia's domestic development are relatively backward, thus for the Chinese banking institutions into the Russian market provides a buffer period and a relatively fair competitive environment, to take advantage of China's banking institutions in Russia's accession to the WTO, which is a good opportunity for the rapid access to the Russian financial market.

For China's insurance industry, the Russian commitment to allow foreign insurance institutions in 2020 in the territory to establish a branch, suggesting that China's insurance company has 9 years of time to adjust their own strategic objectives, in order to successfully enter the Russian market of insurance.Therefore, Russia's accession to the WTO, whether in China or Russia is advantageous, as long as both China and Russia actively focuses on the future of bilateral relations, make good use of the present cooperation mechanism and the rules of WTO, actively implement the leaders put forward the strategic and cooperative partnership, will certainly be able to achieve mutual benefit and win-win pattern, and the development of China and Russian economic and social development of the world economy, and make greater contribution.

d) Is conducive to the cooperation of labor service cooperation and project contracting

Cooperation with other countries, China and Russia's labor cooperation and project contracting cooperation is an important part of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia.However, the current cooperation between China and Russia labor cooperation and engineering is not very ideal, is still in a low level, the size of the smaller, the intensity is not large.In 2010, China and Russia signed a total of labor and project contract amount of $11.9 billion, fell by 1.6 percentage points over the previous year, completed turnover of $15.0 million, a 50% increase compared with the previous period, until the end of 2010, in the number of 20809.From labor service cooperation with regional distribution point of view, China and Russian labor force and is mainly distributed in Siberia and the Far East; from the labor service cooperation of industry distribution situation, China and Russian labor force cooperation is mainly forest harvesting, wood processing, construction, garment, agriculture, medical and other industries.To explore the reasons for the small scale of labor cooperation between China and Russia, it is mainly due to the following two aspects:One reason is because the Chinese labor safety and labor rights in Russia is not guaranteed, the Russian government and not the foreign labor service personnel as the formal labor, its legal rights protection for foreign labor service personnel also very lack of power, personal rights and interests of foreign labor service personnel not effective protection. And according to the provisions of the Russian immigration law,"If the overseas labor service personnel violate the labor contract, the original issuing authority may revoke the work permit of the overseas labor service personnel according to the employer or the project principal"[32].This led to the personal safety and labor rights of foreign workers, including China, in Russia can not get legal protection.On the other hand, the reason is that the Russian government to implement the permit system and quota system for foreign workers to the rapid development of labor cooperation between China and Russia.In addition, illegal immigrants will also affect the labor cooperation between China and Russia. Russia's accession to the

[32] Source: According to the Russian immigration law

WTO, Russia will be in accordance with the basic principles of WTO and the main rules to improve its legal system and regulations, standardize its foreign trade policy. The fundamental principle of WTO is free trade, so it requires that States parties to implement free trade policies that allow the production of elements (including the labor force) and free movement of goods.And after Russia joins WTO, the Russian service industry market needs to be in line with the international, its domestic laws and regulations also must obtain the revision in the liberalization.This, China labor export to Russia situation will gradually open; in contracted projects, due to the WTO non discriminatory principle, the principle of transparency, Chinese enterprises in Russia's bid will be more fair and equal competitive opportunities, which will improve the possibility of Chinese enterprises in the Russian bid.Therefore, Russia's accession to the WTO, is conducive to Chinese labor cooperation and Russia and project contracting cooperation, so as to improve the "low level", "small" and "weak" situation. Provide policy support and legal guarantee for further development of China and Russian cooperation project contracting and labor.Therefore, Russia's accession to the WTO, is conducive to Chinese labor cooperation and Russia and project contracting cooperation, so as to improve the "low level", "small" and "weak" situation. Provide policy support and legal guarantee for further development of China and Russian cooperation project contracting and labor.

e) Is conducive to the norms of bilateral trade between China and Russia

At present, China and Russia belong to countries in transition, not standardized phenomenon exists in the bilateral trade and the foreign trade system, such as gray customs clearance official corruption, customs clearance efficiency low inferior, which for the China and Russian businessmen caused huge losses."Gray customs clearance" always is the bilateral trade between China and Russia in the presence of a big problem, it mainly includes "chartered tax package" and "charter package tax" two[33].A customs clearance form for the special customs clearance company,"Gray customs clearance" on the one hand to reduce Russia's tariff income level, on the

[33]"Gray customs clearance", refers to matters exporters in order to avoid complicated customs procedures and customs clearance will be related to the

other hand, greatly increasing the cost of the product China exports to Russia.In addition, the "gray customs clearance" of the operating procedures are not legal, easy to be Russia with a variety of reasons for the seizure or confiscation, to China's export enterprises caused huge losses. In addition, official corruption, customs clearance efficiency can not be ignored.

