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отношений в области агро-промышленной продукции

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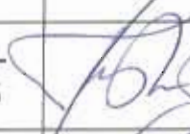









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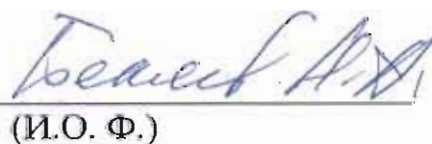
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ABSTRACT

Russia's accession to the World Trade Organization since December 2011, its various regulatory policies are gradually in line with international standards, which is more conducive to expanding trade between China and Russia's agricultural products. With the rapid development of China's agricultural products industry, the optimization of the structure of agricultural products industry, after twenty-first Century, in China's economic development to promote the continuous upgrading of agricultural products, China's agricultural products import and export scale has been expanding. Bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia because of the safety of agricultural products, trade barriers; small and medium-sized enterprises into difficult reasons limit the bilateral agricultural products trade development. Based on the analysis of problems existing in the development of agricultural trade between China and Russia, analysis of the reasons causing the problem and put forward the solution to the strategies and suggestions, through the improvement of agricultural related regulations and trading policies, regulate the production of agricultural products and trade order, through the electronic commerce to reduce trade standard, make small and medium-sized enterprises to join the trade of agricultural products, and expand the scope of trade of agricultural products. Improve the construction of information channels, so that the flow of information between the two countries to promote the development of food trade.

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INTRODUCTION

Russia's accession to the World Trade Organization since December 2011, the regulatory policies are gradually in line with international standards, and the agricultural trade between China and Russia will also accelerate the pace of cooperation. And in the second half of 14 years of European Russia sanctions against Russia under the international background, making the trade cooperation between China and Russia more closely. And this is undoubtedly more favorable for China to expand exports of agricultural products to Russia. China's export trade of agricultural products has also been a broader market. Along with the rapid development of China's economy, but also accelerated the agricultural industry development, China now exports of finished products deep processing of agricultural products, the quality has been recognized all of the importing country from the initial agricultural products exports of raw materials. China is rich in material resources, many varieties of agricultural products, the development of economy and technology for the development of agricultural products in China has provided a boost. Russia although the vast territory, but most of the land in the alpine zone, in addition to the rural farming population less, makes the Russian agricultural products more and more dependent on foreign imports, so more of China's agricultural products to enter to the Russian market. In fact, the two countries are highly complementary agricultural products, and the potential for cooperation between the two countries is very large.

In recent years, the trade between China and Russia in the field of agricultural products has become increasingly active, and imports and exports have maintained a certain growth. In addition, the methods and contents of the Sino Russian trade

cooperation of agricultural products and more diversified, which makes the Chinese and Russian governments are increasingly attach importance to the development of bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia, which can better promote the rapid development of Sino Russian trade in agricultural products. China and Russia are mutually dependent on the food crisis and agricultural products market, and promote the normal development of agricultural trade between the two sides of the agricultural products market and the economy is of great significance. The advantages of bilateral agricultural cooperation between China and Russia is that China is a big agricultural country is second only to the agricultural products export country in the European Union and the United States, Russia and China mutual adjoining, bordering the road between the two countries border line long, both sides can many docking ports, transportation cost is relatively low, the trade cooperation has a long history. In addition, deep feelings between the two peoples, the frequent economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries. These advantages have laid a solid foundation for the trade of agricultural products between the two countries. Along with the gradual increase in Russia's demand for imports of agricultural products, agricultural products trade is gradually becoming the important part of energy trade between the two countries outside the, the healthy development of agricultural products trade between the two countries on both food and economic security is very important.

Li Yan in the "China and Russian trade complementary and development countermeasure research", from the aspects of natural resources and labor and industrial structure analysis of advantage of the complementary nature of bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia, due to the structural imbalance of trade, trade

order non-standard two trade influence, put forward to strengthen existing cooperation to reduce trade barriers in order to promote trade.

Pan Qiuchen in "opportunity and problems of existing in the trade between China and Russia", and existing problems of China and Russian trade advantage analysis, elaborated the potential of trade between the two countries, and puts forward the standardization and legalization of trade, the two countries to develop cooperation in the field of trade, through the national between pay and promote the economic and trade cooperation to further enhance the level of.

Cheng Lichao in analysis of bilateral trade relations between China and Russia by the analysis and research of China and Russia in the field of trade, trade structure, trade volume and trade system, find out the crux of the problem, and measures are put forward.

John R. Lupien in the "The Precautionary Principle and Other Non-Tariff Barriers to Free and Fair International Food Trade" in the paper the author puts forward the international trade of agricultural products and the rapid growth of the world population. Countries in legislation and regulations to ensure quality and safety of agricultural products and to meet the growing demand for agricultural products. Analysis of the impact of non trade barriers on trade, to solve the non trade barriers to trade is very important.

Alessandro Olpe in "Market Access Asymmetry in Food Trade" and the proposed market access policy of reciprocity in trade of food importance. Import and export trade of agricultural products and food trade market access asymmetry. Establish a standardized and symmetrical access standards are of great significance for the trade of

agricultural products.

On the basis of a large number of domestic and foreign literatures, we discover not hard, Chinese scholars on how to improve the trade environment of agricultural products, the elimination of trade barriers, enhance the competitiveness of China's agricultural products in the international market etc. have a lot of research, and combined with the development trend of the world, on the export of Chinese agricultural products, agricultural products marketing model made a lot of useful to the analysis of China's exports of agricultural products. While the foreign literature paid more attention in the improvement of agricultural products quality and safety of agricultural products more research. Based on the above literature, combining with the research ideas in the field of agricultural trade of Chinese and foreign scholars on the research idea of a huge benefit.

This thesis is divided into three parts, the contents are as follows: the first part. It mainly introduces the background and significance of this research, domestic and foreign research present situation, the Sino Russian agricultural products trade status and cross-border e-commerce content and research content, method and technical route. The second part introduced status of Sino Russian agricultural product import and export, gives a brief review on the trade of agricultural products in China and Russia, introduces the problems existing in the bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia, the safety of agricultural products in China and Russia trade policy and laws and regulations to analyze, to between China and Russia, the agricultural product trade common problems for more detailed analysis. The third part introduces the factors affect the bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia,

non-tariff barriers in China and Russia trade of agricultural products, agricultural products and agricultural structure were analyzed and introduces the countermeasures and suggestions for the development of Sino Russian trade in agricultural products, analysis of the significance and problems of the Sino Russian trade in agricultural products is then proposed resolution policy, promote the development of bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia.

There are two main research methods in this paper. The first is the combination of empirical analysis and normative analysis. Using empirical analysis method through the analysis of the two countries import and export data to see the status of bilateral agricultural trade, trade advantage and disadvantage analysis; then on their current status of empirical analysis, and points out the existing problems. In this paper, the use of normative analysis method of agricultural trade between China and Russia proposed guiding viewpoint, and puts forward the countermeasures and suggestions on how to strengthen the agricultural trade between China and Russia. The second is a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis. In this paper, quantitative analysis of the results as a qualitative analysis of support, in turn, qualitative analysis for quantitative analysis to guide the direction of analysis, establish analytical ideas. The analysis of the effects and benefits distribution of agricultural complementary cooperation between China and Russia has been discussed in a comprehensive way. In the analysis and research of this paper, the qualitative and quantitative analysis are complementary and indispensable.

1. THE THEORETICAL OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TRADE BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA

1.1 Research background

Russia is the largest country in the world, with a total area of 1707.5 square kilometers. The vast territory of Russia has a special geographical position, is one of the world's few countries across the Eurasian continent, the European part of only 25% of the land area; the rest is in the northern part of Asia. Among them, the common boundary of the Asian part of Russia and China's 4000 kilometers is China's largest neighbor.

Russia's vast territory, but the population density is not high, there are about 130 of the existing ethnic minorities, the total population of less than two to one, and the vast majority of living in Europe. In contrast, China's current basic national conditions is much less, in China's 9 million 600 thousand square kilometers of territory, living about 1 billion 300 million people, the number is equivalent to 20% of the world's population.

China and Russia both have vast territory and abundant resources characteristics, Russia has abundant freshwater resources, runoff volume ranks second in the world; Russia also has a vast forest, area accounts for about one-third of its land area, with the area of the largest sub boreal coniferous forest resources. Relying on abundant natural resources, Russia's agricultural advantage is very obvious, has an important impact on Russia's economic development. But at the same time, there are many factors that are not conducive to agricultural production, including the most significant impact of climate and environmental factors, which lead to a shorter growth cycle of Russian crops. Russia's main agricultural areas in the eastern plain of the Volga River Basin and

South flows the Don Valley, the main agricultural products are wheat, barley, flax, sugar beet, beans and so on. But, at present, Russia's grain output can not meet the domestic demand, need a lot of imports. And our country has crossed five temperature zones, because of the influence of different temperature zone and climate environment, the agricultural products have diversified characteristics. Based on the advantages of China and Russia in agricultural production, the two countries to strengthen cooperation in the field of agriculture will promote the economic growth of both sides.

The bilateral trade between China and Russia due to the deepening of the strategic and cooperative partnership between the two countries has been rapid development, China and Russian economic and trade after 1992 to 2002 ten years of development, growth rate of more than 50%, which makes the level of trade between the two countries to a new level, showing a trend of rapid development. The leaders of China and Russia in 2003 formulated in the near future bilateral trade target, namely in 2008 before the total trade between the two countries has raised to \$200 billion, and this only after a year is to trade 212.3 billion, as the symbol was announced. By 2007, China and Russian trade volume growth rate reached the peak, trade volume reached US \$48 billion 160 million, compared with the same period in 2006 increased by 40 percentage points. Since then, China and Russian trade each other's dependence has increased significantly. The 2008 world financial crisis, trade between China and Russia has been severely affected due to reduce the speed of development. To 2009, China and Russian trade volume declined. But the decline of very short duration, 2010, Russian business representatives Tsyplov said, "in 2010 the rapid growth in the first half of China and Russian trade volume, an increase of more than expected, reaching \$25 billion 700

million, an increase of 51.6%"[1]. This shows that the impact of the international financial crisis on the trade between China and Russia has been weakened. Although the two sides failed to achieve the 2010 to 2010 so that the total trade volume between the two countries reached 60 billion -800 billion targets, but the potential development trend of China and Russian bilateral trade has been very obvious. Chinese ambassador to the Russian legation and economic and Commercial Counselor Ling induced said: 2012 Russia trade history to create the new record, up to 881.6 billion, compared with the previous year growth of 11.2%.

In the Putin era, Russia attaches great importance to build a strategic partnership with China, which makes the rapid development of bilateral relations between the two countries. During President Hu's visit to Russia in July 2005, the incumbent president, and Russian President Vladimir Putin cordial talks, in order to consolidate the friendly relations between the two countries strengthen exchanges and understanding, respectively in 2006 in China held "year of Russia" and in 2007 in Russia held the "year of China"[2]. During the regular meeting between China and Russia in March 2008, the two sides signed China and Russian joint declaration to further deepen cooperation in all areas of the two countries to achieve consensus, thus deepening the political and friendly relations between the two countries[3]. In 2008 Putin, the outgoing president, Russia entered the "Mei Yipu era". After Medvedev took office, China and Russia respectively in 2009, Chinese held a "Russian language year" in Russia and 2010 held the "year of Chinese language". And the leaders of the two sides in 2009 20 the G20 financial summit, discussed bilateral cooperation issues and exchanged views, then signed the "China and Russian good neighborly Treaty of friendship and cooperation"

Implementation Outline (2009-2012) ". Obviously, Medvedev's diplomatic and political line of China Putin is very similar to the continuation of the friendly relations between China and Russia in the Putin era, and further promotes the strategic partnership between the two countries to deepen. On 2012, Chinese President Xi Jinping at the Great Hall of the people in Beijing met with Russian President Putin, the two sides had an in-depth exchange of views, and signed the important documents of the political and economic fields, which affirmed the strategic cooperation between the two countries. In March 22, 2013, President Xi Jinping and Russian President Vladimir Putin in Moscow jointly signed the "people's Republic of China and the Russian Federation on win-win cooperation and deepen the comprehensive strategic partnership joint statement", the statement pointed out that China and Russian strategic task is to a high level of political relations advantage into two hitherto unknown results in practical cooperation, economic Humanities: the two sides to achieve a balanced development of economic cooperation in the quantity and quality of the implementation of the bilateral trade volume in 2015 reached \$100 billion, reaching \$200 billion by 2020, to promote the diversification of trade structure; give full play to China and Russian investment promotion meeting mechanism, accelerate the implementation of the "Outline" China and Russian cooperation in investment, mutual investment to achieve greatly improved; accelerate the formulation and implementation of the development and utilization of forest resources planning to carry out forestry cooperation between China and Russia, in the field of trade Yi Hetou Investment cooperation; to carry out cooperation in the field of agriculture, including agricultural products trade, mutual investment, animal and plant quarantine.; deepen cooperation in high-tech fields, promote and develop from R

& D cooperation and innovation to the commercialization, industrialization of scientific and technological cooperation. Statement also made it clear that the establishment of the Shanghai cooperation organization to strengthen economic cooperation, especially cooperation in transportation, energy, communications, agriculture and other fields, and actively promote the establishment of effective financing guarantee mechanism. This series of strategies have indicated that the strategic partnership between China and Russia has entered a new era of milestone significance.

Although China and Russian economic strength strong and has rare geographical advantages and strategic cooperative relations between the two countries deepens day by day, but the scale of the agricultural cooperation between the two sides is relatively small, the two countries to the agricultural cooperative expected effect differ very far. Therefore, how to improve the grade of agricultural cooperation between China and Russia as well as expand the scale of cooperation between the two countries has become the focus of growing concern. In this paper, through the status quo of agricultural cooperation between the two countries were studied, in reference to the cooperation experience of other countries in the world on the basis proposed contributed to the countermeasures and suggestions for the agricultural cooperation between China and Russia on a large scale, in order to achieve the purpose of improving the conditions of agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

1.2 Journals reviewed

1.2.1 Theoretical significance

(1) The new theory of promoting the agricultural cooperation between China and Russia was put forward

Through analysis on agricultural cooperation between China and Russia on the background and the status quo, sums up the problems existing in the cooperation, and put forward the countermeasures and the introduction of the theory of Marx's theory of economics and, enable the agricultural cooperation has a solid theoretical basis, has been clear about the cooperation between the two countries will bring social, economic and ecological benefits, and extends the theoretical system of part of agricultural cooperation between China and Russia.

(2) Research on the new mode of agricultural cooperation between the two countries

With the acceleration of the world economic globalization, the agricultural cooperation between China and Russia has shown a strong vitality and become an important way of regional economic development. But now the bilateral agricultural cooperation should be the actual size and scale far, only in the agricultural cooperative spontaneous folk, this cooperation will inevitably lead to the low efficiency of agricultural cooperation between the two countries. Through this research, analysis of the current international cooperation model, the new model is helpful to explore the regional cooperation between the two countries.

1.2.2 Realistic meaning

(1) Consolidate strategic partnership

China and Russia attach great importance to consolidate the strategic partnership, which will have a positive impact on the political, economic and cultural ties between the two countries. Moreover, the international situation is also required to further consolidate the strategic partnership between China and Russia, in order to cope with the trend of economic globalization. Through the development of more than half a

century, the friendly relations between China and Russia have not only promoted the development of both politics and economy, but also had a profound impact on the world. During the period between China and Russia, actively carry out the agricultural cooperation in various forms, to consolidate the strategic partnership of coordination, strengthen exchanges between the two countries, which are to promote the Asia Pacific regional cooperation, open up the Northeast market, an important practical significance.

(2) Accelerate international cooperation in Northeast Asian countries

After twenty-first Century, the rapid economic development of China and Russia has become the core economy of the Northeast Asian region. But China and Russia agriculture has been the domestic certain elements of the constraints and slow development, if China and Russia are large-scale agricultural cooperation, accelerate the international mobility of factors of production, and can effectively solve the problem, and its extension of a China and Russia have great potential for agricultural city field, thus contributing greatly to the economic development of Northeast Asia. On December 17, 2011, Russia's accession to the world trade organization, from Russia constantly adjusted its laws and policies to in line with international standards, has accelerated the process of economic cooperation in Northeast Asia, also for the Northeast Asia trade of agricultural products to provide a more broad market.

(3) Promote the complementary development of the agricultural economy of the two countries

China and Russia are each other's largest neighbors, the geographical advantages of prominent, so convenient and inexpensive transportation conditions. Not only has that, China and Russia in the agricultural cooperation, reflected the strong complementary

characteristics. In recent years, the complementarity between the two sides is greatly reflected in the forestry resources and labor resources of the two countries. Visible, if the two countries in deepening agricultural cooperation with complementary cooperation mode, Peter's long, make up our own weaknesses, can effectively promote bilateral agricultural economic advantage complementary, ultimate goal of common prosperity.

1.3 Journals reviewed

1.3.1 Domestic research status

Li Yan in the "China and Russian trade complementary and development countermeasure research", from the aspects of natural resources and labor and industrial structure analysis of advantage of the complementary nature of bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia, due to the structural imbalance of trade, trade order non-standard two trade influence, put forward to strengthen existing cooperation to reduce trade barriers in order to promote trade [3].

Pan Qiuchen in "opportunity and problems of existing in the trade between China and Russia", and existing problems of China and Russian trade advantage analysis, elaborated the potential of trade between the two countries, and puts forward the standardization and legalization of trade, the two countries to develop cooperation in the field of trade, through the national between pay and promote the economic and trade cooperation to further enhance the level of [4].

Cheng Lichao in analysis of bilateral trade relations between China and Russia by the analysis and research of China and Russia in the field of trade, trade structure, trade volume and trade system, find out the crux of the problem, and measures are put

forward [5].

Liu Lianna, Zhu Mingxia in the "China and Russian trade in the gray customs clearance problem research", from the historical perspective analysis the trade between China and Russia gray customs clearance on the origin and development of the status quo; focuses on the analysis of the gray customs clearance all the influencing factors finally put forward China and Russia in combat gray customs clearance should take all kinds of measures [6].

Zhang Meng in the "China and Russian trade concentration and the development of intra industry trade", discusses the increasingly close economic and trade ties between China and Russia, Russia is China's eighth largest trading partner. However, China and Russian bilateral intra industry trade level is relatively low, which is caused by many factors, the main reason is China and Russia between different trade structure caused by that is, in the final analysis, is the Russian industrial structure constitute a diverse and international division of labor in different position [7].

Wei Wei Tong in "on China and Russian trade problems and Countermeasures", analyzes the current by the structural imbalance of trade, trade between China and Russia inherent "gray customs clearance" trade environment factors influence, China and Russian bilateral trade, there are still some problems. As a result, between China and Russia trade development is not smooth. Therefore, in the Russian economy to accelerate the development of the new situation, both China and Russia must join hands to jointly promote the bilateral economic and trade cooperation, open up a new situation, to step up to a new step, in order to adapt to the development trend of economic globalization [8].

Zhang Wenjun, Zhang Xu in "an analysis of the new development of China and Russian economic and trade relations in the new era", discusses the basic characteristics of the current China and Russian economic and trade relations: bilateral trade volume is growing very fast, but trade scale still lags behind in bilateral trade development potential. Bilateral trade structure to further optimize the way to speed up the twist, but both still has a great room for improvement. Mutual enthusiasm is very high, the scale of investment is gradually expanding, but the driving effect on bilateral trade is limited. Trade order between the two countries has improved, but a lot of places still need to be strengthened [9].

Shi Aixun, Li Jiao in the "China and Russian trade correlation research, draw the following conclusions: one is more closely the trade ties between China and Russia, Russia and China to Russia trade gains obvious, which reflects the Chinese production continuously enhance product competitiveness, and Russian trade structure changes a little. The two is that there is no similar export of agricultural products between China and Russia, the two countries are in the range of different competitive advantage, and the complementarily is obvious. Three is China and Russian trade structure is a complementary state between the industries [10].

Li Qiufu in the "research" comparative advantage of agricultural products and foreign trade, by using the revealed comparative advantage index (RCA) and trade complementarity index tools to analyze the trade situation between the two countries. The two countries have found the potential of long-term trade cooperation, China and Russian trade of agricultural products in the future is bright [11].

Yang Xiyan in the "China and Russian trade growth analysis and prospect forecast,

through theoretical analysis, finishing China and Russian trade in the historical data, to establish a regression model for the growth of trade between China and Russia, has found out the main factors influence China and Russian trade in agricultural products growth. Draw the following conclusions: Based on their previous experience in trade empirical, based on complementary base of production factor in two countries, based on the prospects for sustained growth of bilateral economic and trade, China and Russian trade will continue to grow and in the near future presented rapid growth [12].

1.3.2 Current research situation in foreign countries

John R. Lupien in the "The Precautionary Principle and Other Non-Tariff Barriers to Free and Fair International Food Trade" in the paper the author puts forward the international trade of agricultural products and the rapid growth of the world population. Countries in legislation and regulations to ensure quality and safety of agricultural products and to meet the growing demand for agricultural products. Analysis of the impact of non trade barriers on trade, to solve the non trade barriers to trade is very important [13].

Alessandro Olpe in "Market Access Asymmetry in Food Trade" and the proposed market access policy of reciprocity in trade of food importance. Import and export trade of agricultural products and food trade market access asymmetry. Establish a standardized and symmetrical access standards are of great significance for the trade of agricultural products [14].

Liu Shan "Risk assessment in Chinese food safety", and analysis of agricultural product safety in China brings to China, the present situation of Chinese agricultural products safety, safety of agricultural products in surface influence to China, the trade of

agricultural products a fatal blow [15].

Mike Port in the "National Competitive Advantage", that the development of industry and innovation capability to determine the country's international competitiveness. The main factors that affect the competitive advantage of the country include: demand status, production situation, enterprise strategy and organizational structure, opportunity and government behavior [16].

1.3.3 Research on the cooperation between China and Russia

"International big circulation" theory

The theory is based on the theory of "comparative cost theory" and "the Russia" model theory [17]. The theory in our country are considered and contradiction in the process of industrialization, combined with the factors of production advantages and international industrial structure and international market demand structure changes. Finally, it is concluded that various countries desire for benefits make factor of production in many countries circulation flow, factors of production and product cycle will be the inevitable trend of future trade cooperation.

"Two kinds of resources, two kinds of markets" theory

This theory thinks that we should start from China's basic national conditions, thinking about China's strategy in twenty-first Century, the pursuit of China's interests to maximize. China's basic national conditions is a large population, less arable land, population and resources will eventually lead to the relative shortage of resources has become an important factor restricting China's long-term sustainable development. Under the current situation, international cooperation has become more and more, the market is open, in this case, China should make full use of two markets, vigorously

develop two kinds of resources, and seize the rare opportunity of economic globalization, to actively participate in the world competition, share the world's resources.

An empirical study of China and Russian trade

Liu Wei and other scholars empirical analysis of the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990s during the trade between China and Russia. Through the analysis, scholars believe that the two countries' national income is the most important factor to affect the trade volume between the two countries in order to stabilize the macroeconomic environment and the international environment. At the end of twentieth Century, a significant decline in Russian national income led to the decline in trade cooperation between China and Russia, and thus there is reason to believe that the recovery of the Russian economy will bring development opportunities for bilateral trade cooperation [18]. When other factors remain unchanged, China's exports to Russia with the Russian national income increased by 1% and 2.28% growth, strong elasticity; in turn China's national income increased by 1%, exports to Russia increased 2.62% was strong and resilient.

Research on the establishment of China and Russian Free Trade Area

Su Fenglin (2002) in the study of China and Russian economic cooperation relations analyzes the relations between the two countries, economic relations, infrastructure and both labor and market conditions, through the analysis proposed the idea of establishing the free trade area [19]. Zhao Yang (2007) in the analysis of the strategic significance of China in China and Russian border economic cooperation and trade in the region pointed out: the revitalization of the northeast old industrial base and

the development of the Russian Far East needs to carry out Russia far east free trade, free trade in the Far East deepening is to strengthen strategic cooperation between the two countries the inevitable choice.

1.3.4 Brief review of literature in China and abroad

On the basis of a large number of domestic and foreign literatures, we discover not hard, Chinese scholars on how to improve the trade environment of agricultural products, the elimination of trade barriers, enhance the competitiveness of China's agricultural products in the international market etc. have a lot of research, and combined with the development trend of the world, on the export of Chinese agricultural products, agricultural products marketing model made a lot of useful to the analysis of China's exports of agricultural products. While the foreign literature paid more attention in the improvement of agricultural products quality and safety of agricultural products more research. Based on the above literature, combining with the research ideas in the field of agricultural trade of Chinese and foreign scholars on the research idea of a huge benefit.

1.4 Research contents and methods

(1) Research contents

This thesis is divided into three parts, the contents are as follows: the first part. It mainly introduces the background and significance of this research, domestic and foreign research present situation, China and Russian agricultural products trade status and cross-border e-commerce content and research content, method and technical route. The second part introduced status of China and Russian agricultural product import and export, gives a brief review on the trade of agricultural products in China and Russia,

introduces the problems existing in the bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia, the safety of agricultural products in China and Russia trade policy and laws and regulations to analyze, to between China and Russia, the agricultural product trade common problems for more detailed analysis. The third part introduces the factors affect the bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia, non-tariff barriers in China and Russia trade of agricultural products, agricultural products and agricultural structure were analyzed and introduces the countermeasures and suggestions for the development of China and Russian trade in agricultural products, analysis of the significance and problems of China and Russian trade in agricultural products is then proposed resolution policy, promote the development of bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia.

(2) Research method

The first is the combination of empirical analysis and normative analysis. Using empirical analysis method through the analysis of the two countries import and export data to see the status of bilateral agricultural trade, trade advantage and disadvantage analysis; then on their current status of empirical analysis, and points out the existing problems. In this paper, the use of normative analysis method of agricultural trade between China and Russia proposed guiding viewpoint, and puts forward the countermeasures and suggestions on how to strengthen the agricultural trade between China and Russia.

The second is a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis. In this paper, quantitative analysis of the results as a qualitative analysis of support, in turn, qualitative analysis for quantitative analysis to guide the direction of analysis, establish

analytical ideas. The analysis of the effects and benefits distribution of agricultural complementary cooperation between China and Russia has been discussed in a comprehensive way. In the analysis and research of this paper, the qualitative and quantitative analysis is complementary and indispensable.

Summary of chapter one

As the introduction part, this chapter points out the research background, purpose and significance of the thesis. This chapter also summarizes the research status of Sino Russian agricultural trade and economic cooperation at home and abroad, and makes a brief summary of the research methods and the content structure and innovation and deficiency of this paper. For the future study for preparation, have important role.

2. GENERAL SITUATION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA AND RUSSIA AND THE CURRENT SITUATION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

2.1 Agricultural general situation and existing problems

2.1.1 Current situation of Agriculture

(1) China

Since the founding of the PRC, China's agriculture has been at a high rate of growth and has made a great contribution to the national economy. Throughout the history of agricultural development in China, we can see: 1949-1957 total agricultural output value of the average annual growth of 8%. 1958-1962 years, due to the blind implementation of the great leap forward, agriculture suffered damage, slow growth or even decline. 1963-1965, after the recovery of agricultural production, the total output value of the average annual growth of nearly 20%. 1966-1978 years, the average annual growth of agriculture 3.1%. After the reform of agricultural economic system in 1979, the average annual growth rate of six between 1984 and 7.6%. 1985-1988 agriculture appeared new stagnation and wandering, the average annual growth of total output value was only 3.3%. 1988-1994 years of agricultural recovery, the average annual growth rate of total output value reached 4.7%. 1995-2004 annual gross output value of agriculture reached an average of 6.2% [20]. The growth of total output value of agriculture from 2005 to 2010 an average of 4.5%, agriculture is to maintain a good momentum of sustained and stable development, the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, constantly optimize the structure, traditional agriculture to modern agriculture, accelerate the transformation of, strong

agricultural Farm-friendly policies to further improve the system, for keeping the economy stable and rapid growth and social harmony and stability laid the solid foundation, but to feed the world's population of 22%, accounting for 30% of the world's labor force, in 2011 China's urban population of 690 million 790 thousand people, the rural population of 656 million 560 thousand people, the total population of the rural population of 48.73%.

Table 2.1– Gross output value of agriculture in China in recent years

	Total value of farm output	Agriculture	Forestry	Livestock farming	Fishery
2000	24915.8	13873.6	936.5	7393.1	2712.6
2001	26179.6	14462.8	938.8	7963.1	2815.0
2002	27390.8	14931.5	1033.5	8454.6	2971.1
2003	29691.8	14870.1	1239.9	9538.8	3137.6
2004	36239.0	18138.4	1327.1	12173.8	3605.6
2005	39450.9	19613.4	1425.5	13310.8	4016.1
2006	40810.8	21522.3	1610.8	12083.9	3970.5
2007	48893.0	24658.1	1861.6	16134.9	4457.5
2008	58002.2	28044.2	2152.9	20583.6	5203.4
2009	60361.0	30611.1	2359.1	19468.4	5626.4
2010	69319.8	36941.1	2595.5	20825.7	6422.4

Source: "China Statistical Yearbook 2011"

Visible, many people and less, production and operation of small scale, scattered land, low production efficiency, technological backwardness, and competitiveness is not

strong and other issues have been plagued by the development of agriculture in China.

(2) Russia

Russia has 10% of the world's arable land, which 50% can be cultivated black soil and land resources is extremely rich; Russia with a total area of 1707.73 million square feet of kilometers, plain and lowland accounted for 70% of the total land area, with world the biggest black belt, agricultural land 2.1 million hectares, provided by the agricultural accumulation accounted for one-third of the national budget income [22]. Russia, a total of five major agricultural regions: East Siberia and the Far East South, southern Siberia, along the coast of the Black Sea subtropical area, northwest area, western area, area of farmland of average per capita is 0.84 hectares (in Siberia and the Far East area of farmland of average per capita up to 0.94 hectares) [23].

2.1.2 Problems existing in the development of Agriculture

(1) China

China's agricultural labor productivity is low, the international competitiveness is weak

China's large population, the per capita arable land of the basic national conditions determine the index of agricultural productivity Q/L (per capita output) is quite low. In 2010 the year's total grain output reached 546.41 million tons, 3986 kilograms of grain output per capita [24], one tenth of each of China's labor shortage in the production of food in developed countries, suggesting that labor productivity in agriculture with respect to agriculture in other countries is quite low. Currently, the number of agricultural practitioners in China is about 674 million 150 thousand people, accounting for 50.32% of the total population; the age structure of employees aged 50 and above accounted for the highest. Practitioners of reduce, decline in the age structure is

reasonable and the quality of personnel not only leads to the agricultural production level is not high, but also hinder the popularization and application of new agricultural technology, further restrict the progress of agricultural modernization in our country. And in many parts of our country water resources shortage, agricultural infrastructure is weak, basically is dependent on the weather, so China's agricultural labor productivity is very low.

Table 2.2– Chinese agricultural labor age structure in 2010

Age	20 years old and below	21-30 years old	31-40 years old	41-50 years old	50 years old and above
Proportion	5%	15%	24%	23%	33%

Source: "China Statistical Yearbook 2011"

Our country rely on abundant natural resources, a large population of advantages to occupies an important position in the traditional agricultural market, but with the wide application of agricultural high and new technology, the advantage of our country agriculture is gradually disappearing. In today's market economy, the relative price is one of the key factors of international trade. For example, China's rice prices in May 2009 below the international market price of 228 U.S. dollars, in May 2010 to reduce the price of 78 U.S. dollars, the price advantage are significantly reduced [25].

Agricultural industrial structure is not reasonable, and the correlation between the other industries is poor

China's agricultural industry structure is not reasonable, which accounts for the proportion of agricultural production and operation of our country. Specifically as follows: the proportion of production data of big proportion of the means of subsistence,

the proportion of grain production is large, economic crop proportion of small, narrow agricultural than the major, and forestry, animal husbandry and fishery of generalized agricultural due ingredients didn't get corresponding proportion of attention; in addition, poor correlation between agriculture and other industries, and agriculture are closely related to the transportation industry, product processing industry, services and other didn't get better development, from a certain extent, inhibited the overall development of agriculture.

The extensive mode of economic growth in rural areas, the scale of economic advantage is difficult to play

Chinese farmers (about 2 billion, basically is small-scale peasant economy, the dispersion of production and operation, small scale did not produce the effect of economies of scale and overall makes agricultural products in the international market competition, lack of stamina.

Due to each household management of land area is too small, such as high power cultivation machinery, combine harvesters and other agricultural production equipment lost application conditions, developed countries have already appeared in the modern production system is difficult to build; furthermore, our country engaged in agricultural production personnel overall quality is low, college education staff of less than 1%, the illiterate and semi illiterate accounted for about 20%, junior high school education or less personnel accounted for 80% [26].Therefore, the lack of large-scale agricultural production management, production and farming methods, extensive mode of operation and so on, which restricts the intensive development of agricultural economic growth mode.

The role of science and technology innovation in the development of agriculture is limited; the ability of science and technology innovation is insufficient

We can express the agricultural production function as: $Q=AQ(L, K)$, which Q said production, A said the agricultural production process in science and technology content, L said the amount of labor input, K said the amount of capital invested. At this stage, the value of the products in the international market is changing, and the proportion of technology in agricultural products is increasing. Such as the proportion of developed country exports of general merchandise in labor input L and capital input K accounts for about 20%, and a science and technology value accounts for the proportion is about 80%, and China's current exports of traditional industries and products in the scientific and technological content of a proportion of the value of less than 15% [27]. Generally speaking, Chinese agriculture is a traditional agriculture in general. China Agricultural Science and technology progress to economic growth contribution rate is about 50%, than in developed countries 20~30 percentage points; comprehensive agricultural mechanization degree reached 45%, but investment in agricultural science and technology is still inadequate; developed countries on agricultural science and technology investment accounts for about 2% of the total output value of agriculture, while China is only 0.5%. The utilization ratio of fertilizer and pesticide in rural areas is less than 20, which is about 35% percentage points lower than that in developed countries. According to the study, China's current level of development of modern agriculture and the level of Japan in 1970s at the beginning of the initial level, China's land productivity is close to the 70's of Japan and South Korea in the last century 90's level. At the same time, China's agricultural production standards

have not yet fully and international standards. China's agricultural products standard international adoption rate is low, only about 40% of the national standard with equal or equivalent international standards. Coupled with China's agricultural science and technology achievements transformation rate is only 30% - 40%, and developed national scientific and technological achievements transformation rate of 60% - 70%, some enterprises for transformation of scientific and technological achievements rate even reached 80% - 90% [28], suggesting that science and technology innovation of the agricultural development of our country limited role, scientific and technological innovation ability insufficient.

(2) Russia

Russian climate conditions are unfavorable to agricultural production

Weather conditions are important factors to restrict the agricultural production in Russia, Russia belong to the north temperate and subarctic continental climate, most areas of the long and cold winter, cool in summer and short, the Russian heat resources, the average annual rainfall is 150-1000 ml, less precipitation, periodic droughts, add water, heat and land resources in the area the distribution is very uneven, combination is unfavorable; because of Russia's 70% land located in the cold and arid regions, plus a large area of saline marsh and lead to agricultural production is highly vulnerable to natural disasters (such as drought, frost and wind) effect, bring the adverse effect on agricultural production, agricultural production is not stable.

The reform of rural land privatization has limited effectiveness, and the potential of agricultural production has suffered great damage.

In the 90s of the 20th century, Russia hopes to build modernization of farms in

Europe and the United States through land privatization, the government in determining implementation "radical economic reform policy began to the reform of property rights as the center of the agricultural reform. But Russia agricultural property right privatization reform is still not fundamentally solve the efficiency problem of agriculture, agricultural production of extensive management, low yield and unstable situation didn't get effective improvement, or even counterproductive, resulting in the agricultural crisis of the 1990s. Table 1 shows the extent and consequences of the crisis, the total cultivated area, the total sown area and the number of tractors (important indicators of the level of Agricultural Technology) have shown a trend of continuous decline. 2007 compared with 1990, the total sown area of agriculture decreased by 35%, food production decreased by 30%, 62.5% of the large cattle, tractor reduced by 71%. As of 2007, the total output value of agriculture reached about 72% in 1900. According to different materials, agricultural reform, 30 million -40 million hectares of agricultural land abandonment, which 20-30 million is accounted for 20% of arable land, cultivated land, improved land decreased 2 million hectares; except for large-scale investment, otherwise a lot of land has been unable to recover [29]. From land use, land privatization results the total cultivated area of Russia continued to decline, such as 2000 the total cultivated area is 84670 thousands of hectares of, to 2008 only 76923 thousand hectares of reduces the nearly 10 percentage points, which corporate farms arable land abandonment phenomenon is most prominent. Overall, Russia's agricultural crisis has a long-term, for the agricultural cooperation between China and Russia, both opportunities and challenges.

Agricultural production efficiency is low, and the yield level of crops is low.

Russia is rich in resources, but in the most areas, agricultural management extensive, basically still in the situation of the meal of the day, plus the government long-term lack of investment to agriculture and agricultural development lack of capital, technology, agricultural infrastructure obsolete, backward, so the Russian in agricultural machinery, chemical, farmland capital construction were slow progress, reflecting its agricultural productivity is an important technical index were significantly lower than those in the major agricultural country in the world, in the management of agricultural production also exist a lot of problems. On the other hand, the lower the yield level of Russian crops, except cotton, level of yields of major agricultural products are generally lower than the more than 40% - 60% in the United States, such as the Russian grain yield at harvest and the average yield per hectare only 2.38 tons, and the grain output per hectare to 6-7 tons, Russia's crop yield levels was significantly lower than that of China [30].

Less agricultural labor force

Russia is one of the world's least densely populated countries, average per square kilometer only 8.4; at the same time, it is also the world population distribution of the unbalanced state of, 85% of the total population concentrated in less than a quarter of the land, and the remaining 15% of the population scattered in the vast land and the rest of the 3 / 4. And once it is a developed industrialized country, with the developed industrialized level, its urbanization level is quite high; the specific performance in the total population of 73% for urban residents, rural population is only 27%. From 1990 to 2004, Russian rural women's life expectancy from 74 year old fell to 71 years old, while men from the age of 62 fell to 57, suicide rates have increased 70%; population decline

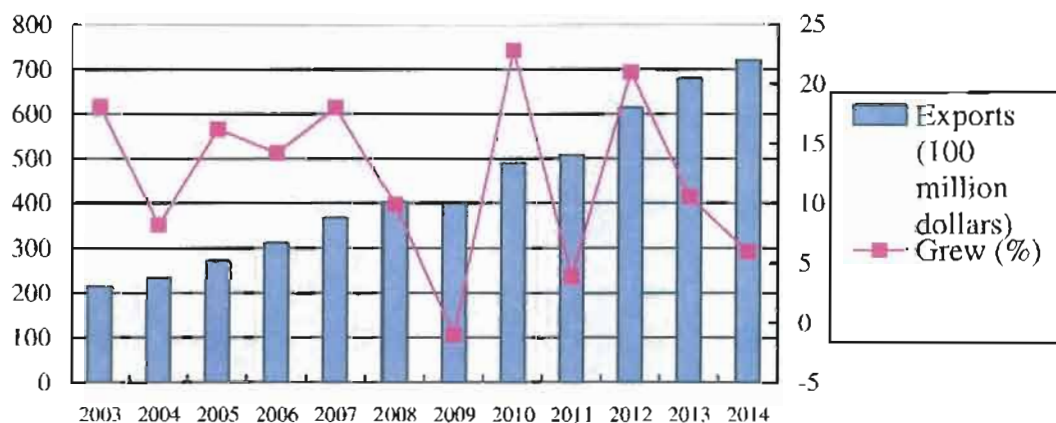
in the birth rate of nearly 30%, dropped from 1.55% to 1.11%; mortality increased nearly 40% and 1.33% rose 1.84%. As of 2010, Russia's population was, down from the same period last year, a decrease of 150 thousand people. According to the Russian Federation, the National Bureau of Statistics predicts that in the first half of twenty-first Century, Russia's population decline will continue, the total population will be further reduced to 1.38-1.32. Population decline leads to a decrease in the population have the ability to work, and living conditions in rural areas is low, development space is limited, making a large number of rural youth especially the educated youth in rural areas most choose to go to cities to earn a living. Russia's State Statistics Bureau predicts that by 2015, European part of the country's rural population will more than in 2001 to reduce 7.8%; the black belt in the rural population will be reduced by 15.2%, the natural conditions for agriculture are the best southern population will be reduced by 3.1%, is more critical, the reduction in the largest proportion of is have the ability to work with the population, by 2015 overall will be reduced by half. And by 2025, the rural social function will actually disappear, because from the perspective of the social and cultural level, then still alive 15 million rural residents will be from the active creator of social wealth variable twilight, mental decline negative population. Russia's official recognition of the lack of labor (especially skilled) is becoming one of the biggest obstacles to economic growth [31].

2.2 Current situation of agricultural products trade in China

2.2.1 The present situation of Chinese agricultural products export

Since China's reform and opening up, China's exports of agricultural products have been on the rise, since the Chinese government to solve the problem of domestic famine,

China's agricultural products began to export. Especially after China's accession to the World Trade Organization in 2002, China's agricultural products export trade rapid development, trade volume increased year by year, as China's economic development made positive contribution, especially driven by the development of rural China. In 2003, Chinese agricultural exports amounted to 21 billion 430 million dollars, up 18.1% over the previous year. In 2004, Chinese agricultural exports amounted to 23 billion 390 million dollars. 2005 to 2007, exports of agricultural products have maintained an average of more than 13% growth rate. By 2010 Chinese total agricultural exports 48 billion 880 million dollars, compared with 2002 China just entering the WTO has increased 1.7 times And in 2014, the total China exports of agricultural products has reached 71 billion 340 million dollars, an increase of 6.3%, China has become the world's fourth largest agricultural products trade in China. As shown in picture 2.1:



Picture 2.1—China 2003-2014 Agricultural trade export

(Data sources: 2003-2013 data extracted from over the years "rural green book: rural economy of China analysis and forecast"; 2014 data extracted from the foreign trade department of the Ministry of Commerce "China imported monthly statistical report" (agricultural products), 2015 February)

In 2006, China's accession to the WTO fourth years, China's agricultural export

enterprises, the annual export of more than 10 million US dollars to 538, to 2014 reached 1255, an increase of 2.3 times. But China's agricultural industrialization development level is not high enough, especially with Canada, the United States and other world powers compared to China's agricultural industry development; there is still a big gap. Especially limited to the level of China's rural development is uneven, most of the agricultural means of backward production, mechanization level is not high, resulting in agricultural production and product quality is not stable enough. For example, in 2014 Chinese of wheat, corn, rice and other grains collective production, all the grain exports were 769 thousand tons, down 23.1%; exports amounted to 600 million dollars, down 13.9%. And some agricultural products, although the increase in the number of export but is limited to the quality of the products exports declined, such as edible oilseed exports 87.2 million tons, an increase of 0.3%, exports of 14.3 billion dollars, representing a decrease of 9.0%; and the export of fruits and vegetables, animal products and aquatic products is relatively stable. As shown in table 2.3:

Table 2.3 - Data of the main agricultural products exports of China, 2014

Product categories	Exports (10 thousand tons)	Grew (%)	Exports (100 million dollars)	Grew (%)
Grain	76.9	-23.1	6.0	-13.9
Edible oil	87.2	-3.0	14.3	-9.0
Fruits	436	3.3	125.0	7.9
Vegetables	663	4.7	61.8	-2.3
Livestock products	367	18.0	68.4	5.0
Aquatic product	563	7.6	217.5	7.1

Data sources: according to the data of China Agricultural Information Network

In recent years, with the continuous development of the emerging developing countries, China has also increased the intensity of the emerging developing countries export agricultural products, from Table 2.3 we can seen from 2006 to 2014, China to India, Indonesia, Vietnam and Russia's agricultural products export maintained relatively high growth, especially between Russia and. China and Russia have long been a very important trade partner of agricultural products, agricultural products export Chinese Russia accounted for a relatively large proportion of the rising speed is relatively fast. As shown in table 2.4:

Table 2.4 – The growth of Chinese agricultural products for the new export market in 2006-2014

Year	India	Indonesia	Vietnam	Turkey	Russia	Brazil	Mexico	South Africa
2006	2.3	5.3	1.9	0.3	8.4	0.5	2.2.	1.7
2007	3.5	5.5	3.2	0.5	7.3	0.4	2.8	1.4
2008	4.1	6.1	3.4	0.6	9.6	0.6	3.1	1.5
2009	4.8	9.0	3.4	0.4	10.7	0.8	3.4	1.9
2010	4.5	8.4	3.5	0.7	12.8	0.7	3.0	2.0
2011	4.9	10.5	4.7	0.9	11.9	1.3	3.2	2.1
2012	5.1	12.2	9.4	1.4	13.0	2.2	3.5	2.2
2013	5.0	12.6	8.7	1.0	13.7	2.6	3.9	2.6
2014	5.5	14.1	8.5	1.1	14.3	3.7	3.8	2.7

Data source: according to the data of China Customs website

In recent years, the bilateral agricultural trade is growing rapidly, China increasing trend of the agricultural products exports in 2000 from \$180 million presentation, export growth in 2010 to \$1 billion 490 million. Increased more than 8 times, the proportion of Chinese exports to Russia's agricultural products accounted for Chinese exports of agricultural products also increased from 0.9% in 2000 to 3.1% in 2010. As shown in table 2.5:

Table 2.5 – The amount and growth of agricultural export trade of China to Russia in 2000-2010

Year	China's exports (100 million dollars)	Growth (%)	Share of total Chinese exports (%)
2000	1.8	-5.3	0.9
2001	2.5	38.2	1.5
2002	4.4	79.3	1.8
2003	5.7	29.5	2.7
2004	5.8	1.9	2.5
2005	7.0	21.1	2.6
2006	8.5	21.0	2.7
2007	12.0	4.0	3.3
2008	13.6	13.6	3.4
2009	14.3	5.1	3.6
2010	14.9	4.2	3.1

Data source: according to the data of China Customs website

But China's exports to Russia's agricultural products and the level of product

quality level are relatively low. First of all, in the agricultural product category above, nuts, grain and grain account for a large proportion of agricultural products export range is narrow. Russia, "News report" article about the quality of the agricultural products is called "from China, India and Turkey substandard goods phenomenon than other countries". The export of agricultural products in Russia had Chinese due to quality problems caused by the negative effects, the Russian news media to emerge from the quality problem of the import of agricultural products China the criticism it is. Although Chinese the quality of agricultural products has been greatly improved, Russian consumers in the purchase of agricultural products imported from China still have doubts. Remarkable position China exports of agricultural products in the minds of consumers.

However, as in recent years, developed countries will continue to improve the threshold of the import of agricultural products, and the Chinese government to increase the export of agricultural products supervision, China's exports of agricultural products to the pass rate has remained at more than 99%, export countries and regions up to more than 200. According to statistics, in 2013 and the first half of 2014, China exports to the U.S. agricultural products were 136 thousand groups and 75 thousand groups, by the detection of substandard agricultural products were 1175 groups and 543 groups, the qualified rate was 99.14% and 99.28%. Japan is China's largest agricultural product importing country, released by the Japanese labor province Japan 2013 imported agricultural products quality monitoring statistics report on 19 July 2014,, Japan on China's agricultural products sampling rate is the highest, up 16.5 percent, but Chinese agricultural product sampling qualified rate is highest, 99.41%; followed by the EU

99.33%; the third is 98.89% of the United States. Agricultural products from the Hongkong Special Administrative Region of China are mainly from the mainland. Food and Environmental Hygiene Department of the Hongkong Special Administrative Region in 2013 two large-scale agricultural product sampling inspection showed that the overall pass rate of agricultural products in Hongkong area were 99.3% and 99.5%. In recent years the attention of the Chinese government for its own production of agricultural products safety has also brought a positive impact, constantly improving the quality of the export of agricultural products, the quality of most of the products and even can be said to be safe and reliable. This positive effect is reflected in China agricultural products export trade total from 1991 to 2013 growth of 7 billion 905 million dollars to 67 billion 910 million dollars twenty-one and increase of 8 times. And into the new century from 2000 to 2013 decades, removed in 2009 due to the impact of the global financial crisis and the emergence of a temporary decline, in other years of China's agricultural products export trade showed varying degrees of growth. To regulate the global supply and demand of agricultural products, agricultural products in the world market to meet the diversity and improve the global agricultural products safety status play an important role.

Report said that since entering the new century, China's agricultural products industry on average annual rate of two digit sustained rapid development, the rapid expansion of industrial scale, the main agricultural production has increased significantly. Rice, wheat, edible oil, meat and other agricultural products production has been ranked first in the world. This not only effectively ensures the safety of the quantity of agricultural products of China's 1 billion 300 million population, but also

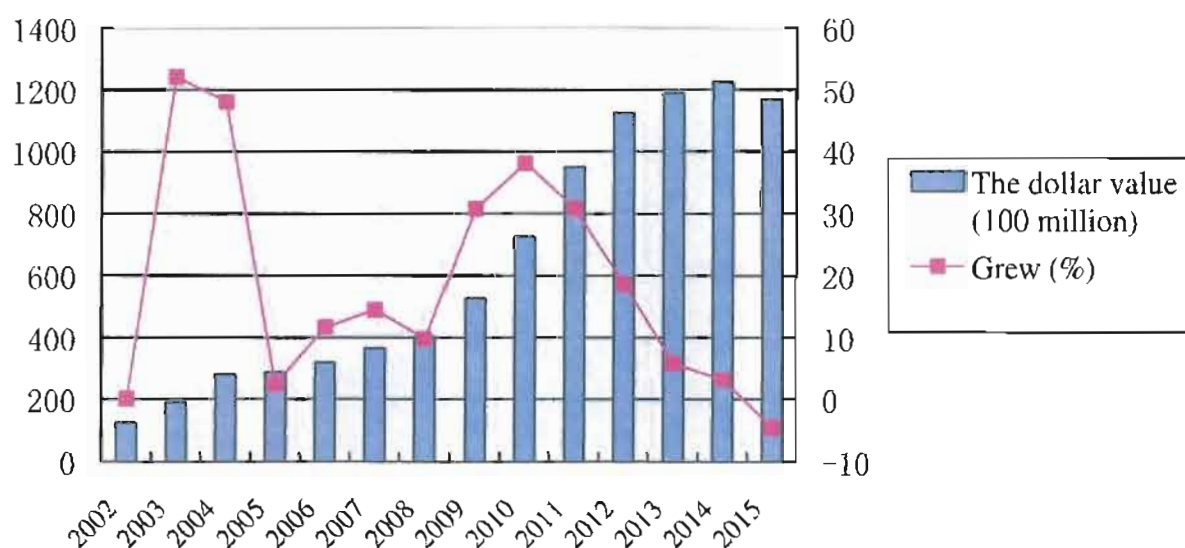
basically meets the needs of people in the whole food diversification, nutrition and so on. From the processing and manufacturing aspects of the quality of agricultural products to the level of analysis, China's agricultural product quality has improved, the overall situation is good.

The United Nations Food Security Report wrote: "Any country in the world can not occur one hundred percent of the safety problem of agricultural products. The Chinese government has made positive efforts in this aspect and has made considerable progress. However, the improper connection of agricultural products with China's exports is bound to increase the consequences of violations of agricultural safety incidents, resulting in unnecessary panic."

2.2.2 China imports of agricultural products and market status

In recent years, the rapid development of China's economy makes the world amazing, China's domestic people's income has increased dramatically, people's living standards have also been improved. Since China's accession to the WTO, not only goods made in China more and more into the international market, the very consumption capacity and huge development potential Chinese market is also attracting from Europe, America, Southeast Asia, Russia and other countries of agricultural enterprises and international brands to enter the Chinese market. The scale of imports of agricultural products China rose from 12 billion 420 million dollars in 2002 to 112 billion 480 million dollars in 2012 , the average annual growth rate of reached 18.6% Which, in 2002 accession to the WTO began to experience the four years of the policy to adapt to, in fact, in 2006 China formally do the market in line with the international market, China's TRQ administration policy of agricultural products quotas will continue

to increase, the quota policy is phased out, the market access threshold will continue to reduce. The average tariff in 2007 Chinese agricultural products dropped to 14.5%. In 2007 after the import of agricultural products in China really has grown by leaps and bounds, and in 2013 by the influence of financial crisis and avian influenza problem of China's agricultural products import growth fell sharply, according to the statistics of the customs information network, 2013 China imported agricultural products sales for 118 billion 870 million dollars, grew by only 5.7%, and 20.7% growth in 2012 compared to the difference of the 13 percentage points. As shown in picture 2.2:



Picture 2.2 – The change of Chinese import agricultural products in 2002-2015

Data sources: according to the data of China Agricultural Information Network

As the WTO ranked fourth in the import of agricultural products in 2014, Chinese agricultural products imports 122 billion 540 million dollars, an increase of 3.1%.The relatively large proportion of edible oilseed imports, 44 billion 510 million dollars, accounted for 36% of total imports. In the second Chinese livestock product imports is relatively large, reaching 22 billion 170 million dollars, accounted for 18% of total imports of Aquatic products import 9 billion 190 million dollars, accounted for 7.5%

The import of fruit and vegetables are 5 billion 120 million dollars and 510 million dollars, accounted for a total of 4.5% Wheat, corn, rice and other cereals add up to a total of 6 billion 220 million dollars imports accounted for 5%. As shown in table 2.6:

Table 2.6 – Data of the main agricultural products import of China, 2014

Product categories	imports (100 million dollars)	Grew (%)
Grain	62.2	21.9
Edible oil	445.1	7.5
Fruits	5.1	21.7
Vegetables	51.2	23.1
Livestock products	221.7	13.6
Aquatic product	91.9	6.3

Data sources: according to the data of China Agricultural Information Network

Overall, although China in agricultural products, although able to achieve self-sufficiency, but with the continuous development of China's economy, people's living standards rising, in order to meet the people on the agricultural product quality and quality is getting higher and higher requirements, China's demand for imports of agricultural products continues to increase, China's imports of agricultural products market still has a great potential for development. On China and Russian agricultural products enterprises still contains infinite business opportunities.

2.2.3 Analysis on domestic market demand of agricultural products in China

China joined the WTO in 2001, which reduced the barriers to its agricultural imports. At the same time, the development of China's economy gave birth to the new demand for agricultural products.

The United States and Brazil are the EU's largest export market for agricultural products and the largest source of imports. 2014 Chinese is the EU's third largest agricultural export market and the fourth largest source of imports of agricultural products in China. EU on China export amount 744 billion Euros, compared with the previous year increased 2.2%, the main export agricultural products have leather, baby food, visceral and animal fat, milk powder and whey, pork and other; EU China imported amount 46.5 billion Euros, compared with the previous year increased by 1.1%, main products have vegetables, visceral and animal fat, tropical fruits, nuts and spices, wool and silk, oil (except soybean) etc.. In the future, China's demand for agricultural products will continue to grow. Soybean could still be imported commodities price, but also Chinese higher agricultural products purchase will increase the amount of. Therefore, Chinese wine, beer, cheese, bread, cookies, coffee and tea extract and other products imports rapid growth.

However, the future of China's agricultural trade is likely to be because of the need to maintain “self-sufficiency” or to achieve other purposes and the introduction of restrictions on policy implications. China recognizes its demand for imports of agricultural products, and emphasizes the foreign trade and investment in foreign affairs. At the same time, the government also stressed that the decision to take measures to prevent large-scale imports. In no matter how, the intervention of the market will produce price distortion and trade disruption and other uncertainties. On the other hand, allowing the market supply and demand to determine the price policy, supplemented by some appropriate controls and standards, in general, is conducive to the full play of the role of the global market for agricultural products.

2.3 Present situation of the development of agricultural products trade in Russia

2.3.1 Present situation of export of agricultural products in Russia

Russia's unique natural geographical conditions determine the characteristics of the foreign trade of agricultural products. With Russia's domestic political and economic stability, Russia's agricultural production of agricultural products has been continuously improved. The export volume of agricultural products increased from 2011 to 2011 1 billion 560 million \$11 billion 570 million dollars, an increase of nearly 8 times the average annual growth rate of 23.1%. Import growth is also obvious from 2000 imports increased to \$7 billion 90 million in 2011 when 33 billion 970 million dollars, the average annual growth of 16.7% The total amount of transactions rose from \$8 billion 680 million in 2000 to \$45 billion 360 million in 2011 Russian import and export of agricultural products, the average annual growth rate of 18.2% Russia's imports of agricultural products have been far greater than the amount of exports, there is a huge trade deficit. With the continuous development of Russian agriculture, Russia's exports of agricultural products also showed a rapid increase in power.

In 2012 after Russia joined the WTO, according to the WTO gradually lowered tariffs, more to stimulate agricultural trade between countries and Russia. Russia is still one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural products in the world, despite sanctions against the West in 2015. Russia exports to 140 countries agricultural products, the main market is the European Union, especially in Germany and Holland, Africa and China is also its main export markets. Grain, vegetable oil, meat, poultry, fish and seafood become the main varieties of Russian exports. Russia's wheat and barley are mainly exported to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Yemen, Libya, Nigeria, South

Africa and South Korea. About 300 thousand tons of grain is exported to 127 countries each year. And Turkey, Egypt and Kazakhstan are the largest procurement of Russian vegetable oil; the world has 90 countries imported Russian vegetable oil. Russian fruit and nuts are exported to Belarus, China, Kazakhstan and Lithuania and other countries. Meat and its by-products are exported to 49 countries, including members of the Eurasian Economic Union, as well as Ukraine, Finland, South Korea, Vietnam, Mongolia and Thailand. Fish and shellfish are supplied in 82 countries, the largest market in East Asia, South Korea, China and Japan.

Russian exports of agricultural products are relatively single type, can be seen from the table 2-7, the concentration of agricultural products exported to Russia is slightly higher, exports of products varieties are not complex. 2015, Russia's exports of agricultural products are mainly grain, aquatic products, vegetable oil and drinks agricultural products, exports of these four kinds of agricultural products accounted for 98.04% of the total exports of agricultural exports to Russia.

Table 2.7 – Main agricultural products of Russian exports

Year	Product categories	Export volume (100 million dollars)	Proportion (%)
2014	Grain	102.6	54.3
	Aquatic product	35.0	18.5
	Vegetable oil	18.1	9.6
	Beverages	14.0	7.4
	Other agricultural products	19.3	10.2

Data sources: according to the data of China Agricultural Information Network

In February 8, 2016, according to the Russian satellite network reported, the Wall Street Journal said, by the dollar appreciation, oil prices and the impact of grain yield, the international agricultural market this year has been a major change. High prices of U.S. agricultural products lack of competitiveness, while Russian farmers took the opportunity to seize the opportunity. Recently, the United States and Canada, including the world's agricultural exports to the country's overall wheat production lags behind Russia. This year, Russia will export 23 million 500 thousand tons of grain, while the United States and Canada's food exports were 21 million 800 thousand tons and 20 million tons. Exports of agricultural products in the United States and Canada are the lowest in 44 years. "Unless the money in emerging markets stops, the US will lose more market share and start to increase imports." French bank Generale Societe in New York commodity sector director McDougall Michael said. At present, the high cost of the U.S. consumer is not keen to buy the United States food; especially the fierce competition in the international market has caused a significant reduction in overall product costs. "The dollar is a bigger problem for farmers than we had previously thought." Agricultural analyst at Iowa State University, Hart (Hart Chad) said, this year will have an impact." He added. At the same time, Russia has balanced prices and in mature markets, such as Egypt, to get a bigger market share. Farmers in the United States to prepare for the future market demand and prices decline.

Russian Minister of agriculture Tkachiev said that many of the current Russian economic sectors are facing serious problems, but the agricultural show impressive vitality. Due to the national support, nearly 10 years to Russian poultry production tripled, pork production increased a times, not only can ensure that the domestic market

demand, also contributed to the increase in exports. In recent years, Russia has become one of the world's largest food exporters, last year; the amount of food exports reached 30 million tons. According to Tkachiev introduced in 2015, Russia exported 16 billion dollars worth of agricultural products and food, 4 times more than 10 years ago. Especially the soybean exports increased from 80 thousand tons in 2014 to 2015 384 thousand tons, exports increased from \$25 million to 120 million dollars At present, the Russian government is vigorously implementing the strategy of the development of the Far East, and actively attract foreign investment. Russian legal information official website announced the official website of Russian President Vladimir Putin signed by Russian President Vladimir in the Far East federal district to the Russian citizen's free allocation of land use of the bill. In accordance with the above bill, Russian citizens in the Far East Federal District disposable free access to no more than 1 hectares of land. Tkachiev said in this regard, the development of the Far East is the priority of Russia's future development direction. Adjacent to the Northeast China Russia's Primorsky Krai, Khabarovsk Krai, Amur Oblast and Sakhalin in increasing the production of agricultural products has the potential. The agricultural products exports to China in recent years have been growing steadily. Tkachiev introduced in 2015, Russia and China's exports to China increased 7 times, and sunflower seed oil exports increased 3 times, 2 times the export growth of flour. Russia soybean exports of 98% sold to china. Russia's Ministry of agriculture had previously said it plans to increase the amount of food exports to China in 2017 to 350 thousand to 300 thousand tons, in the subsequent years to continue to increase to 700 thousand to 1 million tons. Since Russia and Europe and the United States due to the implementation of the Ukraine issue of mutual sanctions and Russia to

Turkey agricultural embargo, Russia and the relevant countries of agricultural trade volume dropped. In order to open up new export markets, Russia to strengthen agricultural cooperation with Asian and Latin American countries, with particular emphasis on cooperation with China.

