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ТОРГОВЛЯ МЕЖДУ КИТАЕМ И РОССИЕЙ

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена обсуждению экономических и торговых отношений между Китаем и Россией. Китай и Россия признаны «самыми быстрорастущими экономиками» в мире. Экономическое развитие создало два огромных рынка, полных жизненных сил, обеспечивающих широкие перспективы выхода товаров, ресурсов, технологий и капитала двух стран на рынки друг друга. Китайско-российские экономические и торговые отношения сталкиваются с беспрецедентными возможностями для развития. Обе стороны должны воспользоваться возможностью, полностью раскрыть свой потенциал, укреплять сотрудничество и обмена,

способствовать устойчивому и стабильному развитию двусторонних торгово-экономических отношений и вывести двустороннее торгово-экономическое сотрудничество на новый уровень.

Ключевые слова: китайско-российские экономические и торговые отношения, анализ характеристик рынка, краткое изложение стратегии экономического и торгового развития, анализ китайско-российского инвестиционного рынка, анализ плюсов и минусов китайско-российской торговли ресурсами.

TRADE BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA

Annotation: This article is dedicated to discussing the economic and trade relations between China and Russia. China and Russia are recognized as the "fastest growing economies" in the world. Economic development has created two huge markets full of vitality, providing broad prospects for the commodities, resources, technologies and capital of the two countries to enter each other's markets. Sino-Russian economic and trade relations are facing unprecedented development opportunities. The two sides should seize the opportunity, give full play to their potential, strengthen cooperation and exchanges, promote the sustained and stable development of bilateral economic and trade relations, and push bilateral economic and trade cooperation to a new level.

Key words: Sino-Russian economic and trade relations; analysis of market characteristics; summary of economic and trade development strategy; analysis of

Sino-Russian investment market; analysis of pros and cons of Sino-Russian resource trade.

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(1) Несколько этапов развития китайско-российских экономических и торговых отношений

(1) Several stages of the development of Sino-Russian economic and trade relations

Several stages of Sino-Russian trade development Since 1991, Sino-Russian

trade has generally gone through three stages. In the first stage (1991-1993), after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the trade between the two countries was dominated by government agreement trade and inter-enterprise barter trade. Compared with the previous year, the bilateral trade volume reached 100 million US dollars in 1992, and the total import and export volume increased by % compared with the previous year; In the second stage (1994~1998), the trade mode gradually transitioned to spot foreign exchange trade, and the bilateral trade volume declined.), which reached USD 100 million (-) in 1997 and dropped to USD 100 million (-%) in 1998. In the third stage (from 1999 to the present), the bilateral trade volume stopped falling and rebounded, maintaining rapid growth for 8 consecutive years (annual average growth rate %), in 1999 it was US\$100 million (+), in 2000 it was US\$100 million (+%), and in 2001 \$100 million (+%), 2002 \$100 million (+%), 2003 \$100 million (+%), 2004 \$100 million (+%), 2005 \$100 million (+%), 2006 \$33.4 billion, up 42% from \$34.9 billion in the first nine months of 2007

(2) Китайско-российское сотрудничество создало модель всестороннего сотрудничества в области экономических технологий и науки и техники.

(2) Sino-Russian cooperation has established an all-round cooperation model in the field of economic technology and science and technology.

1. Investment cooperation. By the end of 2005, there were 657 Chinese investment projects in Russia, with an agreed investment of about US\$100 million.

Investments are mainly distributed in the fields of energy, mineral resources development, forestry, trade, textile, household appliances, communications, construction, services, real estate development and other fields. There are 1,849 Russian investment projects in China, with a contractual investment of about US\$100 million and an actual investment of about US\$100 million. Russian investment in China is mainly concentrated in manufacturing, construction, transportation and other fields. Investment cooperation is an important way to develop Sino-Russian economic cooperation, with a solid foundation and broad prospects. Only by expanding mutual investment can the trade between the two countries be greatly increased. In 2003, there were 482 enterprises in Russia approved by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce with Chinese capital participating. The total bilateral investment of these enterprises was US\$100 million, of which the Chinese side invested US\$100 million. . These enterprises are mainly concentrated in the fields of trade, microelectronics, communications, clothing, home appliance assembly, public catering, wood processing, agriculture, etc. According to Chinese statistics, as of January 1, 2003, a total of 1,413 enterprises were registered in China with the participation of Russian capital, and the cumulative investment of Russia in China was US\$100 million. In 2004, 116 new Russian-invested enterprises were built in China, an increase of %. Russian-invested enterprises are mainly concentrated in nuclear power, automobile and agricultural machinery assembly, chemical industry, construction and other fields. The contract value of Russian capital in these projects is 100 million US dollars, and the actual investment amount is 300 million US dollars. In recent years, the two countries have adopted various

ways of cooperation, including the establishment of the China-Russia Investment Promotion Conference mechanism, to promote China-Russia investment cooperation. At the first and second China-Russia Investment Promotion Conference, the two sides signed a total of 19 projects, and the Chinese side invested a total of US\$100 million. The implementation of these projects not only contributed to local employment and economic development in Russia, but also deepened the understanding and friendship between the two peoples, and further enhanced the confidence of the two sides to deepen investment cooperation. At the 3rd China-Russia Investment Promotion Conference, China and Russia signed 10 more projects, involving mining, forest industry, automobile assembly and manufacturing, infrastructure construction and other fields. China's largest investment project in Russia, the "Pearl of the Baltic Sea" with a total investment of 100 million US dollars has entered the stage of large-scale construction. The project is led by Shanghai Industrial Group, with the participation of many Shanghai enterprises. The Chinese government has promised that by 2020, China's cumulative investment in Russia will reach 12 billion US dollars.