Russia's accession to the WTO, the tariff reduction and customs clearance system improvement, the gray customs clearance will not have the market, will gradually be in line with the international trade norms in order to be replaced by the free trade.In addition, corruption and inefficiency has been governance, such as the Russian customs verbal response time by the previous 1 working day reduced to 30 minutes, written reply in the time from the original 10 yen reduced to 5 working days[52], This is very beneficial to the development of China and Russian economic and trade.

f) Helps to speed up the development of China and Russian border trade

Between China and Russia is a special form of trade -- border trade. This is between two adjacent countries or regions will have a trade, in accordance with the provisions of the general agreement on Tariffs and trade (GATT)Article 24, paragraph 3, and the World Trade Organization and other relevant documents, the "MFN principle does not prevent any State Party in order to facilitate border trade to the adjoining State to grant some kind of convenience and benefits; MFN principle It should be to facilitate trade between the territory of the member States, rather than raising barriers to trade between the other member States with such territories ".WTO Member States to provide the most favored nation treatment for its member countries adjacent to its geographical position, it can also give its neighbors some concessions and convenience.This means that it is not contrary to the basic principles of giving some special preferential policies and conveniences to the border trade with neighboring countries, but in line with the basic principles of WTO, which is consistent with the basic principles of WTO.Therefore, border trade will not only enjoy the basic rights of the WTO, but also enjoy the preferential policies and treatment of border trade between the neighboring countries.In view of this, both

China and Russia border trade reciprocity arrangements are not affected by the WTO restricting (because there is no violation of the fundamental principles of the WTO), China always give each other most favored nation treatment could not change due to Russia's accession to the WTO.So Chinese long-term exports to Russia's textile, clothing and other labor-intensive product price advantage and transportation advantages will continue to exist.2010 China and Russian border trade amounted to $7.58 billion, accounting for 13.7% of total bilateral trade, an increase of 32%, the border trade exports to Russia $3.29 billion, an increase of 51%, export products mainly textile, agricultural products and small household appliances, imports from Russia $42.9 billion, an increase of 21%, imported products is mainly timber, crude oil, chemical fertilizer, steel and other primary products.In 2011 the total amount of import and export of small border trade amounted to more than us $1.78billion.Therefore, with Russia's accession to the WTO as well as the development of China and Russia, the border trade volume will continue to expand.

3.2.2 Challenges and pressures to the economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia

Russia's accession to the WTO has brought many opportunities at the same time to the China and Russian economic and trade cooperation, it also brings some new challenges and pressures, mainly in the following aspects:

A). Russia's accession to the WTO, the market will be further reduced by the end of the market will be further reduced, its low-end consumer goods market.

The competition will be more intense throughout China to the Russian export products, we found mainly in home appliances, clothing, textiles, footwear, umbrella, such as labor intensive products. These products are exported to in the Russian market, in addition to lower prices than to other obvious competitive advantage.And in exports to Russia of these products, Russian consumers are not familiar with and trust of any product (relative to the well-known brands).In order to maintain a considerable market share, to attract more Russian low-income customers, Chinese exporters only in the production of low-cost commodity to think of a way to, so the

price of most Chinese products exported to the Russian market are very low).So many Chinese goods could not enter the Russian mainstream sales channels, only for sale in the open market.China to Russia's exports of textile industrial products due to the technical content, low added value is not high, often by South Korea, Turkey and some of the development of competition and exclusion of similar products in China. Along with the rapid development of the Russian economy and increase in real incomes, Russian residents consumption concept and consumption structure gradually change, the consumption of traditional low cheap goods in reducing of high-grade, commercial and well-known brand consumption gradually increased.Chinese if the enterprise does not change its business philosophy, will be the elimination of competitors. Home appliance products China exports to Russia is also under intense competition from Japan, South Korea and other products has been neglected. In Russia's ten largest brand color TV, South Korea, Japan, Holland, France and other brands occupy a market share of 85%[53],The China TV is even forced to label to fail in an examination, foreign sales in Russia.In addition, although China is the world's largest country in the production of air-conditioning, but in the Russian market, but also by the strong squeeze of foreign competitors, in the hot market, it is difficult to see China's home appliance products.

Russia's accession to the WTO, not only to China to open its domestic market, but also to the WTO other States parties put the market. Foreign textile products and home appliances products showed a stronger competitiveness, China's low-end consumer goods in the Russian market is bound to face more severe challenges.

B). Agricultural trade prospects are still not optimistic

Russia is an important agricultural product trade country, emerging countries ranked second (after Chinese) the import of agricultural products, mainly imported fruits, vegetables, meat processing, food etc..Russia, mainly from the United States, the European Union, Canada, Brazil and Australia and other countries imported meat food.From 2003 onwards, the Russian government began to strictly control the import of meat products (mainly the use of tariff quota system), and vigorously support the livestock industry, the majority of its agricultural subsidies are mainly

invested in the animal husbandry.The largest export volume of agricultural products in Russia (especially the export volume of wheat).2011 is Dafeng of Russian wheat harvest, the Russian Ministry of agriculture then said, 2011-2012 Russia plans to export 20 million - 2300 million tons of grain[54].That world wheat prices declining. Thus, Russia's position in the agricultural trade.

However, Russia's accession to the WTO, first, in the non tariff wall of agricultural products (such as animal and plant inspection and quarantine, import quotas and other aspects) of the concessions is not great.In 2012, Russia will continue to implement the quota management of meat products. In accordance with the instructions of the Russian government, in 2012, Russia's pork import quotas for 32 million tons, the pork pieces of import quotas for 3 million tons, poultry import quota of 25 million tons, import quotas for mechanically deboned poultry meat (meat) 8 million tons[55], although Russia in the market the agreement promised to "cancel the agricultural export subsidies," provisions of the abolition of some agricultural products shall be exempted from value-added tax".But the Russian government chemical manufacturers to implement price to consumers in Russia, and the Russian government subsidies for agricultural enterprises, and provide loans to farmers subsidies.Russian President Vladimir Putin in September 2011 had made it clear that "Russia will retain the accession to the WTO after the rights of agricultural subsidies increased, not during the WTO negotiations make may damage their workers of concessions.In addition, in recent years, the Russian government developed a large number of imports of agricultural products, laws, and regulations, and constantly adjust and improve has formed a more perfect food laboratory accreditation assurance system. At present, Russia has set up a more than 400 card organizations and nearly 1000 agricultural related laboratory.Russia's accession to the WTO, the Russian domestic import of agricultural products quality standards will gradually close to the standards of international certification, its level is about the same as the European Union, its quality certification standards will become more and more high.After Russia joins WTO, "the quality standard of the agricultural product import will be in line with the international standard, the quality certification standard will be more

improved.Therefore, the northern border areas of China in some agricultural and sideline products exports to Russia will face more full of green wall[56]. Therefore, after Russia joins WTO, the agricultural product trade between China and Russia is still not optimistic.

C).Russia's accession to the WTO, the protection of intellectual property rights and market economy awareness will be further enhanced, the difficulty of China's introduction of Russian advanced technology will increase

At present, compared with the European Union, the United States, Japan and other developed countries, Russia is not a lot of restrictions on the transfer of technology in china.Although China Russia strategic cooperative partnership is one of the important areas of scientific and technological cooperation, but Russia has not really given China a country with other countries, the relative technical partner status,The overall level of scientific and Technological Development in developing countries (including China) is very low, and in the process of scientific and technological cooperation with these developing countries, Russia has always given its role to the giver.Even a few Russians believe that China is in western countries refused and in the field of high technology, such as aerospace, military and other cooperation, the sights on Russia's attempt to put Russia into an inexpensive and high technology provider.Therefore, Russia in the international cooperation of science and technology in the sort, the Chinese came to the international organization, the CIS countries and industrial developed countries after.Even in Asia, Russia has ranked China in South Korea, Thailand, India, Malaysia, Philippines and other countries "[57].Although Russia is very optimistic about China's technology market, but Russia does not include China in the key countries of foreign scientific and technological cooperation.In addition, with the continuous improvement of China's comprehensive strength, Russia's vigilance and prevention of China is also increasing, in many high-tech and military technology, the introduction of key technologies to Russia more and more difficult.Russia's accession to the WTO, the market consciousness and the protection of intellectual property rights (IPR will be further strengthened, such as Russia on February 1, 2013 set up intellectual property rights court to protect

intellectual property rights, patent average costs of many government patent services increased by 30%, and so on.Therefore, the introduction of high-tech China Russia will be more difficult, the introduction of the conditions will be more demanding, the cost will be more expensive. China and Russian cooperation in science and technology has become a new growth point in the ten third years of China and Russian relations is not easy.

D).Russia's accession to the WTO to attract foreign investment in China to form a competitive pressure

For a long time, due to the weak economy of Russia, the government sector corruption, opaque policies and regulations, in terms of attracting foreign investment performance is not ideal, Russia alone attract foreign investment in 2011[34], But Russia is a big market with huge business opportunities (such as low price of electricity and natural gas, low tax rate),The attraction of foreign direct investment is still very strong, and Russia's accession to the WTO, according to WTO texts in the trade measures related to the agreement and WTO commitments, Russia will reduce government intervention in the economy, to speed up the process of liberalization of investment, improve the legal environment for investment, reduce the cost of investment, implement a one-stop window service management mode and so on.Therefore, the western developed countries generally optimistic about Russia's investment environment, the investment enthusiasm will rise. And Russia is rich in resources, high labor quality, the enterprises of western countries likely to increase investment in Russia.Not only so, with the continuous improvement of the investment environment in Russia, the Chinese investment in Russia will face more intense competition, Chinese enterprises in mineral resources, construction, processing manufacturing industry, agriculture and forestry and other areas of investment will face pressure from their peers in other countries.

And this, along with the Chinese economy fast development, the requirements for foreign investors in China will be more rigorous, foreign investment cost in China will gradually increase, therefore, will lead to foreign potential investment enterprises

[34] Source: According to The Ministry of Commerce of the people's Republic of China "country report - Russia"

originally intended in the Chinese investment in the project transferred to the Russian investment.In addition, due to China's institutional problems, the opening of the capital market has been limited, some of the potential foreign companies will also be transferred to the Russian investment. This shows that after Russia joins WTO, it is bound to form a huge competitive pressure on China to attract foreign investment, in particular, some of the potential foreign enterprises (European and American enterprises) may turn to Russia for investment.

3.3 After Russia's accession to WTO , the development of China-Russian economic and trade relations countermeasures and suggestions

Today, Russia has officially joined the world trade organization, which is the overall opportunity for China- Russian bilateral trade is greater than the challenge.How to make better use of Russia's accession to the WTO of this opportunity,Expand bilateral trade, to promote the rapid, healthy and orderly development of bilateral trade, the need to take appropriate measures.Mainly from three aspects of energy cooperation, commodity trade and service trade.

3.3.1 Energy cooperation

China and Russia, the two countries the resources distribution and the mode of economic development determines the energy cooperation has always been one of the important content of the bilateral economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, is the China- Russian leader to visit the important issues.Russia is the world's energy power (the second largest crude oil exporter and the largest natural gas exporter), its energy reserves accounted for 8% of the world's total energy reserves,Among them, natural gas reserves accounted for 1/3, the amount of oil accounted for 1/10, coal reserves accounted for 1/5.2011 Russia's oil production of 5.1 tons, increasing production by 1%; natural gas 667 billion cubic meters, up 3.35; coal 2.6% tons, increasing production 3.7%[58].

However, China is one of the countries with the largest energy demand in the world.2011, China's annual total imports of 2.5378 tons of crude oil, an increase of

6%;Total imports of 1.824 tons of coal, an increase of 1.68, net imports of 10.8% tons, an increase of 15.2%. Surpassed Japan for the first time to become the world's largest coal importing countries.As neighboring countries, China and Russia in energy cooperation has very strong complementarity (Russia is the largest energy exporter, China is the country with the biggest appetite for energy.However, China and Russia in the field of energy cooperation is not very significant. The reason is due to long-term subject to the pipeline, transportation, price differences, etc..As early as ninety's in the last century, Russian oil companies have proposed to build a pipeline from Siberia to Northeast China's oil pipeline,And in 1996 proposed the implementation of the "China- Russian cooperation in the field of energy cooperation between the intergovernmental agreement",The same year the China- Russian oil cooperation first pipeline project "Angarsk Daqing line" program.But the "Angarsk Daqing line" program has never been put into practical action, Japan was eventually wrecked.In addition, the China and Russian natural gas pipeline construction progress is not smooth. According to both the government of China and Russia natural gas pipeline construction plan (plan of two lines), in 2008 at the beginning of the Altai pipeline construction pipeline (West), and China's west east gas pipeline combination, together and eventually was sent to Shanghai.However, the China and Russian gas cooperation has not carried out according to the plan, mainly due to price differences. With Russia's accession to the WTO, these problems will be a new turn for the better: first of all, the northwest coast of Russia, East Siberia and the Far East region of the petrochemical industry has just begun to develop, a huge space for cooperation.

At present, Russia is not very good at the level of engineering and construction services of large-scale petrochemical projects, the relative lack of domestic capital and technology.Since the China Petroleum Corp has a comparative advantage in this regard, the China and Russian oil in the prospects for investment cooperation is broad.Secondly, after the accession to the WTO, the domestic will gradually improve the investment environment, change the existing gasoline management system.Therefore, it provides convenience for Chinese oil companies to invest in Russia. Finally, Russia since the accession to the WTO since, Russia will in the

"Russian newspaper" published by the government's price control service (such as natural gas and transportation services and goods and their domestic products and services will no longer be price control measures of protection.Therefore, energy cooperation between China and Russia will have a broad space and unlimited prospects,China and Russia should be based on their own comparative advantage, the use of Russia to join WTO this opportunity to develop energy cooperation between China and Russia, comes down to the following measures:

First, China and Russia should dig deep oil and gas cooperation potential, to the oil and gas industry chain extension,On the one hand, China's investment enterprises can participate in oil and gas exploration in the upper reaches of Russia through the participation of Russian oil companies,On the other hand, Russian oil companies and China Petroleum and natural gas group company through the China and Russian oil refining project to try to work together to set foot in the oil downstream business;

Second, China and Russia should further expand the connotation of energy cooperation, beyond the single category of oil and gas trade, such as China and Russia can accelerate the pace of cooperation in the field of electricity, nuclear energy and other fields.

3.3.2 Commodity trade

A) To re-understand the Russian market, improve the quality of export products

At present, the vast majority of China's exports to Russia is the quality of times, low grade, low price of labor-intensive products (such as clothing, textiles, shoes, boots, umbrellas, etc.).However, due to the recovery of the Russian economy and the increase in per capita income levels, the consumption of traditional low-end products is gradually reduced.With the Russian government to take measures to encourage local enterprises to produce their own products, and the import substitution policy has achieved some success.Also other developing countries (such as Turkey, India, Vietnam and other more cheap products on China's exports to Russia products form the impact.Poor quality products in Russia's market potential is limited. Therefore, China should first raise export to the Russian market product quality, increase the

added value of export products, mold has high additional value, high technology content of products and brands, and expand the market share of export products, make it occupy a favorable position in the Russian market.Secondly, we should cultivate and develop famous brand products. Clothing, textiles should focus on improving the printing and dyeing, clothing design level, create their own brand; leather products, footwear should be improved in the leather and craft style, to consolidate the dominant position.Again to do a good job of product advertising, improve product after-sales service, and establish a good image of Chinese enterprises and products.

B) Perfect after sales service, pay attention to the export supporting measures

Competition is becoming increasingly fierce today, perfect and high quality after-sales service is an effective means to attract consumers, expand sales, especially for the performance of relatively complex mechanical and electrical products,After-sales service is particularly important, it can be said that the perfect after-sales service is the key to determine the success or failure of the export of electromechanical products.Therefore, many large enterprises in the west to the Russian side export products at the same time, while also establishing the complete with repair outlets, provide quality after-sales service, such as the United States, Germany, South Korea, Japan and other country's automobile repair outlets and home appliance repair site across almost all Russian cities.This eliminates the concerns of consumers to buy the product, which makes the consumer to the product and even the company generated a sense of trust, virtually to improve the competitiveness of the enterprise products.China's export enterprises in the after-sales service is not very satisfactory, there is a long way to go.As a result, the author suggests that the relevant enterprises and units in China, especially the production department and sales department of the famous brand mechanical and electrical products,In the long run, in the focus on the quality of export products, but also should focus on the export product advertising and after-sales service work,To make Chinese exports to the Russian market products and other countries compared to other countries of similar products have more competitive, and gradually establish a Russian consumer trust and reliance on

Chinese brands.

C) Give full play to the complementary advantages between China and Russia, to further optimize the structure of China and Russian trade commodities

For a long time, the China and Russian bilateral trade commodity structure has not been well changed, which hinders the further improvement of the level and quality of bilateral trade, but also hindered the long-term stable development of bilateral trade.Therefore, both China and Russia should make use of the historical opportunity of Russia's accession to the WTO to further optimize the structure of China and Russian trade, and effectively improve the problems in the structure of China and Russian trade commodities.China and Russian trade commodity structure optimization, which is gradually changed until the elimination of for a long time in China, to the share of Russian exports of labour intensive products Russia to China's export of resource intensive products trade of this phenomenon and gradually increase the high-tech products and mechanical and electrical products accounted for in the bilateral trade.Therefore, on the one hand, it is not only to improve the quality of mechanical and electrical products exported to Russia, but also to enhance its competitive advantage in the Russian market.As is known to all, China in the field of home appliances, communications, automotive, electronics and other has comparative advantage, in order to make good use of the comparative advantage of these products, so China should take measures to improve its quality and grade of, and actively promote high technology products, high value-added products as well as mechanical and electrical products exports to Russia,To this end, China should increase the production of mechanical and electrical products and high-tech products, as well as the technical transformation of the input and strictly control the quality of export products, improve their competitiveness in the Russian market.Another aspect to expand the export of high technology products. Therefore, China should encourage high-tech enterprises to increase investment in research and development, and give some preferential policies; Russia should strengthen nuclear reactors, military and civilian activities, aircraft and spare parts, such as high-tech products of China's export, cancel the export restrictions on these products.In addition, should increase

the mechanical and electrical products and high-tech products and high added value products propaganda, because between the Chinese and Russian enterprises mutual lack of understanding, which restricts the bilateral mechanical and electrical products, high-tech products and high added value product trade development.In order to increase the mutual understanding between the two sides, both China and Russia can mutual do exhibitions, organizing both electromechanical and high-tech enterprises Fair, let both consumers and businesses more understanding, acceptance, finally to buy each others products and technology. "[59].

D).Higher levels to promote the introduction of come and go out to enhance the level of bilateral trade and level

Over the years, the mainstream of China's opening to the outside world has been "the introduction", including the introduction of technology, the introduction of foreign capital and so on;"Going out" is not even better. "The introduction of" from the beginning of the import of daily consumer goods to the introduction of technology and equipment, and then to the introduction of talent, capital, management and even the introduction of a full set of foreign enterprises (including people, money, goods), etc..Among them, the introduction of China from Russia is mainly scientific and technological achievements and scientific and technological personnel, although this has achieved some success, but the overall success rate is not high, the rate of industrialization of scientific and technological achievements is also low.In recent years, governments at all levels increased efforts to import technology from Russia, even allocated special funds to support the development and industrialization of scientific research projects, cooperation between the cooperation between research institutes and enterprises, relevant departments and regional cooperation, the central government cooperation and so on three levels.China in the implementation of the Russian "Introduction to" strategy, we should first improve the basic environment for R & D, the establishment of policy, financial support. Followed by high-tech park as the backing, the establishment of a variety of R & D institutions.

