Research on Problems and Countermeasures of Heilongjiang-Russia Economic and Trade Cooperation Based on Computer Technology under the Background of "Longjiang Silk Road Belt"

Chunfu Liu1*, Yanyan Xu2

1Academic Research Office of Heilongjiang University of Technology, China, 158100
2International Education School of Heilongjiang University of Technology, China, 158100

*Corresponding author e-mail: Chunfu001@163.com

Abstract. In recent years, Heilongjiang province encourages computer technology leading enterprises to develop in Russia, carry out the promotion of computer technology, build computer product processing and marketing base, and carry out overseas computer product processing trade. With the support of a series of policies, Heilongjiang's computer technology "going global" has been accelerated significantly, and the economic and trade cooperation with Russia under the background of "Longjiang Silk Road Belt".

Keywords: "Longjiang Silk Road Belt", Computer Technology, Economy and Trade with Russia, Cooperation

1. Introduction

In recent years, Heilongjiang has made a number of important achievements in the construction of the "Longjiang Silk Road Belt", including accelerating the construction of infrastructure connectivity within the province. In less than a year from June 2015 to April 2016, the Heilongjiang Provincial government promoted the opening of the "Harbin -- European Train", "Kazakhstan -- Russia train" and "Kazakhstan -- Russia -- Russia -- South Korea" Kazakhstan -- Suiyu Caldron "land-sea combined transport, marking the basic formation of the cross-border transport system framework of the" Longjiang Silk Road Belt ". According to statistics, by the end of 2017, a total of 665 trains with a total value of 1.18 billion US dollars had been shipped from Harbin[1].

2. Proposal of "Longjiang Silk Road Belt" and overview of its current situation
2.1. The proposal of "Longjiang Silk Road Belt"

Local governments in Heilongjiang province formulate policies based on the characteristics and advantages of the region and creatively integrate into the "One Belt And One Road" initiative, which is the key to promoting the faster implementation of "One Belt And One Road". To this end, Heilongjiang provincial government proposed the "Longjiang Silk Road Belt" plan, the implementation of which opened a new path for Heilongjiang to seize the country's new round of opening up opportunities, solve the development problems, build a new pattern of all-round opening up, and promote the province's export-oriented economy upgrade[2].

2.2. Development status of "Longjiang Silk Road Belt"

From the perspective of strategic layout, to successfully realize the effective docking and integration of the "Longjiang silk road belt" and "One Belt And One Road", Heilongjiang should make use of the "one corridor" to realize the docking in three areas, namely, the "China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor", and do a good job in connectivity and industrial cooperation with neighboring countries, especially in the field of energy. "Longjiang silk road" of the construction will not only help our country border area development and opening up, also accord with Russia and Mongolia economy strategic development direction, is conducive to the organic combination of three party interests together, will originally in the border area of Russia's economic edge development disadvantage into cross-border adjacent to the advantages of economic cooperation of the three countries in northeast Asia cooperation between China and Russia to bilateral interests[3].

At the same time, efforts to promote construction of "three bridge along the island one port", complete with cross-border river railway bridge, promote the heihe cross-border highway bridge and dongning cross-border highway bridge construction, create bolshoy ussuriysky island land ports, comprehensive exploration in Heilongjiang province to participate in the construction, investment and operation of the Russian coastal international channel 1 and Vladivostok ways and means to the ports.

3. The economic and trade cooperation between China and Russia based on computer technology

3.1. The export of computer products continues to grow rapidly

The continuous improvement of the capacity of the China-Europe freight train has brought great opportunities for the export of computer products from Heilongjiang province. Heilongjiang accelerates the upgrading of computer technology standards, further optimizes the structure of computer technology, and increases the added value of computer products[4-5]. Heilongjiang and Shared economy along the closer cooperation in the countries and the area of computer products trade, exports of computer product structure optimization, high value-added, high benefit of computer products into the international market, computer products export base development regionalization, clustering, standardized step by step, are shown in Figure 1 below is the Heilongjiang province computer information products are exported to countries around the world on that:
As shown in figure 1, according to the statistics of Zhengzhou Customs, Heilongjiang's computer products export reached 14.92 billion Yuan in 2017, up 16% year on year. In the first two months of 2018, the province exported 2.31 billion Yuan of computer products, a year-on-year increase of 65.2%, including 1.29 billion Yuan of computer products exported to countries along the sharing economy, an increase of 1.4 times, accounting for 12.4% of the total value of Heilongjiang's exports to countries and regions along the sharing economy in the first two months.

3.2. Economic and trade cooperation with Russia based on computer technology

In recent years, Heilongjiang encourages leading computer technology enterprises to purchase and lease land overseas to set up farms, develop computer technology cultivation, build processing and marketing bases for computer products, and carry out processing trade of computer products overseas. With the support of a series of policies, Heilongjiang-Ukraine computer technology cooperation projects and other key computer technology cooperation projects have been carried forward in an orderly manner, which have played a good demonstration effect. For example, The Asia Star Computer Technology Industrial Cooperation Zone invested and developed by Heilongjiang Guiyou Group in Kyrgyzstan has been recognized as a state-level foreign economic and trade cooperation zone by the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Finance of China. Heilongjiang Jingyan Yinhai Seed Industry Co., Ltd. has obtained the right to use 609 hectares of state-owned land in Haderong prefecture of Tajikistan for 49 years, and has undertaken the international computer technology exchange and cooperation project of the Ministry of Computer Technology of China for many consecutive years. In 2016, there were more than 50 enterprises engaged in computer technology cultivation, breeding and deep processing in Central Asia, Southeast Asia, Europe and other countries and regions in Heilongjiang province, accounting for 10% of the "going global" enterprises in the province, with a total investment of US $7.36 billion, an overseas land area of 1.8 million mu, and an annual operating income of US $13.6 billion[6].

Most of Heilongjiang computer products export or primary computer products, the ability to earn foreign exchange is low. There is still room for improvement in the types, structure and scale of the trade in computer products. At present, