

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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UNDER A NEW SITUATION ON HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE TO RUSSIA COOPERATION COUNTERMEASURE RESEARCH

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Objective. The paper analyzes the current situation and problems, identifies the priority direction of Heilongjiang Province's Local Cooperation with Russia.

Method. This paper uses interdisciplinary research methods and comparative research methods.

Results. The Heilongjiang province seizes two countries to promote the comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination, development of Russia's Far East, northeastern Heilongjiang province and Inner Mongolia region border development, as well as opening up the favorable opportunity for the national strategy, active construction of "East sea silk road economic belt" ("The silk road east take" national plan). Although the trade structure with Russia is still unreasonable and the economic and technological cooperation with Russia has declined, gratifying achievements have been made in cross-border infrastructure passage construction, agricultural and sideline products trade, ecommerce trade and agricultural cooperation with Russia. In the future, we should continue to push forward the construction of major routes to Russia, seize the opportunity of natural gas import from Russia, and further improve the energy consumption structure of Heilongjiang province. On the basis of deepening energy cooperation with Russia, China will carry out more strategic cooperation on major projects, actively promote agricultural cooperation with Russia, and push the establishment of China-Russia ecommerce platform, people-to-people and cultural exchanges to a new stage.

Applying the results. The results of the study can be used in the analysis and forecasting of the priority areas for cooperation.

Conclusions. It is concluded that further development of the industry will define two trends: energy cooperation, agricultural cooperation, cross-border electricity cooperation, humanitarian cooperation.

Keywords: China, Heilongjiang Province, Russia, local cooperation, One Belt and One Road.

Introduction

Sino-Russian local cooperation is an important part of the comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership between China and Russia. It is the main content and support for China-Russia comprehensive and pragmatic cooperation and an important reference for the continuous deepening of Sino-Russian relations. In recent years, under the framework of the "One Belt and One Union" docking, Sino-Russian local cooperation has flourished, and more than 130 pairs of cities have concluded friendly provinces or sister cities. The Sino-Russian local cooperation area extends from the border port area to the inland and coastal areas. At the same time, the areas of Sino-Russian local cooperation have been continuously broadened, and the achievements in cooperation in key areas have become increasingly prominent. At the beginning of 2018, the heads of state of China and Russia announced in the New Year message that 2018 and 2019 would be China-Russia local cooperation and exchange year, a series of local cooperation and exchange activities would be held to mobilize the enthusiasm of China and Russia to carry out cooperation and deepen the potential for local cooperation.

Heilongjiang Province is the earliest province to participate in Sino-Russian local cooperation and is also the key area for China's local cooperation with Russia, which plays a vital role in China's comprehensive and pragmatic cooperation and in China-Russia local exchanges and cooperation. In February 2018, the opening ceremony of the China-Russia Local Cooperation and Exchange Year was held in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, which highlighted the important position of Heilongjiang Province in the Sino-Russian local cooperation. The momentum of the positive development of Sino-Russian local cooperation has brought new opportunities for Heilongjiang Province to broaden cooperation areas and fields in its cooperation with Russia. At the same time, it also requires Heilongjiang Province to take the opportunity of Sino-Russian local cooperation as an opportunity to enhance the level of local exchanges and cooperation with Russia. The level will comprehensively promote the improvement of Heilongjiang's economic and cultural cooperation with Russia, and promote Heilongjiang Province to play a greater role in participating in the "One Belt and One Union" docking.

Analysis and Discussion

The Current Situation of Local Cooperation with Russia in Heilongjiang Province

For a long time, Heilongjiang Province's local cooperation with Russia is mainly based on cooperation with the Russian Far East. Heilongjiang Province and the Russian Far East Amur, Haba, Binhai and other border areas have carried out in-depth cooperation in energy, machinery and equipment, forestry, agriculture, electric power, transportation infrastructure and many other fields. Since the conclusion of the Sino-Russian "One Belt and One Union" docking agreement in 2015, the Heilongjiang Heihe Cross-border Bridge and the Tongjiang Cross-border Bridge have started construction, marking a historic breakthrough in the cooperation between China and Russia, which remove obstacles to integrate Heilongjiang Province into the "One Belt and One Road" and building Sino-Russian local cooperation. In November 2017, the Mohe River in the north and the Sino-Russian oil pipeline No. 2 in Daqing in the south were officially completed [1]. The commencement of the Heihe natural gas pipeline has further strengthened Heilongjiang's strategic position in Russia's energy cooperation. The construction of Sino-Russian cross-border parks has established a platform for cooperation between two sides, Suifenhe, Heihe, Tongjiang, Fuyuan and other Russian border cooperation zones, Qiqihar, Daqing and other Russian cooperative parks have created convenient conditions for cooperation in

the areas of comprehensive bonded, industrial docking, fruit and vegetable planting, and industrial technology in Sino-Russian local cooperation.