In addition to adjust and improve the introduction to the outside, going out

strategy can not be ignored.

First,Have the ability to research and development of high-tech enterprises shall be encouraged to Russia's choice of high technology intensive industries City , such as Moscow, St. Petersburg and other cities, to strengthen on the R & D investment activities of these cities, and the introduction of high-tech and returned home, so as to realize the industry towards the international market.

Second, Exert the advantages of civil technology, encourage scientific and technological enterprises to establish a scientific and technological cooperation base in the Far East region of Russia.On the whole, Chinese enterprises in the western regions of Russia does not yet have comprehensive competitive advantage, it is not suitable for establishing cooperation base, and the areas to the east of the Urals is more conducive to China and Russia play to complementary advantages, on science and technology cooperation between China and Russia have wide prospect and market.

Third,China's export of advanced technology and mature technology to Russia, so as to improve the imbalance between the two sides of the phenomenon of scientific and technological cooperation.Fourth, the construction of China and Russian Information Industry Park, because some of the large group companies in China to open up the Russian market in the process often encounter various problems and trouble, and I dare not poured into, through the construction of China and Russian Information Industry Park, for Chinese enterprises "going out".

3.3.3 Services trade

From the current view, both China and Russia are relatively backward countries in service trade,The service trade cooperation between the two countries is more backward,Is still in its infancy, the overall size of the service trade between the two countries is very small, the scope of trade is quite narrow.Russia's accession to the WTO, the commitment to open the sector is very much, China and Russia in the financial, tourism, transportation and other areas of cooperation will usher in more opportunities.

A)Further deepen financial cooperation between China and Russia

Overall, the financial cooperation between China and Russia is still in its infancy, the two sides of the financial cooperation are dominated by the government, while the independent financial cooperation of enterprises is relatively small.With Russia's accession to the WTO, continue to promote financial cooperation between the two countries, first of all, we should the combination of government led and market-oriented operation, and establish diversified funding system (such as the enterprises of both countries actively to the state for cooperation with each other of special funds, and actively pilot private equity funds, etc.).Secondly, in the framework of China Russia financial cooperation forum, we should establish a regular financial information exchange mechanism to provide financial information services for financial regulators and commercial financial institutions.Once again, consider the establishment of "joint investment bank" or "joint securities company" in the capital market and even the operation of the third party market. Finally, China and Russia should vigorously promote cross-border trade in the use of local currency settlement, thereby promoting and achieving free convertibility of RMB and the.

B) To strengthen China and Russian tourism cooperation

Both China and Russia are great tourism resources, rich in tourism resources, both have a profound historical and cultural heritage and fantastic art and colorful natural landscape.In recent years, the tourism cooperation between China and Russia has achieved fruitful results, the tourists have achieved rapid growth, the cooperation mechanism is constantly improving, and the tourism industry of China and Russia has a good momentum of development.

Table 3.1 -To travel in China in the top three countries from 2010 to 2015[35]

Sequence / Year	First	Second	Third
2010	Korea	Japan	America
2011	Korea	Japan	America

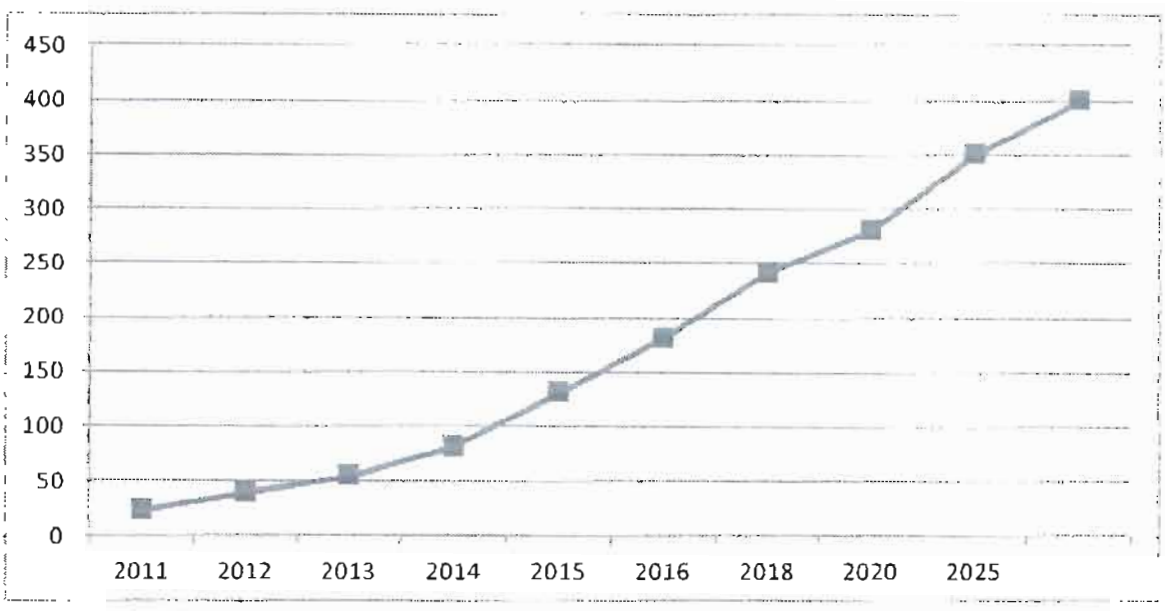
[35] Source: According to China National Tourism Administration

End of table 3.1

2012	Korea	Japan	Russia
2013	Korea	Japan	Russia
2014	Korea	Russia	Japan
2015	Korea	Russia	Japan

As of the end of 2012, Russia has become China's third largest tourist source country, China is Russia's second tourist source country[60].By the end of 2014, Russia has become China's second largest tourist source country, China has become Russia's largest tourist source country.

The Chinese government has been the establishment of the tourism industry for one of the strategic pillar industry of China's economic development, is to promote the tourism industry accelerate the transformation of the mode of development, expand opening to the outside world, strengthen "hard environment" and "soft environment" construction, improve the quality and level of tourism services. At the same time, after the accession to the WTO, the Russian government will continue to improve the infrastructure, sound service system, and vigorously develop the tourism industry.



Picture 3.1 - Future trend of the number of Chinese tourists traveling to Russia[36]

Therefore, China and Russia should take advantage of Russia's accession to the

[36] Source: According to China National Tourism Administration

WTO this historical opportunity, and vigorously promote the cooperation between the two countries tourism. In order to seize the opportune moment to seize the "tourism cooperation is faced with hitherto unknown opportunities", the two sides should take the following measures:

First, China and Russia should give full play to their respective comparative advantages, and actively to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in tourism, to cultivate the tourism industry into a new bright spot in the China and Russian strategic cooperation.

Second, the two sides should be through the China and Russian tourism year to mobilize the enthusiasm of enterprises and people,

Third, to further expand the tourism market development, support and encourage the strength of the enterprise to the other side of the country's investment and tourism industry.

Fourth, strengthen the China and Russian youth tourism exchanges, so that the China-Russian friendship from generation to generation, friendship for generations.

Fifth, strengthen border tourism policy communication and coordination, expand local tourism cooperation.

Sixth, explore and improve tourism investment and financing, publicity and promotion, intermediary services, security cooperation mechanisms to promote bilateral tourism cooperation to a higher level of development.

C) .To enhance the cooperation between China and Russia in transportation

China and Russia, the two countries have more than 4300 kilometers of common border line, which provides a geographical convenience for the development of transportation cooperation between China and Russia. Transportation has always been one of the important areas of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia, but also a new growth point in the development of bilateral trade in services.

In the early nineties of the last century, the Chinese government is with the Russian government signed the government of the people's Republic of China and Russia federal automobile transportation agreement, which is carried out between the

two countries of international road transport provides legal support. In the past 20 years, the international road transport between China and Russia has a good momentum of development. At present, "China's Heilongjiang, Jilin and Inner Mongolia autonomous region respectively and the Russia far east of Chita, Amur Oblast, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Khabarovsk Krai and Primorsky Territory carried out international road transport, Suifenhe and Dongning, Heihe, Manzhouli, Hunchun and other port opened a long-term international road transport"[61].Russia's accession to the WTO, China and Russia have great potential for cooperation in the field of transport. To this end, the two sides should take measures to have:

First, China and Russia should actively improve the mechanism of the development of logistics in the border areas, further strengthen logistics management and technical exchanges, to speed up the border crossings and the construction of logistics infrastructure and accelerate the frontier port logistics information construction.

Second, due to the current port inspection poor infrastructure, customs clearance capacity is weak, restricted the transportation cooperation between the two countries, China and Russia should strengthen the port infrastructure construction, improve the port inspection functions.

Third, China and Russia should make joint efforts to play their complementary advantages to promote the international road transport enterprises in the horizontal joint.

In addition, the two countries should set up offices in each other's country to promote container transport, transport, and actively develop public rail transport business and port transportation and so on.

Summary of third chapter

This chapter objectively analyzes the influence of Russia's accession to the WTO on the economic and trade cooperation between Russia and China from two aspects: the accession to the WTO, which brings new opportunities and new

challenges and pressures to the China and Russian economic and trade cooperation. Generally speaking, opportunities outweigh the challenges.

By Russia's accession to the WTO is a major commitment to the development of China and Russian economic and trade cooperation to provide a little bit of advice is the original intention, but Russia's accession to the WTO commitments more, and areas of economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia is also very much, the author through the induction after, only from the three aspects of energy cooperation, commodity trade and service trade (with emphasis on merchandise trade and trade in services) to the further development of China and Russian economic and trade cooperation provides corresponding countermeasures.