2. Engineering project cooperation. With the signing of a series of economic and trade agreements between the two sides, the role and status of large and medium-sized enterprises in the two countries in economic and trade cooperation have been significantly enhanced, and the cooperation in engineering projects has continued to increase and span many important areas of the two countries. For example, in January 2002, China National Petroleum Corporation handed over 45% of the gas

production and transmission projects from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to Shanghai to a Russian gas industry company, which was a major move for large Russian companies to enter the Chinese market; Signed a contract with China to sell two "Hyundai" class destroyers to China with a total value of 1.4 billion US dollars; the largest economic and trade cooperation project between the Chinese and Russian governments - the construction of the Jiangsu Tianwan Nuclear Power Plant is progressing smoothly, and the No. 1 nuclear island containment of the nuclear power plant has been capped ; On March 3, 2006, the Committee of Experts of the Russian Federal Service for Ecological, Technical and Nuclear Supervision approved the construction of the oil pipeline from East Siberia to the Pacific Ocean. The construction of the first phase of the pipeline will be completed in November 2008. After the oil is delivered to the Pacific coast, it will be exported to Japan, South Korea and other countries by tankers with a capacity of 300,000 tons. In addition, in the Skovorokino area (60 kilometers from the Chinese border), a branch oil pipeline to China will be built, which is expected to export 30 million tons of crude oil to China every year. These cooperation measures of the above two countries indicate that the large and medium-sized enterprises of the two countries will become the protagonists of the future economic and trade relations between the two countries, and will affect the major economic interests of the two countries, and will play an important role in the economic development of the two countries in the future. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Commerce of China, by the end of 2005, China and Russia had signed labor and engineering contracts worth US\$100 million, and the completed turnover was about US\$2.7 billion, and the number of people in

Russia was about 10,000. China's labor service cooperation with Russia is concentrated in the Russian Far East and Siberia, mainly engaged in agricultural planting, construction, forest harvesting, wood processing, clothing, medical and other service industries.

(3) Энергетическое сотрудничество

(3) Energy Cooperation

1. Oil. Cooperation in the oil field is the focus of Sino-Russian cooperation in the energy field. In 2004, Russia exported 10 million tons of oil to China by land transportation. According to the agreement, it will send no less than 15 million tons of oil to China every year in the next few years. Construction has begun on the "Tina Line" of oil pipelines from East Siberia to the Pacific coast. This is a landmark event in the history of Sino-Russian energy cooperation. The "Taina Line" is more than 4,000 kilometers long. The first phase of the project will be laid from Taishet to Skovorodino, with a total length of 2,400 kilometers. It is expected to be completed in November 2008, and the oil transportation capacity will be 30 million tons. According to the agreement, China will invest 400 million US dollars to lay a branch line from Skovorodino to the Chinese border. In other words, after the completion of the first phase of the project, Russia will transport 30 million tons of crude oil to China through this pipeline every year. Another feature of Sino-Russian energy cooperation is the development of diversification, that is, the transformation from pure energy trade to production and processing. According to the "Agreement on Basic Principles on Establishing Joint Ventures in China and Russia to Deepen Petroleum Cooperation" reached in March 2006, the two parties will establish oil

joint ventures in Russia and China by the end of this year to engage in oil exploration and development in Russia. activities to carry out oil processing and sales in China. In addition, Rosneft and China Development Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement, according to which the two parties will jointly invest in the development of the Vankor oil and gas field in Eastern Siberia and the oil and gas area on the Sakhalin shelf.

2. Natural gas. In 1999, the two parties signed a general agreement on technical and economic demonstration of pipeline construction. At that time, it was planned to lay a natural gas pipeline project from the Kovikkinsk natural gas condensate field in Irkutsk to Shandong, China, and then to South Korea, with an annual gas transmission capacity of 20 billion cubic meters. During President Putin's visit to China in March 2006, the two countries signed the Memorandum of Understanding between China National Petroleum Corporation and Gazprom on the Supply of Natural Gas from Russia to China. Natural gas will be transported from Siberia to the western border of China and Russia through the newly built "Altai" pipeline into Xinjiang, China, and finally connected with China's main West-East Gas Pipeline. Russia plans to lay two east-west pipelines to transport natural gas to China: According to the plan, the two east-west pipelines will transport 20 to 30 billion cubic meters of natural gas to China from 2010, and by 2020, the natural gas to be delivered to China will not be less than 40 billion cubic meters. .