In addition to maintaining cooperation with Russia in the traditional industry, Heilongjiang Province has achieved a great breakthrough in the weak areas of finance, talents, education, cross-border industrial parks, energy deep processing, law, civil, logistics, cultural industries, by means of numerous advantages of the Russian port. Heilongjiang Province has established nearly 18 economic and trade cooperation zones in the Russian Far East and related states, nearly 200 enterprises in the zone [2]. Seizing the opportunity for the construction and development of Vostok Freeport, Heilongjiang Province actively participated in the construction of the industrial park in the Russian Far East, and promoted the development of Russian industrial cooperation to a deeper level and multi-field. In addition, Heilongjiang Province's exchanges and cooperation in the fields of Russian culture and art, humanities, science and technology and the media are also irreplaceable. In recent years, Heilongjiang Province has formed sister cities with many cities in the Far East of Russia; Heilongjiang Province also relies on the Sino-Russian Expo, the Sino-Russian Cultural Collection, the Sino-Russian Cultural and Art Exchange Week, and various platform mechanisms for the Russian Cultural Industry Park in Heilongjiang Province to launch full humanities exchanges and cooperation with the state and territory of the Russian Far East. The media and young people in Heilongjiang Province and the Far East have also exchanged and interacted regularly, which make great contributions to the friendship between the Chinese and Russian people in the construction of "One Belt and One Road" and lay the foundation for the friendly interaction between the Russian Far East and China [3].

Heilongjiang Province Promoting the Level of Local Cooperation with Russia

In recent years, the achievements of Heilongjiang Province's cooperation with Russia have been remarkable. However, under the framework of "One Belt and One Road", Sino-Russian local cooperation, as a new catalyst for the in-depth development of China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation, is increasingly valued by all provinces and regions in China. While Heilongjiang Province's local cooperation with Russia is facing a period of development opportunities, it also faces severe challenges such as fierce competition and declining location advantages, which becomes a trend to advance the level of local cooperation with Russia:

1. It is the need for development of the national situation. On February 7, 2018, the China-Russia Local Cooperation and Exchange Year kicked off. In his speech to the opening ceremony, President Xi Jinping emphasized that the China-Russia Local Cooperation and Exchange Year would stimulate enthusiasm of local cooperation between two countries, tap the potential of cooperation between two countries, and drive more localities, enterprises and people to join China-Russia friendly cooperation and common development, which provided a stronger driving force for the continued healthy and stable development of Sino-Russian relations. During the China-Russia Local Cooperation and Exchange Year, China and Russia will hold hundreds of events to promote bilateral cooperation, which indicates that the state will provide more policy support for Sino-Russian local cooperation and build a broader communication platform (also requires Heilongjiang Province to enhance its strategic structure, improve its strategic positioning, and incorporate cooperation with the Russian Far East into the framework of Sino-Russian local cooperation). In addition, Heilongjiang Province is the northernmost window for China's opening to the outside world and the hub node for the Sino-Russian "One Belt and One Union" docking, which also requires Heilongjiang Province to raise the cooperation with the Russian Far East to the height of the country and provides strategic support for "One Belt and One Road" [4].

2. It is the need of Heilongjiang Province to create the "One Window and Four Districts" positioning. Since the implementation of "One Belt and One Road", Sino-Russian transportation and logistics infrastructure has been developed day by day. Guangzhou, Nanjing, Dongguan, Suzhou, Wuhan, Dalian, Shenyang and other places have opened international railway freight trains to Europe or Russia. Russia's "Binhai No. 1" and "Binhai No. 2" international transportation corridors were opened, Tianjin and other places opened Sino-Russian shipping trains and aviation trains [5]. Those have seriously divided the role and status of the local channel for cooperation in Russia, Heilongjiang Province. In 2017, Heilongjiang Province proposed to promote the development orientation of "One Belt and One Road", which means to "build a window and build four districts": that is to build an important window for China to open to the north, to create a free trade zone in Heilongjiang (China-Russia) and to develop open pilot zones in key areas along the border, cross-border economic cooperation demonstration zone, as well as logistics hubs for Eurasia. That indicates that Heilongjiang Province will take the initiative to dock "One Belt and One Road", carry out strategic docking with the Russian Far East, participate in the construction of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor", build bridgeheads and hub stations for cooperation with Russia, and accelerate the formation of a new pattern of opening up to the outside world. Under such a strategic pattern, Heilongjiang Province is required to raise the level of local cooperation with Russia and improve its strategic position in the planning and conception of local cooperation with Russia.

