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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ТОРГОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА МЕЖДУ РОССИЕЙ И КИТАЕМ

Аннотация. Торгово-экономическое сотрудничество между Россией и Китаем становится все более важным аспектом глобальной экономики в условиях меняющегося международного порядка. В данной статье рассматриваются перспективы развития торговли между странами в условиях глобальных экономических изменений. Авторы рассматривают текущее состояние товарооборота, включая основные группы товаров, которые страны приобретают друг у друга, исследуют причины наращивания торговли между двумя государствами, анализируются актуальные проблемы, возникающие в процессе торговли, и предлагают меры по решению указанных проблем.

Ключевые слова. Россия, Китай, торговля, товар, сотрудничество, экономика, торгово-экономические отношения.

PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA

***Abstract.** Trade and economic cooperation between Russia and China is becoming an increasingly important aspect of the global economy in the context of a changing international order. This article examines the prospects for the development of trade between the countries in the context of global economic changes. The authors examine the current state of trade turnover, including the main groups of goods that countries purchase from each other, examine the reasons for the increase in trade between the two countries, analyze current problems arising in the trade process, and propose measures to solve these problems.*

***Keywords.** Russia, China, trade, goods, cooperation, economy, trade and economic relations.*

Russia and China are the two largest countries in the world, with vast natural resources and developing economies. In the context of globalization and a changing geopolitical situation, their interaction is of particular importance. Growing volume of mutual trade and investment flows open up new prospects for both countries.

The history of trade and economic relations between Russia and China goes back several centuries and includes various aspects such as politics, culture and economics. The 16th and 17th centuries were the time when Russia opened the way to China and took the first steps towards establishing trade relations with this country.

In 2001, the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China signed an agreement on good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation, which became the basis for their trade and economic relations. In 2021, this agreement was extended for a period of five years. Since its signing, there has been a noticeable increase in

mutual trade. Russia has taken the position of one of the main suppliers of energy resources for China, while China is actively investing in Russian infrastructure and industry.

Strengthening trade relations between the two countries is one of the most dynamic elements of their economic interaction. Every year, the volume of trade between Russia and China increases, the range of goods expands, and the share of high-tech products increases. As reported by the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China, "Trade turnover between Russia and China in the first eight months of 2024 increased by 1.9% compared to the same period last year and amounted to \$158.469 billion. At the end of 2023, the volume of trade between Russia and China reached a record \$240.11 billion, an increase of 26.3%... Imports of Russian goods to China over nine months increased by 1.7%, reaching \$97.2 billion. Exports of products from China to Russia increased by 2.4% - to \$83.15 billion. The positive balance of the Russian side increased by 3.6% compared to the same period in 2023, reaching \$14.05 billion." [1].

China actively buys such Russian goods as:

- aluminum;
- ores;
- copper;
- precious metals;
- mineral fuels (oil, oil products, natural gas, coal);
- vegetable or animal fats and oils;
- wood;
- fish and seafood;
- meat;
- dairy products;
- confectionery; - fertilizers.

Russia mainly exports raw materials to China, which reflects the economy's dependence on natural resources. The increase in exports of agricultural products,

fish, seafood, dairy and confectionery products indicates China's growing interest in Russian food resources.

The goods imported from China to the territory of the Russian Federation are:

- equipment and mechanical devices;
- ground transport;
- electrical machines and electrical equipment;
- plastics;
- footwear;
- rubber;
- clothing.

The main goods imported from China to Russia are machines, equipment and mechanical devices, as well as products of the textile industry. As noted by the head of the laboratory of international trade at the Gaidar Institute Alexander Knobel and senior researcher at the center for international trade studies at RANEPA Alexander Firanchuk, “in terms of the automobile market, Chinese suppliers took advantage of the opportunities that opened up in the Russian market due to the departure of Western brands, which led to a significant increase in the cost of imports from unfriendly countries and the shutdown of production at enterprises in Russia” [2].

Trade between Russia and China is characterized by a significant balance. This interdependence continues to strengthen under the influence of various factors, making commercial ties between the two countries an important aspect of their bilateral relations.

The main reasons for the increase in trade between Russia and China are:

1. Economic interests. Both countries intend to strengthen their economies. Russia is looking for new markets for its products, especially energy resources, while China needs raw materials and energy resources to maintain economic growth.
2. Political support. Deepening cooperation with China can help Russia strengthen its position on the world stage, especially against the backdrop of Western

sanctions. China, in turn, gets a chance to demonstrate its strength as an alternative partner for those countries that have faced isolation.

3. Scientific and technical cooperation. Cooperation in science and technology creates new opportunities for trade. Chinese technologies and finished products may be of interest to the Russian market, while Russia offers its developments in the field of energy and defense.

4. Balancing Western influence. In the context of geopolitical instability, Russia and China are striving to create realities that are less dependent on Western influence. Increasing trade volumes helps strengthen economic ties and reduce dependence on traditional international partners.

However, despite large trade volumes and growing interdependence, trade between the countries faces a number of problems and challenges:

1. Resource dependence. Russia relies heavily on the export of raw materials such as oil and gas. This creates vulnerability, as economic price fluctuations can have a significant impact on exports.

2. Cultural and legal differences. Differences in business culture, legal systems and business practices can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts between Russian and Chinese companies.

3. Product quality. Some Russian products may not meet the high quality standards expected by Chinese consumers, as Russia places emphasis on the safety of the finished product, while in China safety is important at all stages of production.

4. Customs procedures. Customs procedures are very complex and timeconsuming. Both countries have different standards and requirements for importing and exporting goods, which can lead to delays and additional costs.

5. Weak marketing. Knowledge about Russia is unevenly distributed in China. As a result, in some areas of China, Russian goods may be completely unknown and not inspire confidence.

To solve problems in trade, it is necessary to take the following measures:

1. Removing trade barriers. This includes simplifying customs procedures, reducing bureaucratic barriers, improving transport infrastructure and increasing the transparency of trade operations.

2. Implementing educational programs. It is important to conduct programs for the exchange of experience and knowledge between businessmen and specialists from both countries to better understand cultural differences.

3. Harmonization of standards. It is necessary to conduct joint events to harmonize sanitary and phytosanitary standards, as well as trade standards and rules.

4. Active information policy. It is necessary to develop information campaigns that will be aimed at informing businesses about trade opportunities, new products and consumer trends, and it is also necessary to organize exhibitions and conferences to establish contacts between entrepreneurs.

These measures can help strengthen economic relations between Russia and China, improve trade conditions and create a more stable basis for mutually beneficial partnership.

One of the most important incentives for increasing trade in the coming years is the growth of gas and oil projects between Russia and China. Another important factor contributing to the increase in trade turnover between the two countries is the improvement of the system of mutual settlements in national currencies. Further large-scale rejection of the dollar and euro in favor of national currencies in mutual settlements, simplification of procedures for banking and commodity settlements between states, as well as the development of the digital ruble and digital yuan will contribute to a further systematic increase in trade flows.

The prospects for the development of trade and economic cooperation between Russia and China are multifaceted and dynamic areas that can affect the economic situation in both countries. Both states have significant resources and potential for deepening mutually beneficial relations, especially in key areas such as energy, agriculture and technology.

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