2.3.2 Present situation of the import of Russian agricultural products

Russia is a country heavily dependent on imports of agricultural products, the Russian domestic agricultural market from foreign imports of agricultural products to reach at least 40% or more.

Russia and Western countries sanctions and anti sanctions in the upgrade, the counter measures, Russia announced the ban on imports of fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy products and other foods from the United States and the European Union countries. Western media has released a news photo of the Moscow supermarket empty shelves, as a response, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture announced the Russian domestic production of agricultural self-sufficiency rate. As shown in figure 2-3:

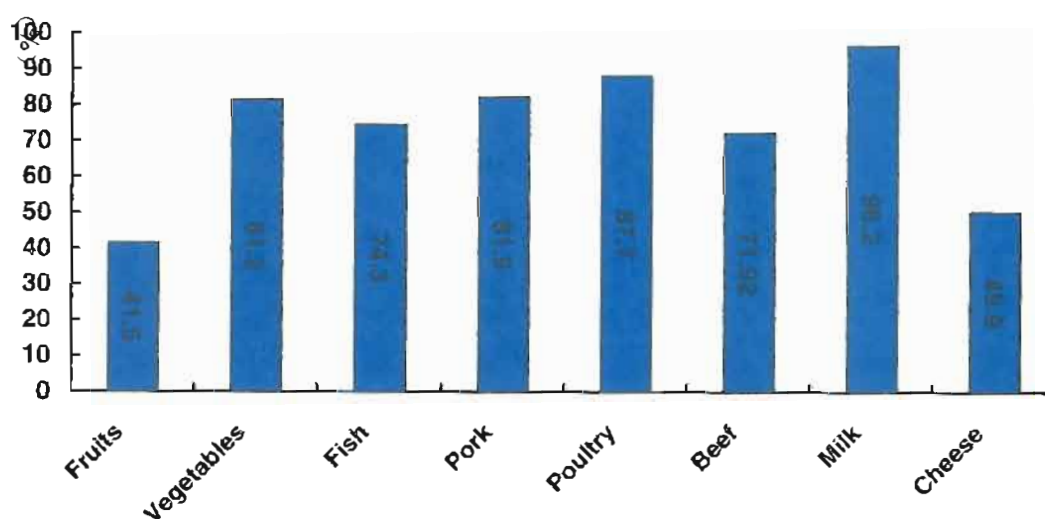


Figure 2.3 – Self-sufficiency rate of agricultural products in Russia

From the figures, the Russian fruit self-sufficiency rate of 41.5%, vegetables 81.2%, fish 74.3%, pork 81.9%, etc.. In fact, in addition to these non-staple foods, Russia has a large number of imported foods. Russia has threatened will restrict imports from Ukraine grain, but up to now, relates to suspend imports of is limited to soybean and sunflower seeds and other minor crop. If you take the wheat and other staple food as anti sanctions weapons, I am afraid that he can't eat. Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev said he doesn't think sanctions will push high Russia's domestic food inflation, but may promote the improvement of Russia's domestic grain production levels, Russia must support them ". But the fact is that Russia's per capita arable land area ranks the forefront of the world, but 40% of its food supply depends on import, this situation since the Soviet period is one of those times.

In 2013 the proportion of Russian imports of agricultural products, imports of fruit and vegetables \$9.3 billion, accounted for 20.8%; imports of meat and meat products 72 billion dollars, accounted for 15.9%; imports of milk and milk products \$4.7 billion, accounted for 10.4%; imports of fish and fish products \$2.9 billion, accounting for 6.4%. These four categories of agricultural products accounted for 53.5% of the total imports. 2013, Russia's total imports of agricultural imports of more than tons, of which fruits and vegetables, accounting for more than 35.2% tons; meat and meat products 2 million 421 thousand tons, accounting for 9%; milk and milk products 1 million 463 thousand tons, accounting for 5.4%; fish and fish products imported 893 thousand tons, accounting for 3.3%.

Russia imported goods in the first half of 2014 (excluding trade with Belarus, Kazakhstan), the amount of fruit and vegetables imports 5 billion 100 million U.S.

dollars, accounting for 27.4%; imports of meat and meat products 1 billion 900 million U.S. dollars, accounting for 10.3%; milk and dairy imports amounted to 1 billion 200 million US dollars, accounting for 6.5%; imports of fish and fish products 1 billion 300 million U.S. dollars, accounting for 6.6%; pre processed foods 900 million U.S. dollars, accounting for 4.7%; fruits and vegetables processed food 800 million U.S. dollars, accounting for 4%. As shown in figure 2-4:

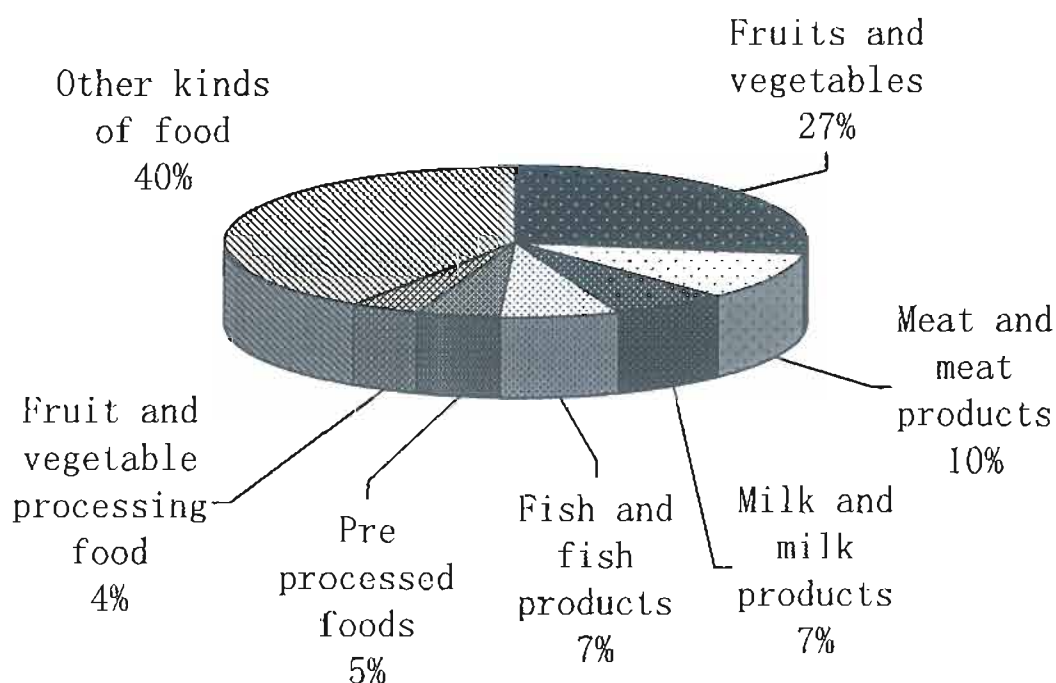


Figure 2.4 – Russian import of agricultural products in the first half of 2014

The first half of 2014, the Russian food imports 12 million 20 thousand and 300 tons, the fruits and vegetables 5 million 316 thousand tons, accounting for 44.2%; meat and meat products 640 thousand and 800 tons, accounting for 5.3%; milk and milk products 271 thousand and 200 tons, accounting for 2.3%; fish 377 thousand and 900 tons, accounting for 3.1%; alcohol and non-alcoholic beverage 742 thousand and 600 tons, accounting for 6.2%.

According to the amount from the European Union and the United States, Russia, Canada, Australia and Norway food imports amounted to \$18 billion 700 million and 916, accounting for 41.7%.

In Russian imports of food structure, the national commodity in all non CIS countries goods accounted for ratios for the largest types of goods: pork - 72.7%, poultry - 64.3%, cheese - 60%, fish and seafood - 51.7%, milk and dairy products - 40.6%, vegetables - 30.7%.

From the above data, we can found that Russian agricultural products market of import demand is tremendous; especially the demand for fruits and vegetables accounted for total imports large amounts of a part of, so that fruits and vegetables is Russia the main import of agricultural products. China is exactly the world fruit and vegetable export country, but according to customs statistics, in 2013 the Russian China from imported fruits and vegetables imports amounted to \$840 million, Russia accounted for 9% of total imports of fruits and vegetables. So in the face of such a huge demand for the market, China and Russia in the fruit and vegetable market, the potential for cooperation is also very great.

2.3.3 Analysis on the domestic market demand of agricultural products trade in Russia

Russia is rich in agricultural resources, vast land, agricultural land nearly 200 million hectares of arable land. But Russia for many years since the political and economic development is not stable, Russia on agricultural production subsidies policy efforts are not big enough, which leads to farming population and per capita cultivated area decreased gradually, especially after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Russian

economy was dealt a severe blow to and from 1991 to 2001 of 10 years, Russia's total agricultural production declined one-third, food production declined one-half, pork, beef herds decreased by 60%. This makes Russia had to rely heavily on imports of agricultural products.

After entering the new century, the Russian agricultural production gradually improved, 2000 to 2011, Russian agricultural production increased by 41%, pork production increased by 52%, poultry production growth to 425%. In spite of this, there is still a large gap in the demand for agricultural products in Russia.

2014 Russia suffered the United States and Europe sanctions, a year of food embargo so that the Russian domestic market, pork, fish and fruit thinning supply are affected. Russia's domestic consumption of about 16 million tons of vegetables a year, fruit consumption of 11 million tons a year, 10% of which came from the ban on the supply of. So Russia plans to increase the number of former Soviet Union countries, Latin American countries and China and other regions, the number of imported fruit, to make up for the supply gap caused by sanctions.

With the international sanctions continue, the impact of sanctions gradually deepened, in order to curb the rise in domestic prices, Russia has taken measures to limit the export of food. Two people familiar with the situation, sources told Reuters, said the Russian Deputy Prime Minister Arkady Dvorkovic 2014 at the meeting to be held domestic exporters of agricultural products, and said that the Russian government has mobilized all the non conventional means to restrict the export of agricultural products.

Russia does not want to take a formal export restrictions, because this formal

measures to implement it takes a certain time, and will destroy the relationship between the customer and. But Russia has stepped up its efforts to implement other measures, such as quality control, to control the export of food. The reality is that many exporters have been informed that the relevant parties have received a notice to restrict the export of food, and now the food should be sold to the domestic market.

Now, the crisis has gradually deepened, we see the reality of the situation is, Russia's domestic supermarket shelves on the prices of agricultural products have begun to rise, residents in some areas has begun to panic hoarding food, part of the supermarket shelves had been sold out. In the face of the Russian agricultural product trade market demand continues unabated, and the Russian government and need to expand export trade foreign exchange to resist the pressure of sanctions, at present the Russian government facing serious food safety problems.

The author believes that in order to cope with the crisis, the Russian government in the suppression of grain exports to relax from neighboring countries imported food at the same time, it should actively the agricultural policies to mobilize the enthusiasm of their agricultural production, increase their income of agricultural producers, to reduce the agricultural tax. To solve the problem of serious dependence on imports from the inside is a long-term policy.

2.4 Agricultural products trade between China and Russia

2.4.1 The situation of China and Russian trade of agricultural products

China and Russia are the largest neighboring countries, China and Russia are rich in agricultural resources and frequent trade exchanges between the two countries. 2012 Russia joined the WTO World Trade Organization, which makes the development of

China and Russian economic and trade relations are facing a new trade environment and conditions. In recent years, Russia's various regulatory policies are also being actively adjusted and in line with international standards. This is the development of agricultural trade between China and Russia has brought immeasurable opportunities.

In 2011 the bilateral trade amounted to \$79 billion 320 million, an increase of 43.5% The trade volume of agricultural products for 3 billion 657 million dollars, accounted for 4.7% of the total trade between the two sides However, the structure of China's agricultural products from Russia is a single, mainly to aquatic products, export is relatively diversified. It is obvious that the complementarily is the characteristics of the trade structure of agricultural products between China and Russia.

China to Russia's agricultural products export scale in recent years, although continues to expand, but with the rapid growth of the overall scale of export of agricultural products in China, China to Russian exports of agricultural products accounted for the proportion of China's total agricultural products export scale without significant changes. 2003 China's total exports of agricultural products, Chinese of Russia's total agricultural exports 450 million dollars, by 2013 the two data for \$67 billion 910 million and \$2 billion 350 million China's exports to Russia's agricultural products accounted for China's total exports over the past few years has been maintained at around 2% to 3%, which shows that agricultural trade between the two countries is relatively stable, on the other hand, bilateral agricultural products trade market development potential is still huge. As shown in table 2.8:

Table 2.8 – The analysis of the proportion of Russian exports of agricultural trade related to China

Year	Overall export scale of China's agricultural products (\$100 million)	China's export of agricultural products to Russia (\$100 million)	China's exports to Russia accounted for the proportion of China's exports of agricultural products
2004	233.9	5.5	2.4%
2005	271.8	5.9	2.2%
2006	310.3	7.4	2.4%
2007	366.0	8.3	2.3%
2008	402.2	12.2	3.0%
2009	392.1	14.9	3.8%
2010	488.8	12.0	2.5%
2011	601.2	15.3	2.5%
2012	625.0	19.7	3.2%
2013	671.0	23.5	3.5%
2014	713.4	26.6	3.7%

2.4.2 The structure of agricultural products trade between China and Russia

Russia's agricultural products export mainly to grain and aquatic products, while the exports of agricultural products in China is mainly in fruits, vegetables, livestock products, both China and Russia due to the different climatic conditions, forming inherent factors and so on the export of agricultural products, on both sides of the agricultural products export structure has a very different. Table 2.9 is the comparison of

the export structure of the main agricultural products between China and Russia in 2014:

Table 2.9 – The comparison of China and Russian agricultural export structure in 2014

China			Russia		
Kind of agricultural products	Exports (USD 100 million)	proportion	Kind of agricultural products	Exports (USD 100 million)	proportion
Fruits	436	25%	Grain	37	38%
Vegetables	663	43%	Plant oil	8	8%
Aquatic product	367	19%	Aquatic product	22	23%
Livestock products	563	35%	Beverages	7	8%

From the point of view of the product structure of the agricultural trade between the two countries, aquatic product is China from one of the main products imported from Russia, and in edible aquatic products, frozen seafood, including cod, herring, and salmon. And China's exports to Russia's agricultural products are relatively diversified, with vegetables and fruits as the main.

Although the trade structure of agricultural products between China and Russia is a single, but this strong congenital complementarily in the international strategic pattern also has some advantages. In 2014, the US led western countries to intensify sanctions against Russia and restrict exports to Russia, the Russian domestic supplies become scarce. And the Russian economy is heavily dependent on oil and natural gas exports,

domestic economic structure of a single, coupled with geographical location, agricultural and sideline products cannot be self-sufficient, Russia in Europe and the United States imported food ban further highlights the problems of the domestic economic structure and the unsustainable current may is becoming China's export trade good. So between Russia and China deepen trade cooperation of agricultural products can be described as fully staffed, way can let more Chinese enterprises of agricultural products to enter the Russian market, just to meet the now advocated by the Chinese government of "going out" strategy; secondly, can block Russian through a gap in the food imported from Europe, to ease Russia's domestic food security crisis; again can help Russia to effectively fight against the western countries have imposed sanctions on Russia, let Russia more clout in the big game. Agricultural products trade between China and Russia is of strategic significance to the two governments, and it is particularly important to the current situation in Russia.