3. It is the need for cooperation and cooperation with Russia. Heilongjiang Province has a unique geographical advantage in its cooperation with Russia, which once occupied half of China-Russia import and export trade volume. However, with the extension of Sino-Russian local cooperation areas, Sino-Russian transportation infrastructure and logistics channels are constantly improving, and Heilongjiang Province faces the competition increasingly fierce. The areas participating in Sino-Russian local cooperation includes not only Jilin, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia in the Northeast, but also first-tier provinces and cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin, and Shenzhen [6]. Especially after the establishment of the Sino-Russian Yangtze-Volga River local cooperation mechanism, the provinces and cities in the Yangtze River Delta actively participate in the Sino-Russian local cooperation. The era of cooperation with Russia in Heilongjiang Province has become a long-standing issue. Now all provinces and autonomous regions across the country have actively engaged in Sino-Russian local cooperation, which inevitably exacerbates the competitiveness of cooperation. At the same time, there are many border ports between China and Russia, and there is also a fierce competition in the process of cooperation with Russia. Ports such as Alashankou, Manzhouli and Hunchun have developed rapidly in terms of urban development, port function upgrading and cargo capacity, which have brought certain pressure on the development of Russia's ports in Heilongjiang Province [7]. In addition to the larger ports of Suifenhe, Heihe, Fuyuan and Tongjiang in 15 ports of Russia in Heilongjiang Province, some ports have shown a serious decline in competitiveness in the development competition not conducive to Heilongjiang Province's competition with other provinces and regions, which

requires Heilongjiang Province to upgrade its level in participating in Sino-Russian local cooperation and port city construction to build up a competitive advantage in local cooperation with Russia.

Conclusion

Heilongjiang Province Promoting the Choice of Local Cooperation Routes with Russia

Local cooperation is a major part of Sino-Russian cooperation. Heilongjiang Province is an important province participating in local cooperation between China and Russia. Under the framework of "One Belt and One Union" docking and the Sino-Russian Local Cooperation and Exchange Year, the difficulties and obstacles in the Sino-Russian local cooperation will be gradually digested; the Sino-Russian business environment will continue to improve; bilateral local cooperation will also continue to advance to the central hinterland from the region in the neighborhood adjacent; future Sino-Russian regional cooperation is expected to become a new growth pole for Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation [8]. As an important window for local cooperation with Russia, Heilongjiang Province should enhance the level of Sino-Russian local cooperation through the following paths to deeply participate in Sino-Russian local cooperation, ensure the superior position in the local cooperation with Russia, and promote the smooth integration of the "One Belt and One Union".

1. Expanding the cooperation area. Heilongjiang Province's cooperation with Russia is mainly in the Russian Far East. The bilateral cooperation mode, cooperation areas and cooperation scale are constrained by the relatively backward economy of two places, as well as small population of the Russian Far East and low market purchasing power. Russia-Siberia, especially in the southern region, has a complete scientific research system, huge scientific and technological research potential, and a well-developed labor force [9]. It has existing national key projects and advanced technology. The Novosibirsk Science and Technology City is an advanced innovation zone integrating science and technology, education and economy. In view of this, Heilongjiang Province should expand its scope of cooperation with Russia by geographical advantage, especially in the context of deepening cooperation between China and Russia in transportation infrastructure, to strengthen cooperation with Europe, Russia and Siberia. On the one hand, it can make up for cooperation with the Russian Far East. On the other hand, it is also possible to participate more fully in the Sino-Russian local cooperation competition.