3. Nuclear energy. Under the 1992 agreement, Russia aided the construction of

the Lanzhou Nuclear Enrichment Plant, which uses Russian equipment and processes to enrich uranium. The largest project in the field of Sino-Russian nuclear energy cooperation is the Jiangsu Tianwan Nuclear Power Plant. The power station was built in 1999 with a total investment of about 100 million yuan. In January 2006, the No. 1 and No. 2 units have been connected to the grid for power generation, and the generating capacity of the two units is 2.12 million kilowatts. This will increase China's total nuclear power capacity by 30%. At present, Russia is trying to participate in the construction of the third and fourth units. The first phase project of Jiangsu Tianwan Nuclear Power Plant has created a good foundation for further cooperation between China and Russia in this field in the future. China and Russia also have great potential in nuclear energy cooperation. According to China's plan to develop nuclear power plants, at least 30 nuclear reactors will be built in the next 15 years. Russia is ready to take an active part, and now Rosneft is bidding for China's four nuclear reactors with Westinghouse of the United States and Haifa of France.

3. Electricity. In the 1990s, China purchased 16 generator sets from Russia for 8 thermal power plants with a total installed capacity of 6.1 million kilowatts and a total value of 2 billion US dollars. In July 2005, State Grid Corporation of China signed a long-term cooperation agreement with Russia's Unified Electric Power Co., Ltd., and reached an agreement on a series of important issues such as power transmission mode, scale, pricing principles, and schedule. In March 2006, the two sides signed the "Agreement between State Grid Corporation of China and Russia

Unified Power System Co., Ltd. on the Feasibility Study of Comprehensively Carrying out Power Supply Project from Russia to China". In the future, the cooperation in electric power is envisaged to be carried out in three stages: the first stage is to expand the scale of border transmission, and by 2008, power will be transmitted from the Russian Far East to China's Heilongjiang Province, with 3.6 billion to 4.3 billion kilowatt-hours of zhenium; the second stage, to In 2010, it will transmit power to the power grid of Liaoning Province, China, with an annual power supply of 16.5 billion kWh to 18 billion kWh; in the third stage, by 2015, power will be transmitted from the Russian Far East to Northeast China and North China, with an annual power transmission of 30 billion kWh. Negotiations for the transmission of electricity to China from Russia's Irkutsk Oblast and Krasnoyarsk Krai have been ongoing for many years. To this end, a 600 kV HVDC transmission line with a length of about 2,600 kilometers will be erected, and the annual transmission capacity will reach 20 billion kWh. The cooperation has now entered the implementation stage.

(4) Проблемы китайско-российского экономического и технологического сотрудничества

(4) Problems facing Sino-Russian economic and technological cooperation

(1) The bilateral trade volume between China and Russia has grown rapidly in recent years, but the total volume is not large. According to this development, the goal of bilateral trade volume of 60 billion to 80 billion US dollars in 2010 is completely achievable. But in China's total foreign trade, the proportion of Sino-Russian trade is only about 2%. In 2005, the trade volume between Russia and China

reached 29 billion US dollars, while the trade volume between China and its largest trading partner, the European Union, reached 217 billion US dollars, and the trade volume with the United States also reached 211 billion US dollars. Although Russia has become China's 8th largest trading partner, and China is also Russia's 4th largest trading partner, bilateral trade between China and Russia is growing rapidly at a rate of more than 30% every year. Despite this, bilateral economic and trade potential has not been fully released.

(2) The trade structure is difficult to fundamentally change in the short term. The commodity trade structure between China and Russia is closely related to the development level of the productive forces of the two countries. China's exports to Russia are mainly textiles and light industrial products, of which textiles and footwear account for more than 70% of China's exports to Russia. China mainly imports major raw materials from Russia, among which fuel energy products, steel, fertilizers, logs and non-ferrous metals and their products, machinery manufacturing and transportation tools, chemical products, precious metals and their products, logs and pulp products account for more than nearly 70% of total imports. Since it will take a long time to adjust the production structure of the two countries and improve the technical level, in the short term, it is difficult for the Sino-Russian commodity trade structure to undergo substantial changes. Resource-intensive products are the main products. Whether it is labor-intensive products or resource-intensive products, the added value of commodities is low, and the expansion of trade scale will mainly depend on the increase in quantity. Improving the trade structure, especially increasing the proportion of mechanical and electrical products in bilateral trade, has

become an important content and direction of my country's economic and trade work with Russia. In 2006, the Sino-Russian trade volume soared by 37%, of which the energy trade played the most significant role. However, the export of energy and resource products is unsustainable and is also constrained by price fluctuations in the international market. If the Sino-Russian trade structure cannot be diversified, once the prices of raw materials and commodities drop or the price of crude oil continues to rise, it will be difficult for the Sino-Russian trade volume to guarantee this growth rate.

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