2.4.3 The influence of China and Russian agricultural products trade on China and Russia

From the point of view of trade scale, in 2014 the value of imports of agricultural products in Russia \$43 billion, about 1/3 of the total domestic consumption. And China's exports of agricultural exports to Russia accounted for more than. Russia's domestic agricultural products are more dependent on imports, while China is undoubtedly one of the most important partners in Russia under sanctions. From the point of view of trade structure, China's exports to Russia are fruits and vegetables and other agricultural products, China imported from Russia is grain aquatic products, agricultural products, export both sides are the advantages of their products, both

imports are the respective domestic market demand gap is the biggest agricultural products. So the trade of agricultural products between China and Russia is highly complementary.

China is the most important Russian strategic partnership, is Russia's largest neighbor, China and Russian trade cooperation has great potential and sustainable development of the basic conditions, complementary products and industrial structure for the development of trade in agricultural products provides basis for cooperation. In the agricultural products trade has complementary advantages; China is always a huge food demand market, while the country as the main food supply, the development of the Russian food security and agricultural enterprises has important significance. Promote the deep processing of Russian agriculture and the development of downstream industries, ensuring food security and stability and development of political economy.

2.5 Problems existing in the agricultural products trade between China and Russia

2.5.1 Problems existing in China's agricultural products trade

(1) Agricultural trade policy and laws and regulations are not perfect

China's agricultural products trade policies and regulations are not sound enough, the lack of supervision of agricultural production, market access conditions are too low, the production of agricultural products and corporate governance measures to be improved.

The first is to relax the market supervision and management system China, will give criminals an opportunity to exploit. In the agricultural product safety supervision, although China's agricultural products regulatory authorities, but in fact, the responsibility are not clear, leading to chaos. Back and forth between the Department

responsible for the ball, and even not as, so many departments do not play a proper role, and some departments in the face of irregularities or even a blind eye. Especially in some large state-owned agricultural products production enterprises and regulators have complicated interest relations, there will be regulatory lax, these enterprises in the production of agricultural products is often difficult to meet the standard completely, and the regulators turned a blind eye, such products in the export process will be out of the question. This one of the national quality inspection departments and customs export sectors are not separated from the relationship, there is no suspicion of dereliction of duty. In terms of quality inspection, China has long to spot checks based; often in the cause of major social events will be done more comprehensive sampling. It is difficult to form a long-term mechanism.

Secondly, China's legal aspects of the safety of agricultural products are not perfect, the standard is not clear enough punishment, punishment is not enough. Like the "food safety law", "agricultural law", the import and export food inspection method "and food safety related laws and regulations in the integrity of the content and legal concerns the scope with some European and American developed countries compared, there are still not a small gap. Quality inspection departments and the customs authorities in the investigation of some unqualified products, not directly cause major injury products as well as responsibility, often just confiscated products, fines, and persuasion and education mild punishment. And then a bit more serious, but it is to suspend business for rectification. That punishment is not the lawless heart cause shock and awe, making many unqualified products a comeback makeover. In the cause of serious social events will be held responsible for the responsibility of the legal responsibility, and the law

enforcement is not uniform, the law enforcement process is not transparent, it is difficult to reflect social fairness.

Again, that is, China's regulators division is not clear enough, too many levels of management, function identification lack clear with a standard, resulting in overlapping functions, mutual shirk. In some areas, such as the qualification of the business entity, the health evaluation of the business place forms the cross management. And some areas, such as the import and export of product testing, product flow and other aspects of the market have emerged in the supervision of the vacuum zone, thus affecting the Chinese government's supervision of agricultural product safety problems and the responsibility of the government.

Finally, the quality of agricultural products in China is not a problem, China's trade policy is not flexible enough, and China's agricultural product quality and testing technology and the European Union, the United States and other developed countries are still relatively backward compared to the EU, the United States and other developed countries. And all of those in Europe, the United States, Japan and other countries are the main exporter of Chinese agricultural products in, in the event of to the developed countries in China and set up technical barriers to trade, the Chinese government are not enough response, even for technical barriers to each other and set the counter measures, not only can not effectively solve the problem, but will let the enterprise because the price is too high and lead to greater losses suffered by Chinese companies. So many Chinese agricultural products enterprises in the face of unfair treatment, but often only can cheated but unable to talk about it for one reason or another. This is the cause of the technical barriers to the development of the developed countries.

(2) Safety of agricultural products in the process of production and processing

As one of the main products of China's exports, agricultural products occupy an important position in China's export trade. The security barrier of agricultural products has become the biggest and most difficult obstacle in the trade of agricultural products in China, which has caused great difficulties to the export of agricultural products in China. And will make foreign markets to lose confidence in China's agricultural products. At present, the agricultural product safety barrier has become the most important and effective means for the protection of domestic agricultural products industry in developed countries. Like the European Union, the United States, Japan and other developed countries on agricultural products safety requirement is high, these countries most of the establishment of a perfect agricultural products safety management system and technical standard system, master the advanced agricultural products inspection and testing technology, taking advantage of the economic and technical conditions on developing country exports of agricultural products. When it is based on agricultural product safety as a reason to set technical standards, because of human life and health related, these technical barriers also tend to be recognized by the world trade organization.

In fact, the Chinese government is not only strict in the international export market, its domestic agricultural product safety issues have also become more concerned about China's domestic consumption of agricultural products safety level has also achieved a new upgrade. In the major edible agricultural products, 2013 China's Ministry of agriculture 150 large and medium-sized cities in the country of livestock products, aquatic products, fruit and vegetable, tea 4 major categories of products carried out 4

times of agricultural products quality and safety of routine monitoring, detection of 106 species, nearly 40000 sampling, monitoring parameters of 87. The test results show that consumption of our country agricultural product quality safety level steady rise.

At present, China's agricultural products regulatory authorities from agricultural products planting, breeding links to agricultural production, processing and market circulation of agricultural products and even the consumption of agricultural products have specialized departments responsible for supervision. Although there are so many levels, so many departments in charge, but in recent years, China's agricultural products health caused by security issues still emerge in an endless stream, resulting in a serious consequences, and caused extremely bad influence to the society, even panic. From the beginning of the lean lean essence, pork in water; later Sudan, melamine; later poison capsule, waste oil, etc. a series of safety of agricultural products of major events related to the repeated, let a person can not help but sigh, in the KFC in China people dare not eat; domestic milk, do not drink milk; fruits and vegetables do not wash clean and dare not eat. Such adverse events not only hurt the feelings of the people, damage to the image of the country, but also to the fragile agricultural exports to bring a negative image.

In the modern society of information and communication, the security of a country's major agricultural products easily spread to the whole world. Especially the United States, the European Union as the representative of the developed countries on the problem of the safety of agricultural products and more sensitive, let the demanding of the threshold for imports and add the layers of obstacles. The safety of agricultural products in China is just an excuse for the implementation of trade protection in China.

2.5.2 Problems existing in the trade of agricultural products in Russia

(1) Barriers to trade

According to statistics, average level of world agricultural products tariff is 62%, the average rate of agricultural products in the United States is 11.3%; China's average tariff level of agricultural products was 15.2%; and the Russia's agricultural products the average tariff rate is 10.8%. China and the United States, Russia, the tariff level of agricultural products are low, this kind of course conducive to the introduction of more foreign agricultural products to meet domestic demand. But it is difficult to play a role in the analysis of tariffs from the other point of view.

Russia as the old powers, in the tariff barrier is not ambiguous, for sex on certain agricultural products set higher tariff barrier, according to reports: "in July 2009, the government of the Russian Federation issued a notice, decided to temporarily import tariffs on rice and flour from \$0.11 per kilogram increased to \$0.19 per kilogram. Implementation period is one year. January 2010, the Russian federal government issued a notice, decided to increase the import tariff rate of live pigs from 6% to 48%. In 2011, the highest tariff rate for imports of animal products reached 125%, the highest tariff rate of some fruits and vegetables reached 70%, the highest tariff rate of tea reached 68%."

China although Russia list of GSP beneficiary country one of, but a lot of Chinese has very strong competitive power of agricultural products are excluded in the schedule of concessions, Russia in the customs barriers, technical barriers and other severely limits the import of agricultural products in China.

As is known to all, China's products reason to sell well in the world, is the mainly

rely on the price advantage. However, Russia for some products of some Chinese companies set higher tariffs, making many of China's agricultural products enterprises prohibitive.

(2) Market access of agricultural products

Three aspects of Russian policy of the import of agricultural products mainly related to tax policy, examining the policy and licensing system, Russia in accordance with relevant laws, from foreign importers in addition to the need to provide import and export inspection agency issued the certificate, the Russian port inspection institutions also on import and export commodities inspected.

Russia in recent years has gradually expanded the scope of import licensing control products. The Russian government's restrictions on the number and license management on the import of agricultural products drinks. The Russian federal government stipulates that the import of tobacco, medicinal herbs and pharmaceutical supplies from abroad shall carry out the license management. For the import of rice, fertilizer, alcohol and other products from the implementation of licensing measures to be restricted. Among them, the rice, fertilizer quota application procedures are particularly complex.

In the market of agricultural products certification, Russia is not adopted international standards, but according to the national standard (Russian national certification standards) and different agricultural products according to different standards, certification, cumbersome, complex procedures, but also increase the many unnecessary expenses.

So due to various reasons, the Russian market access threshold is relatively high, so many products of many enterprises in before entering the Russian market will expend

setbacks quite, and ultimately the success rate is not too high. So in this respect the author suggests the Russian government should propagation for Jane, in improving the efficiency of government offices at the same time, reduce the unnecessary procedures; without lowering the quality of imported products and quality at the same time, appropriate reduce foreign products to enter the Russian market threshold, without prejudice to the interests of the enterprise at the same time, the appropriate increase the degree of competition in the domestic market, so that foreign products and domestic products to compete in a relatively fair market mechanism. This healthy competition can rapidly improve the quality of their products; also can make national enterprises rapid development.

Summary of chapter two

In this chapter, the import and export of agricultural products between China and Russia are analyzed, and the basic situation of the trade of agricultural products between the two countries is obtained. Through the analysis of the two countries' domestic agricultural market demand analysis, the two countries have a very large demand for agricultural products market situation. Through the analysis of agricultural products trade case between China and Russia, bilateral agricultural products trade market development potential is big but trade structure is relatively simple and from Russia and China current situation in international perspective analysis China and Russia strengthen agricultural products trade between the two countries have influence. The problems of agricultural products trade between China and Russia are analyzed. From the aspects of customs, trade barriers, market access and so on, the two countries are currently in the trade of agricultural products, the common problems. This chapter

analyzes the problems existing in China's agricultural products trade from the aspects of trade policy, laws and regulations of China's agricultural products, and the safety of agricultural products. From the market access, tariff barriers and other aspects of the Russian agricultural products trade in which the problems exist in the development of agricultural trade in the need to improve the basic situation of the problem.

3. THE IMPORTANT FACTORS AFFECTING THE TRADE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA AND SUGGESTIONS

3.1 Qualitative analysis on the factors influencing the trade of agricultural products between China and Russia

The part before this part puts forward the problems existing in the bilateral trade between China and Russia, including trade policy, tariff barriers and other issues, these problems belong to the government's macroeconomic factors, in the macro factors also includes an impact on bilateral trade between China and Russia is an important factor in the two countries of non tariff barriers. Then in the micro factors from the enterprise management of the main level, the impact of agricultural trade between the two countries, the factors of the production of agricultural products safety issues, as well as corporate marketing methods and other issues.

3.1.1 Non tariff barriers to agricultural products trade between China and Russia

First, non tariff barriers to trade than tariff barriers has greater flexibility and pertinence, non tariff barriers in the formulation and implementation, usually use of administrative procedures, to develop together more quickly, the procedure is relatively simple, can at any time for a country and a commodity take corresponding measures to impose import restrictions. And non tariff barriers are often poor transparency, targeted, easy for different countries to implement differentiated treatment. So this method can directly and quickly reach the export restrictions to other countries have been widely used in Europe and the United States and other countries.

China is currently in the agricultural trade of non tariff barriers measures are not

rich, and China is currently in the international discourse right also needs to be improved. At present, China is more in the domestic product exports suffered non tariff barriers of foreign countries after some of the counter measures. And little effect.

In contrast, Russia, as a veteran power, Russia's non tariff barriers measures can be described as very rich. Especially after Russia joined the world trade organization, the country's agricultural production enterprises have lost the habit of high tariff protection, so the government has increased the protection of non tariff barriers. At present, the main use of non tariff barriers in agricultural products trade in Russia are anti-dumping, import quotas, technical barriers and barriers to customs clearance.

Almost all of China's exports to Russia have been set by the Russian side of the technical barriers to trade. Russia's imports of agricultural products or food from China to meet its national security standards of the Russian Federation, and must go through the Russian complex quarantine inspection. Russia also made specific provisions on the packaging and marking of agricultural products imported from China. These technical barriers to increase, making China's agricultural products to enter the Russian market is very difficult; the market access threshold is very high.

In addition, China's agricultural products enterprises generally reflect, Russia also gave many Chinese agricultural enterprises set up barriers to clearance, customs clearance is too complex, too long clearance time. And Russian local customs law enforcement scale a, different customs around the requirements for customs clearance procedures, even the same customs of different service officials required for the customs clearance procedures are different, enforcement of optional sex is stronger.

3.1.2 Factors affecting the structure of import and export agricultural products

The main reason for the structure of the agricultural products between the two countries is due to the different climate and regional conditions. As the world's largest vegetable production country, China's vegetable planting area accounted for more than one-third of the world total area sown vegetables, its production accounted for 60% of the global total production of vegetables, because most of the areas in China are in the temperate and subtropical, such ten climate suitable for the growth of crops, plus greenhouses planting technology in China's rural areas has been widely used, so by seasonal factors smaller, making China's agricultural products rich varieties and high yield.

And Russia is located in the north temperate and sub Arctic, winter is cold and very long, Russia's vegetable planting is limited by the natural conditions and seasonal factors, the domestic vegetable planting one year only three months supply period, 20% of Russian annual home grown vegetables market demand shortage, so Russia alone domestic production is difficult to meet the market demand, most dependent on foreign imports. As Russia's neighbors, the world's largest producer of fruits and vegetables in China, in this regard is bound to be the beneficiaries.

But China due to inherent deficiency in grain production of natural resources, and the growth of population and rapid, and large population base, resulting in total grain consumption growth was rigid, the contradiction of supply and demand will become more and more prominent, and food imports increased year by year. Russia is rich in land resources, its bulk cereal products have a strong competitive advantage in the international, and China is bound to increase the number of imported grain from Russia. So two different climate and environment, and different national conditions led to the

difference of bilateral agricultural products and this difference and just to be able to form complementary advantage of agricultural products between the two countries, thus bilateral agricultural products import and export structure must be single.

3.1.3 Agricultural product trade restriction of small and medium sized enterprises

At present, China's exports of agricultural products in the year to reach the level of tens of millions of dollars in the level of enterprises, but dozens, and the rest of the export enterprises are mostly small and medium enterprises. Overall, the competitiveness of Chinese agricultural products export enterprises in the international agricultural products market is not strong enough. Russia's agricultural products export enterprises also have the same problem, due to the generally smaller scale strength, products are exported to the target market is single, so small and medium enterprises in China and Russia are in the ability to resist risks are relatively poor. In addition, the information channel of China's small and medium-sized enterprises is narrow, the quality inspection system is not perfect, and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in China and Russia are very limited.