2. Broadening the scope of cooperation. Heilongjiang Province has comparatively superior market competitiveness in Russia in the traditional industries of energy, mechanical and electrical equipment, forestry, and agriculture. Heilongjiang is a big province for energy cooperation with Russia. However, Russia's energy export economy is not a long-term solution. Heilongjiang Province should change its cooperation mode as early as possible, and cooperate in the intensive processing of coal and petroleum, environmental protection and energy conservation, sewage treatment and pollution control. In the cooperation with Russia, mining, agriculture and forestry, we should also explore breakthroughs in intensive processing and innovative technologies. The state and provincial governments, as well as enterprises and individuals, shall jointly build a platform for investment and financing of Heilongjiang Province against Russia. The government, enterprises and the society shall jointly fund the establishment of cooperation with Russia, and provide special preferential treatment and financial support for major project cooperation. Taking the Sino-Russian Ice Silk Road cooperation as an opportunity, Heilongjiang Province should speed up scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation with Russia in transportation infrastructure and icebreakers [10]. At the same time, Heilongjiang Province will continue to encourage and help high-tech enterprises to go out, take advantage of the Russian Far East Advanced Economic Development Zone and the Vladivostok Freeport construction and development, participate in the construction of the Russian Far East Science and Technology Park, and promote the scientific and technological fields of both sides. Cooperation is closely related. In addition, Heilongjiang Province should also integrate the Internet + model into all areas of local cooperation with Russia, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of Russia's cooperation in various fields.

3. Improving the level of the platform for local cooperation with Russia. In October 2013, during the regular meeting between the Chinese and Russian prime ministers, Premier Li Keqiang and Prime Minister Medvedev agreed to rename Harbin International Trade and Economic Fair as the China-Russia Expo. The first and second Sino-Russian Expos were held in Harbin in 2014 and 2015. From the third session, the Expo was held by China and Russia in turn, and the Chinese side positioned Harbin as a permanent city [11]. The promotion of Harbin International Trade and Economic Fair to the Sino-Russian Expo not only built a broader platform for Heilongjiang Province to cooperate with Russia, but also consolidated the strategic position of Heilongjiang in Sino-Russian local cooperation. On this basis, Heilongjiang Province should actively apply to upgrade the Sino-Russian cultural collection that has been held for eight consecutive sessions to the national level, and rename it as a more strategic platform such as the Sino-Russian Cultural Expo. On the one hand, it will improve the Chinese and Russian sponsors. On the other hand, Heihe City will be positioned to permanently host cities; Heilongjiang Province should actively build a Sino-Russian cross-border industrial cooperation complex and lay a solid foundation for China's cross-border demonstration zone in Russia. It should play the role of think tank and offer suggestions in the construction of China-Russia free trade zone in Heilongjiang Province. And Heilongjiang Province should actively declare to become a Sino-Russian cultural industry demonstration zone, Sino-Russian local tourism cooperation demonstration zone, Sino-Russian ice and snow industry cooperation demonstration zone, etc., so as to comprehensively improve the platform basis for local cooperation with Russia [12].

4. Enhancing the competitiveness of real estate brands. In the 1990s, Heilongjiang Province's cooperation with Russia was dominated by traditional industries such as equipment manufacturing, mechanical and electrical equipment, agriculture, and energy mining. The competitiveness of light industrial products was insufficient. However, at that time, Heilongjiang Province was the main channel for cooperation with Russia. Sino-Russian merchandise trade was mainly exported to Russia via Heilongjiang. The disadvantage of Heilongjiang's lack of land products was not obvious. With the development of China-Russia transportation infrastructure in recent years, the channels of Sino-Russian merchandise trade have increased. The disadvantages of Heilongjiang Province's weak product competitiveness and low technology content are increasingly prominent, which seriously restricts its economic and trade cooperation with Russia. Heilongjiang Province should combine the experience of developed provinces with its own reality, improve the technology and equipment for industrial production and processing, and introduce advanced technologies, processes, management and service concepts to build and develop real estate brands. It is necessary to increase co-

operation with Russia in new materials, new technologies and new formats to enhance competitiveness in real estate brands and high-tech fields. We should vigorously develop the manufacturing of light industrial products, agricultural and sideline products, grain production and deep processing, and reverse the shortcomings of insufficient real estate brand advantages, so as to ensure that Heilongjiang Province has all-round advantages in local cooperation with Russia [13].