CONCLUSION

Russia's accession to the WTO is the inevitable result of the development of economic globalization. Russia, as one of the world's major countries and one of the most important economies, has a wide range of political and economic influence. From the beginning of the era of the general agreement on Tariffs and trade (GATT), Russia hopes the accession to the WTO, after 18 years of hard negotiations, Russia finally on August 22, 2012 joined the WTO. China from the perspective of the development of the comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation between China and Russia, Russia's accession to the WTO to support a positive attitude.

Russia in the accession to the World Trade Organization Negotiation Protocol commitment to take lower tariffs, trade in services to expand market access, open markets for agricultural products, protection of intellectual property, to establish a consistent with the WTO rules of the trade environment of such measures, improve the conditions of foreign trade and economic cooperation.

But compared with the "comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership" between China and Russia, the level of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries is lower than that of the whole, is out of proportion to the economic strength of the two countries. Because there are differences in resource endowments between China and Russia, the contradiction of economic structure, culture and tradition are different, leading to the small size of China and Russia trade and economic cooperation, structure is out of balance, lack of standardized mechanism for economic and trade cooperation, Russia has trade barriers and other issues.

Through the analysis of China and Russia trade related trade index (TCD index, RCA index, IIT index). The findings are as follows: first, between China and Russia trade dependent degree higher, degree of relation is very close, suggesting that the economic and trade ties between China and Russia more frequent; second, the industrial competition between the two countries is low, complementary high, suggesting that, trade between China and Russia will be more active; the third, in the Russian market overall competitiveness of Chinese products increased, also shows that the Chinese exports to Russia will further increase bilateral trade has a large

development space.

China and Russia economic and trade relations are more than 20 years, the two governments and enterprises through bilateral cooperation, and gradually built up. Russia's accession to the WTO has a positive impact on the development of economic and trade relations between China and russia. Russia promises to reduce tariffs, expand service trade market access, open agricultural markets, protect intellectual property rights, and establish trade environment in accordance with WTO rules.

After the 2008 international financial crisis, Russia's foreign trade volume between the two countries continued to grow, reaching $97 billion 600 million in 2013, the two governments to develop to increase to $200 billion in 2020. At the same time, the cooperation of tourism and investment department is developing vigorously. Russia joined the WTO in August 22, 2012, this has become a new development stage of Sino Russian economic and trade cooperation, this step also makes the Russian economic and trade relations are facing new challenges and new opportunities.

Therefore, it can be said, after the accession to the WTO, there will be significant changes in Russia, first of all is to enter the world market, the liberalization of trade and investment environment improvement, which will expand and deepen economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia bring new opportunities.

First, Russia's accession to the WTO, there is help to China and Russia in accordance with the rules of WTO norms bilateral trade; secondly, is conducive to the expansion of the scale of trade between the two countries; again, help to expand two-way investment cooperation. Finally, in accordance with the rules of WTO, Russia should the reduced tariffs on imported goods, and allow for freer markets for goods and services, improve the country's legal framework. This will help improve the investment environment in Russia, which will help to attract investment in China, but also help Chinese enterprises to expand exports to russia. Since both Russia and China have joined the WTO, all disputes arising from the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries can be resolved through the rules of the world trade organization.

But at the same time, we should also see, Russia's accession to the WTO, the development of economic and trade relations between China and Russia also exist adverse side, is China's low-end products will be encountered in the Russian market more intense competition; the second is the Chinese products to enter the Russian will meet more stringent quality standards and green threshold; the third is in attracting foreign Russia is likely to become a strong opponent of China, China and Russia energy price negotiations may be more difficult.

The challenge for Russia to join the WTO is the most important challenge for Chinese companies and investors in China is facing more intense competition in the commodity and service markets in russia. Russia not only open up its market to China, but also open to other members of the world trade organization. Service market in Russia will compete with China's service market to attract foreign investment. In addition, China will be more difficult to obtain Russian know-how and other intellectual property products, because Russia will strengthen the rules to protect intellectual property rights.

However, in spite of this, the economic and trade cooperation between Russia and China will continue to be a positive trend. Russia and China will continue to actively cooperate in various economic fields. China and Russia in the joint development of the two countries behind the region, as well as the joint development of investment projects have a very broad prospects for investment.

Through induction, from three aspects of energy cooperation, commodity trade and service trade to the further development of China- Russian economic and trade cooperation provides the corresponding countermeasures.

In terms of energy cooperation: first, the potential of deep oil and gas cooperation, to the upstream and downstream industry chain extension; second, strengthen cooperation in the field of electricity and nuclear power.

In terms of merchandise trade: first, improve the quality of export products; second, focusing on export matching measures; third, optimize the commodity structure; fourth, a high level to promote the "Introduction", "go out".

In terms of service trade: first, deepen financial cooperation; second, strengthen cooperation in tourism; third.

In the reality, proposed actively use WTO rules China and Russia trade system, establish and improve the economic environment for the development of bilateral economic and trade relations; efforts to expand trade scale in China and Russia, and enhance the level of Russian goods trade; further promote the development of China and Russia trade in services; deepen the border of China and Russia regional cooperation, promote the comprehensive development of the economy and trade relations between China and Russia.

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