First internal reasons of small and medium-sized enterprises, enterprises of technical standards do not pay enough attention, the importance of international standards and foreign advanced standards and inadequate understanding of the urgency, we often want to at a low price competitive, but neglected the environmental protection, quality and other important factors, and these elements precisely in order to reflect a product competitiveness; small and medium enterprises of agricultural products is also a lack of international standards and rules of pre judgment ability. Small and medium-sized enterprises to foreign rule change not sensitive enough when there is a

change in the market environment of the outside world, small and medium-sized enterprises often fail to timely when accurate information, still blind continued production and export. This will inevitably lead to the production of the products not up to other countries in export standard and thus suffers from the other countries of the technical barriers.

Second, after the technical barriers to trade in other countries, the small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises often do not know how to use legal weapons to protect their own interests. And it is often the choice of silence and non resistance, which encourages the use of technical barriers to trade in small and medium sized agricultural enterprises in some developed countries, to give it a big market.

In addition, small and medium-sized enterprises lack of a China fight the enemy separately, the Russian agricultural product export sales concentrated distribution base. The bulk of agricultural products trade is often between big business and governments direct docking, and small and medium-sized enterprises due to the restrictions of firm size, difficult and government achieve docking, which requires small and medium-sized enterprises together, in order to increase the influence. On the agricultural products export hub base can make many eager to Russian exports of agricultural products of small and medium-sized enterprises to join in.

3.1.4 Agricultural product safety

Russia on imports of agricultural products security issues very seriously, because Russia's annual need from a large number of foreign imports of edible agricultural products, and the import of agricultural products also often some quality problems, according to Russian media reports: "the Russian people a year when the average per

person at least three times will buy into the existing quality problems of agricultural products, these poor quality agricultural products mostly to meat, aquatic products and fruits." The safety of agricultural products is related to the life and safety of the people. In order to avoid harms people's health, the Russian government has always been highly concerned about the this field, all from foreign imports of agricultural products and agricultural products in production in Russia, must to after Russia national standards for certification to be allowed to enter the Russian market. Another example , imported meat products from abroad after the arrival of the goods to the customs of the strict quarantine, quarantine and get a certificate of inspection and quarantine certificate before starting to handle the customs clearance of goods.

China's agricultural product safety problem has become one of the agricultural export restrictions, the Russian agricultural market; it is difficult to establish confidence in China's agricultural products. First of all agricultural exports, while China after accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), exports of agricultural products market threshold greatly reduced, but in the face of very stringent testing standards of agricultural products of developed countries, China's agricultural products still exposed many quality problems, the quality of agricultural products in China because there is no reach the relevant technical standards of developed countries rejected events into the market have occurred repeatedly, even if the successful entry into the foreign market of agricultural products, and sometimes because of this kind of problem has been exposed by the media of other countries.

Second China agricultural products production and processing process, the quality of agricultural products will be problems of land contamination, unreasonable use of

water pollution, pesticide and fertilizer, processing factory of health conditions and so on. In recent years, many cities in China have suffered severe haze pollution; these factors will directly affect the quality of agricultural products. In addition, some agricultural producers in China are also lack of social responsibility, not every enterprise is very strict control of product quality. The law enforcement departments as the situation is more serious, for agricultural products are not law enforcement exemption as the largest.

At present, the agricultural products trade between China and Russia faces a problem that is the biggest agricultural product safety problem. And the two countries on the issue of testing standards are not unified; this contradiction has also become one of the largest exporters of agricultural products in China, one of the biggest embarrassments.

3.2 Using RTA analysis to analyze the factors that influence the trade of agricultural products between China and Russia

Although the agricultural products trade between China and Russia is highly complementary, the product concentration of agricultural products trade is very high, but the trade structure of agricultural products between the two countries is also reflected from the side. So the trade structure is the most important factor that affects the development of agricultural products trade between China and Russia. But through the analysis we know that the reasons for the formation of trade differences are due to the different geographical characteristics of the two countries can also be referred to as the relative advantages of their respective regions.

This paragraph uses the relative trade advantage (RTA) index analysis, to analyze

the formation of a single structure in China and Russia.

There are many ways to calculate the relative trade advantage; this paragraph uses the relatively common measure method, namely the relative trade advantage (RTA) index, the concrete expression formula is:

$$RTA_{ia} = (X_{ia} / X_{ra}) / (X_{in} / X_{rn}) - (M_{ia} / M_{ra}) / (M_{in} / M_{rn})$$

Among them, X_{ra} is the amount of exports of all other countries in addition to the a of I , X_{rn} is the amount of exports of all other commodities in other countries except I , M said that the corresponding import value. RTA is positive, which shows that the country has a comparative advantage in the production of this product; RTA is negative, which indicates that the country does not have a trade advantage. As shown in table 3-1:

Table 3.1 - The relative trade advantages (RTA) of the main agricultural products in China and Russian trade in 2014

	China	Russia
Grain	-3.22	16.74
Aquatic product	0.21	2.45
Plant oil	-5.69	1.21
Wheat	-2.31	4.10
Flour	-1.61	3.18
nut	0.17	-3.87
Vegetables	17.39	-2.12
Fruits	0.79	-2.32
Aquatic manufactured goods	1.89	-1.44
livestock products	3.73	-0.47

Total	11.35	17.46
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From table 3.1 RTA calculation results we can see in corn, wheat, flour, vegetable oil, etc. agricultural products of China's RTA value is less than 1, indicating that the trade of agricultural products in China at a disadvantage, while Russia has a clear advantage. The RTA Zhi Junda to 1 and in vegetables, aquatic products, animal products, and the situation is just the opposite, China in which the RTA values are greater than 1, while the Russian RTA value is less than -1. It shows that China has a comparative advantage in the labor intensive agricultural products trade.

Using the comparative advantage analysis, we can know that the single factor of the trade of agricultural products between China and Russia is due to the difference of the relative advantages of the two countries. From which we can find the problem is: first, China's fruits and vegetables and other labor-intensive agricultural trade in the relatively obvious comparative advantage. And Russia due to farming population, geographical and climatic conditions and other restrictions, so in this area is at a disadvantage. Two, because of the abundant labor resources in China, the export of agricultural products in the cost of an absolute advantage, and the price of agricultural products have a comparative advantage. Russia is limited by the high cost of labor, relatively high prices of agricultural products. Three, in aquatic products and finished products, such as vegetable oil trade, China because of the level of agricultural products processing backward, in which the added value of the larger agricultural trade, or obvious advantages or disadvantages. And Russia has a strong industrial base; agricultural products processing industry in the two countries have a certain advantage in the trade of agricultural products.

Bilateral agricultural products structure are highly complementary, trade products, the degree of concentration is very high, although complementary to the product structure in a certain extent, is also a kind of advantage, such as the two countries in agricultural trade interdependent degree higher, while avoiding the two countries export agricultural products in the international agricultural product market competition. But if this situation persists, leads to China and Russian bilateral agricultural products trade scale development is limited, difficult to break through the scope of products trade, trade will be restricted.

3.3 The game analysis of the agricultural cooperative benefit allocation in China and Russia

China and Russia's agricultural complementary cooperation between the two countries to achieve growth in the interests of both at the same time as the goal, so the interests of the two countries after the cooperation must be more than the interests of both sides of the individual actions. How to distribute the benefits of the cooperation between the two countries has become a problem of concern between China and Russia. Only to ensure fair and effective allocation of interest, in order to ensure the long-term cooperation. So it is of theoretical and practical significance to study the distribution of the surplus benefits of strategic cooperation. In this paper, we establish a model of the cooperation between the two sides of the distribution of benefits, which is characterized by no subjective requirements of the weights, and therefore more accurate, fair and reasonable.

(1) The distribution of interests in the principle of the game

"Individual rationality principle" requires that any party benefit from the

cooperation shall not be less than the interest before the cooperation:

$$U_i \geq U(i) \quad (1)$$

"The principle of collective rationality" requires that the interests of the two countries should be equal to the overall cooperative interests and that the:

$$\sum U_i = U \quad (2)$$

The principle of risk and benefit relative to the principle of cooperation in the risk of a larger party in the interests of the distribution of income is relatively large.

(2) Distribution method of interest in Bo Ben model

First, will participate in the game of all individuals remember n , $N = \{1, 2, 3 \dots n\}$, set s is n of an arbitrary nonempty set, to be known as the alliance. In the union of all members of the consultative determined a series of interests distribution has an important influence on the index I , $I = (1, 2, 3 \dots m)$, and each of these indicators score, X_{ij} said the j^{th} member of the i^{th} index score, all indicators score summary form matrix X , $X = \{x_{ij}\}$. Will the standardization.

Defines the League S 's first I index score for $X_i(S)$; the characteristic function $C(S)$ represents the maximum profit obtained by the alliance S :

$$x_i(S) = \sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} \quad (3)$$

$$C(S) = \max \sum_{i=1}^m w_i x_i(S)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^m w_i = 1 \\ w_i \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

w_i as the index of I in the S alliance weight, the total profit of 1 assigned to n members, each member of the interests of the amount of vector Z , $Z=\{z_1, z_2 \dots z_n\}$.

(3) A model of the solution of a kernel solution

The kernel is a kind of distribution which is the smallest of vector, and all of the possible alliance has a value in the kernel. So the solution of the problem can be realized by linear programming:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min \varepsilon \\ & \begin{cases} \sum_{i \in S} z_i + \varepsilon \geq C(S) \\ \sum_{i \in N} z_i = C(N) \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Obviously, the formula is a standard linear programming problem, which can be solved by Matlab tools.

(4) Example analysis

Set up between China and Russia has n enterprises to participate in an agricultural cooperation, for the convenience of discussion, here select $n=3$, respectively: a, b, c .

According to the three party consultations, you can list three companies a, B, c common to think of an important indicator and its score. In this hypothesis, the indicators are: task completion quality, capital investment, resource contribution value, technical content, labor intensity, score situation as shown in table 3.2.

Table 3.2 ~ Indicators scores of each enterprise

Index		Alliance mode						
		Alone			Two business cooperation			Three business cooperation
Name of index	w _i	a	b	c	ab	ac	bc	abc
Task completion quality	0.23	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	1
Amount of capital input	0.16	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	1
Resource contribution value	0.09	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	1
technical content	0.38	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	1
Labor intensity	0.14	0.8	0.15	0.05	0.95	0.85	0.95	1

The score into (4), until the following different forms of cooperation made enough to obtain maximum profit ratio:

$$C(a) = 0.23 \times 0.7 + 0.16 \times 0.5 + 0.09 \times 0.4 + 0.38 \times 0.2 + 0.14 \times 0.8 = 0.465$$

$$C(b) = 0.23 \times 0.2 + 0.16 \times 0.4 + 0.09 \times 0.3 + 0.38 \times 0.5 + 0.14 \times 0.15 = 0.348$$

$$C(c) = 0.23 \times 0.1 + 0.16 \times 0.1 + 0.09 \times 0.1 + 0.38 \times 0.3 + 0.14 \times 0.05 = 0.169$$

$$C(ab) = 0.23 \times 0.9 + 0.16 \times 0.9 + 0.09 \times 0.7 + 0.38 \times 0.7 + 0.14 \times 0.95 = 0.813$$

$$C(ac) = 0.23 \times 0.8 + 0.16 \times 0.6 + 0.09 \times 0.5 + 0.38 \times 0.5 + 0.14 \times 0.85 = 0.634$$

$$C(bc) = 0.23 \times 0.9 + 0.16 \times 0.9 + 0.09 \times 0.7 + 0.38 \times 0.7 + 0.14 \times 0.95 = 0.813$$

$$C(abc) = 0.23 \times 1 + 0.16 \times 1 + 0.09 \times 1 + 0.38 \times 1 + 0.14 \times 1 = 1$$

Summary available table 3.3

Table 3.3 – Profit in a different way of cooperation

Alliance mode		Profit value (C)
Alone	a	0.465
	b	0.348

	c	0.169
Two business cooperation	ab	0.813
	bc	0.634
	ac	0.813
Three business cooperation	abc	1

It will be substituted into (5) can be:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min \varepsilon \\
 & \left\{ \begin{aligned}
 z_a + \varepsilon &\geq 0.465 \\
 z_b + \varepsilon &\geq 0.348 \\
 z_c + \varepsilon &\geq 0.169 \\
 z_a + z_b + \varepsilon &\geq 0.813 \\
 z_a + z_c + \varepsilon &\geq 0.634 \\
 z_b + z_c + \varepsilon &\geq 0.813 \\
 z_a + z_b + z_c &= 1
 \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

The solution of z_a , z_b , z_c were 0.474, 0.352 and 0.174, that is, the three party cooperation income distribution is 0.474, 0.352, 0.174.

(5) Empirical analysis conclusion

Calculation of different quantity of resources into the cooperation profit principle of 47.4% accounted for 46.5% of the profits according to the game model of China and Russian agricultural cooperation interests distribution, the parties interests are improved: a business originally separate agricultural production is one of the three party cooperation total profit, and when the three party cooperation enterprise and distribution of profit. Similarly, b and c enterprise profit are different degrees of improvement, to meet the interests of the principle of distribution of individual and collective principle. At the same time, the tripartite joint consultation on important indicators and the score,

in accordance with the cooperation in various third party profit distribution ratio to meet the risk and benefit principle. Therefore, in the agricultural cooperation between China and Russia, we can use the above model to distribute the benefits.

3.4 Suggestions on the development of agricultural products trade between China and Russia

3.4.1 Eliminate the factors that affect the trade of agricultural products between China and Russia

(1) The elimination of tariff barriers in trade barriers

China and Russia are currently has joined the world trade organization, so in the framework of both countries have an obligation to reduce import tariffs, and bilateral agricultural products trade structure complementary advantages, liberal trade environment and lower tariffs and lower the market access threshold, can make more agricultural products and agricultural products production enterprises to enter the market between the two sides. In sanctions against crisis has continued to the present, regardless of the focus in now and looking to the future, eliminate between Russia and China Agricultural Products tariff barriers, is imperative, so as to slow Russia by the impact of the crisis of sanctions, but also to expand the scale of China and Russian trade in agricultural products.

In addition in the elimination of tariffs on, both sides should also actively explore the feasibility of the establishment of the free trade area, China and Russia should follow the mode of China ASEAN Free Trade Area, at present China Suifenhe and Dongning, Manchuria and other border cities have conditions to build China and Russian free trade area. The construction of China and Russian free trade area is

conducive to promoting the strategic upgrading of China and Russian agricultural trade, but also to eliminate the tariff barriers of agricultural products trade between China and Russia, so that the development of agricultural products trade between China and Russia.

(2) Non tariff barriers in the elimination of trade barriers

In response to non tariff barriers, the two sides should first look for the internal causes of the problem, in order to gain a firm foothold in the international market, the key is to look at the quality of their products. Increase investment in science and technology, or the introduction of new agricultural production technology, in the long run, advanced agricultural production technology can greatly reduce the cost of production of agricultural products; improve production efficiency and economic efficiency. At the same time, the development of standardization of agriculture, using international standards, improve product quality.

In the enterprise to solve the quality of the product itself, if you still encounter barriers to trade, you should face actively, use legal means to protect their own interests, don't be afraid of the disputes, if their reasoned will not suffer, but will set up its own brand image in the international.

China and Russia have the strength of the agricultural products production enterprises to speed up the "going out" the pace and actively set up transnational corporations, which can directly, bypassing the various barriers, reduce transaction costs, enhance their agricultural products in his country's competitiveness.