5. Deepening cooperation with Russian people and culture. Since "One Belt and One Road" initiative was put forward, especially since the implementation of the "One Belt and One Union" docking cooperation concept, strengthening humanities cooperation has become an important part of the comprehensive cooperation between China and Russia. Heilongjiang Province has an absolute geographical advantage in the cooperation with Russia and humanities [14]. It will develop the Russian-Chinese humanities cooperation in a pragmatic, stable and efficient direction, which can enhance the competitiveness of Heilongjiang Province in participating in Sino-Russian local cooperation and promote the communication between China and Russia. Heilongjiang Province has established a cooperative relationship with many universities in Russia. Heilongjiang Province should continue to promote the participation in the humanities cooperation platform with Sino-Russian Engineering University Alliance, the Sino-Russian Economic University Alliance, the Sino-Russian Education University Alliance and the Sino-Russian Comprehensive University, which, on the one hand, can promote technological progress and economic growth of two countries and promote the deepening of local cooperation between Russia and Heilongjiang and, on the other hand, can also promote the exchanges and cooperation between Chinese and Russian youths and training of young talents in the field of cooperation between Russia and Heilongjiang Province to reserve talents for the sustainable development of local cooperation in Russia.

In addition, while Heilongjiang Province is developing steadily in the fields of culture, art, education, tourism, sports, youth exchanges, etc., it should continue to explore new modes of cooperation. In particular, efforts should be concentrated in areas where cooperation such as law is relatively weak such as the introduction of the arbitration court model. In view of the establishment of "One Belt and One Road" Arbitration Institute in Beijing, it is proposed to establish the Heilongjiang Branch of the "One Belt and One Road" Arbitration Institute in Heilongjiang Province, focusing on the disputes arising in the economic and trade cooperation between Heilongjiang Province and Russia. The Sino-Russian Legal Service Center in Suifenhe is improved to construct and the offices of the center at other ports are set up, which can strengthen legal cooperation between two sides. Taking full benefit of the advantages of port cooperation, the governments of the port cities and major cities in the Russian Far East set up a platform, sponsored by enterprises, and carry out cultural exchange activities with high public participation, as well as organize city days, legal days, family days, etc. to promote the folk culture of both sides and to consolidate the private foundation of Heilongjiang province's cooperation with Russia. Only by comprehensively improving the level of local cooperation with Russia, Heilongjiang Province can transform its disadvantages in Russia's cooperation into advantages [15]. Under the background of continuous improvement of Sino-Russian transportation infrastructure construction, it will help build "one window and four districts" and promote the smooth integration of China-Russia's "One Belt and One Union".

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА ПРОВИНЦИИ ХЭЙЛУНЦЗЯН С РОССИЕЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ НОВОЙ СИТУАЦИИ

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Цель и задачи. В статье анализируется текущая ситуация и проблемы, определяется приоритетное направление местного сотрудничества провинции Хэйлунцзян с Россией.

Методология. В данной работе используются междисциплинарные методы исследования и методы сравнительных исследований.

Результаты. Провинция Хэйлунцзян охватила две страны для содействия всестороннему стратегическому партнерству по координации, развитию России на востоке и северо-восточной провинции Хэйлунцзян, развития границы между Внутренней Монголией и открытия благоприятных возможностей для национальной стратегии. Провинция активно строит «Восточный морской шелковый путь экономического развития» и включает транспортный маршрут «Шелковый Путь» в свой национальный план. Хотя структура торговли с Россией по-прежнему не обоснована, а экономическое и технологическое сотрудничество с Россией сократилось, были достигнуты успехи в строительстве трансграничных объектов инфраструктуры, торговле сельскохозяйственной и побочной продукцией, электронной торговле с Россией. В будущем следует продолжать развивать строительство основных маршрутов в Россию, использовать возможности импорта природного газа из России и далее улучшать структуру потребления энергии в провинции Хэйлунцзян. На основе углубления энергетического сотрудничества с Россией Китай будет осуществлять стратегическое взаимодействие по крупным проектам, активно развивать сотрудничество с Россией в области сельского хозяйства, а также выводить платформу электронной коммерции между Китаем и Россией (и от человека к человеку) на новый уровень.

Применение результатов. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы при анализе и прогнозировании приоритетных направлений сотрудничества.

Выводы. Дальнейшее развитие отрасли будет определять следующие тенденции: сотрудничество в области энергетики, сельского хозяйства, трансграничное сотрудничество в сфере поставок электроэнергии, взаимодействие в гуманитарной сфере.

Ключевые слова: Китай, провинция Хэйлунцзян, Россия, местное сотрудничество, «Один пояс, один путь».

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