3.4.2 Strengthen cooperation in the production safety of agricultural products

(1) Establish and improve laws and regulations on the safety of agricultural products to

strengthen supervision

China and Russia should establish the relevant laws and regulations to improve the safety of agricultural products. In particular, China in this regard and the developed countries in Europe and the United States far, a lot of the law. In China can learn from some developed countries in agricultural products safety supervision experience and the legal system, refine and improve agricultural production and inspection standard, let China's agricultural products to be able to do in the safety standards with international standards. Can also draw on some of the country's huge compensation system, the behavior of food safety for harm to increase the punishment, the circumstances are serious should also be increased to investigate their criminal responsibility.

The government should also fulfill its regulatory responsibilities, optimize the internal management system, clear responsibilities of distribution, in order to effectively restrain and regulate the production and operation of agricultural producers. China's relevant departments should implement strict inspection and Quarantine of export agricultural products, to ensure that the products meet the requirements of the Russian import.

The government also has the obligation to guide enterprises to improve the ideological consciousness of producers, to strengthen corporate social responsibility, so that enterprises know as a product of the production of agricultural enterprises in the back of the social responsibility and moral responsibility. So that it is strictly in accordance with the standards of agricultural production and processing of agricultural products.

(2) Determine the access standards for agricultural products

The two sides established standard recognition system and the third party inspection mechanism, improve agricultural products into the standard to promote the development of agricultural products trade.

On the basis of equality, the principle of transparency, determine an agricultural access standard. For today's China and Russian agricultural trade and development can be described as imminent. With clear market access standards, the market rules fair and just, really want to have a large enterprise as a natural will be bound to their production behavior, thereby improving product quality, enhance market competitiveness. The export of agricultural products has a unified standard. Customs departments have a standard; it will reduce many human factors. The objective will be to promote the rapid and healthy development of China and Russian trade in agricultural products.

(3) Encourage the development of agricultural products enterprises countermeasures

At present, the trade of agricultural products between China and Russia mostly to small and medium enterprises of agricultural products of border trade mainly, and the small and medium-sized enterprise production management mode and conception of production and operation is also relatively backward, resulting in its product quality and sales would have been impossible to quickly improve. Only change the business philosophy, the conversion business model, in order to keep up with the development trend of international trade of agricultural products.

First in order to improve the production quality of agricultural products agricultural product enterprises in China, at present China's exports of agricultural products to the additional value is low, agricultural products processing value-added small, deep processing of the proportion of low, which in a certain extent affected the improvement

of the overall quality of agricultural products. Enterprises should increase investment in agricultural science and technology research and development. Secondly, we should adhere to the market oriented, aiming at the international agricultural products of the unified standard, targeted to improve the quality of products. At the same time regulate the production and operation of enterprises, in the production process strictly. Product quality is perfect natural can establish the brand image of Chinese products. Through the implementation of the "brand" development strategy, pay attention to the brand strength and brand image, to the brand as a foothold, to expand the industrial management, increase the international competitiveness of enterprises.

In addition, to speed up the establishment of China's agricultural enterprises in the industrial organization and commodity associations, only enterprises can be more effective in resisting the international trade of agricultural products in the risk of resistance. The formation of a unified industry organization, the implementation of independent management within the industry, independent supervision and self service, can effectively regulate the production of agricultural products to a unified standard, standardize agricultural export order. On the basis of order and organization of agricultural products enterprises, and vigorously promote the establishment of agricultural export distribution base, China and Russian border port area as the center, the establishment of various local agricultural products wholesale center. Give full play to the location advantages of agricultural products enterprises.

Over the past few years, Russia's e-commerce is explosive growth. 2008-2012 years, the average annual growth rate of e-commerce market in Russia is 29%. 2013 Russian e-commerce transactions amounted to \$17 billion, an increase of 41.7% over

the previous year. 2013 Russia's use of online shopping, the proportion of the population increased from 28% in 2012 to 43%. Russian experts predict that in the next two years, the per capita annual online shopping amounted to \$1272, more than the law, developed countries such as Brazil and South Korea. These gorgeous data attract the line of sight of many of China's electricity, Alibaba, global sold speed, Jingdong Chinese business tycoon competing mining business market in Russia, many domestic small and medium-sized sellers through aliexpress, or the official website, or the third party platform into Russia. The most popular, Taobao network daily cargo to Russia reached \$4 million.

But as a result of the Russian customs introduced a new policy began to implementation and the already existed problems began to focus on the outbreak, the rapid momentum of development after the beginning of the year to suddenly slow down. The existence of its own problems with customs clearance, tax, delivery, payment, the new Russian customs policy, vicious price competition, homogenization of competition, the devaluation of the ruble, Russia's protection on local electricity supplier, China's cross-border electricity website promotion mode. Therefore, China's cross-border electricity suppliers to the existence of a lot of obstacles to take positive measures to fully grasp the opportunities and future development of the electricity market in Russia's great potential. On November 11, 2014, Chinese business in the global set off a net "feast", the Russians is one of the most active in the rush to overseas buyers. Statistical data shows, Hong Kong, Russia and the United States overseas transactions in for the first time to participate in the promotion of Alibaba cross-border online shopping platform occupy the top three positions. And the speed of the Alibaba to sell through the

current has grown to Russia's largest electricity supplier website. Cross-border e-commerce to give more medium and small businesses the opportunity, as European important electronic commerce market, and on China and Russian mutual political trust and strategic cooperation to upgrade, the Russian people interested in online shopping strong are to China's development of Russian e-commerce opportunities. At the same time to enter the trade conditions relatively low, more varieties of agricultural products to join the ranks of China and Russian trade in agricultural products, types of agricultural products trade from the previous to the requirements of the distance time is not high and gradually extended to more kinds, fresh agricultural products trade develops gradually. International cross-border e-commerce platform to give more opportunities small and medium agricultural products enterprises to join the international trade competition, and more and more small and medium enterprises in China and Russia to join the agricultural trade.

Summary of chapter three

This chapter firstly analyzes the non tariff barriers of agricultural products trade between China and Russia, and gets the basic situation of the agricultural products trade between China and Russia under the influence of non tariff barriers. This chapter also analyzes the factors that affect the trade structure of agricultural products between China and Russia, and the trade structure of the two countries is mainly caused by the different regional and climatic conditions. This chapter analyzes the factors that limit the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in agricultural products trade, and gets the information lag of the small and medium-sized enterprises, strict quality control, and low anti risk ability of the basic situation. The factors affecting the safety of

agricultural products trade between China and Russia were analyzed, and the basic situation of the low quality of agricultural products in China was obtained. Then this chapter using quantitative analysis method, analyzes the factors that affect China and Russian bilateral agricultural products trade development, the agricultural trade between the two countries restricted the development of the main factors is the agricultural product trade structure is too single. Through the establishment of the benefit distribution model of China and Russia, from the theoretical analysis to the quantitative analysis, the effects of agricultural cooperation between China and Russia and the distribution of benefits are discussed. Through these analyses, it puts forward the countermeasures and suggestions for the development of agricultural products trade between China and Russia. On the elimination of the factors affecting the trade of agricultural products between the two countries, it puts forward suggestions on the elimination of tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers. In the aspect of agricultural product safety, it is put forward to establish and perfect the laws and regulations of the trade of agricultural products and the strategy of establishing the standard of agricultural products access. Through the analysis of the development mode of agricultural product enterprises, the strategy of changing the marketing mode of agricultural products and the development of agricultural products trade through e-commerce is put forward.

CONCLUSION

In today's world economy, science and technology is the trend of globalization, want to keep a place in the international competition and reasonable to optimize the allocation of resources must be carried out international cooperation, the first has been most of the theoretical and practical circles identity. China and Russia have a long history of cultural and economic exchanges and has become a strategic partner; the two countries agricultural cooperation will inevitably lead to agricultural development and improve the quality of life of the people. In this paper, the problems of agricultural cooperation between China and Russia are poor, labor problems, insufficient funds, lack of scientific and technological strength, and so on, which have hindered the development and deepening of agricultural cooperation between China and Russia. Through the analysis that the agricultural cooperation between China and Russia is feasible, and on the basis of analyzing the current situation of agricultural trade between the two countries, this paper puts forward the problems mentioned above. And in view of these problems, the corresponding analysis is carried out. Finally, the concrete measures and policy suggestions are put forward. The main conclusions are as follows:

Russia and China are the world's most important trading nation, it has rich natural resources and labor resources, especially agricultural resources, between the two countries endowment advantage obviously, according to the principle of comparative advantage, agricultural products trade between the two countries should be complementary cooperation and long-term development. However, in fact, China and Russia have not been fully play the potential of agricultural trade, the two countries in recent years, the trade in agricultural products showed a trend of expanding trade deficit,

while China is more than Russia. Agricultural products trade between China and Russia, China has been in the deficit position, and continue to expand the trend; bilateral agricultural products trade volume continued to grow, but China and Russian trade in agricultural products accounted for growth ratio for the trade of Chinese agricultural products is still not, remained at around 4%, so China and Russian bilateral agricultural products trade has a great potential for development, development space is broad. Facing the world trade in agricultural products development speed slow, developing countries with developed countries on agricultural products trade in the inferior position, world agricultural product deterioration of trade conditions, international background, China and Russia to carry out trade cooperation of agricultural products will undoubtedly promote bilateral agricultural and economic development, to enhance the status of agricultural products in the international market, maintain domestic food security and social stability has an important strategic significance.

At present, China's exports of agricultural products with vegetables and aquatic products, accounted for 56.6% of the export trade of agricultural products in China; mainly imports of oilseeds, cork, paper pulp, textile fiber, raw rubber and plant oils and fats, accounting for 73.9% of the import trade of agricultural products in China. And Russia export cork, grain, aquatic products, raw rubber and pulp, accounting for 80% of Russian exports of agricultural products; at the same time, imports of vegetables and fruits, meat, coffee and tea, beverage, aquatic products, dairy products, occupy 70% of the import of agricultural products in Russia. Bilateral agricultural products trade between China and Russia in their respective resources plays complementary advantages, China to Russian exports of fruits and vegetables and aquatic products

complement each other, but the proportion declined. Russia to export China cork, pulp, rubber and water products are complementary, but the proportion is declining, which changes in water products, the proportion of Russian imports of Chinese aquatic products decreased significantly, while the proportion of exports increased significantly, China and Russia in water products due to different types and quality of the formation of intra industry trade. Therefore, the two countries also need to optimize the import and export of agricultural products structure, continue to increase the existing complementary agricultural trade cooperation, while carrying out and play other types of agricultural trade and cooperation.

The comparative advantage of agricultural products between China and Russia, though more obvious, but the dominant position in the world market were deteriorating, China more than Russia, and Russia agricultural products and the agricultural products in China compared to more at a disadvantage. The overall complementarity of agricultural products trade between the two countries is weakened, but the specific agricultural products trade is highly complementary. At the same time, the trade is declining, but China is still an important agricultural trade partner of Russia. Visible, although the characteristics of China and Russian bilateral agricultural products trade show signs of deterioration, but there are still vast agricultural trade and cooperation, which except above complementary products, grains, raw hides and fur, oilseeds, animal fats and other animal and plant raw material aspects there are complementary advantages and great potential for cooperation. In addition, China and Russian bilateral agricultural products trade pattern is from inter industry trade to the signs of the change of intra industry trade, which is both countries to strengthen their results of the

development of agricultural product trade, in the future of agricultural product trade the two countries need to speed up the adjustment of agricultural products trade structure, increase the technology and capital investment, deepen the process, improve the quality of agricultural products, from low added value to high value-added transformation of the bilateral agricultural products more competitive on the international trade of agricultural products.

From the aspect of growth factors, the agricultural products trade between China and Russia is more influenced by the domestic market and the structure of agricultural products import and export. In recent years, Russia has been affected by the economic and natural disasters, prompting Russia to increase imports of agricultural products, reduce exports, which are also reflected in the agricultural products trade between China and Russia. Agricultural products of China's exports to Russia and Russian import demand maximum matching, and China from the Russian imports of agricultural products and China's import demand does not match, indicating that China to Russia's agricultural products export structure has been greatly improved, while import structure failed to match the Chinese domestic economic development and agricultural products demand and, which Russia's wheat trade is an example. Therefore China and Russia in the adjustment and improve export structure of agricultural products at the same time, but also to improve the import structure of the agricultural products, while China from Russia to increase imports of some agricultural products more perfect our country agricultural product import and export structure, to meet the domestic demand and economic development, such as imports of food can make up for the food security of our country, to achieve the optimal allocation of resources and profitable.

The potential of trade cooperation between China and Russia will inevitably take into account the issue of food security and cooperation. Russia since the transition began the agricultural reform, but the effect has been poor. Until the financial crisis of 1998 and drought will Russia forced on the road to Renaissance food, through the reform of domestic animal husbandry industry, agricultural investment and policy support, Russia has become a major wheat exporter. Annual production consumption is relatively high; the stock surplus can be a large number of exports. And China since 2003 after grain yield basic increase year after year, currently meet the basic domestic needs, but taking into account the resources on the finite, population increase, reduction of arable land, natural disasters and international prices and speculative influence, China should more consider the issue of food security. At present, China and Russian wheat trade is essentially zero, facing Russia is the world's third largest wheat exporter, in the face of domestic wheat imports and food security strategy, China should strengthen trade and cooperation with the Russian wheat, so that can not only meet the domestic demand, but also improve China's imports of Russian agricultural product trade structure, increase pressure to cope with the international and domestic market grain output and price changes. Therefore, the two countries to carry out grain trade, both from the economic and political perspective have a strong necessity and great potential for cooperation.

Finally, in order to better for China's agricultural resources development cooperation: the two countries should actively expand the complementary advantages of the existing agricultural products trade, for example, vegetables and fruits, aquatic products, timber, pulp and rubber etc., but also to the new development of the two

countries have a comparative advantage in agricultural products cooperation areas, such as raw hides and fur oilseeds and oil, fruit and fiber, so as to expand the trade of agricultural products between the two water products, to achieve a reasonable allocation of resources; continue to deepen industrialization reform, promote agricultural industrialization, improve the agricultural product quality supervision system, increase agricultural scientific research and the financial investment, improve the level of agricultural products within the industry in improving; Chinese of the agricultural products export structure at the same time, the structure of imports of agricultural products should actively improve China trade with Russia, the Russian imports of China Ross of agricultural products and growth in Chinese demand rapid agricultural products matching; at the same time, strengthen the grain trade between China and Russia, although wheat trade in China can basically self-sufficient, but on the whole is relatively weak, between China and Russia wheat trade is essentially zero, Russia has become important world wheat supplies in, moderate imports wheat from Russia, especially high-quality wheat, for the regulation of China's wheat supply and demand and variety demand, expand China and Russian trade in agricultural products, maintaining food security of the two countries has important strategic significance. In addition, China is a labor-intensive agricultural products in China, to the resource intensive in Russia mainly, Russia, sparsely populated, due to the Russian exports of labor, the establishment of agricultural products import and export base, expansion of border trade.

In summary, this paper in the following aspects should be innovative breakthrough:

(1) To export and import trading analysis, this article uses comparative analysis method, through the empirical analysis of agricultural trade between China and Russia

on the import and export data is plotted. The influence degree of each factor was obtained by chart comparison and analysis of the data.

(2) The relative trade advantage index of bilateral agricultural products trade cooperation between China and Russia are quantitative analysis, analysis of the causes of China and Russian bilateral agricultural products trade structure single form factors, for the two farmers complementary provides a reliable basis.

(3) In this paper, to solve, the problem of benefit distribution in agricultural cooperation between China and Russia to construct the model of abandoned Bo, it is concluded that the cooperative profit distribution equilibrium point, and put forward the agricultural cooperation between China and Russia Bo abandoned if there exists a Nash equilibrium, the choice of optimal equilibrium point should consider the point of view of the principles of efficiency and fairness.

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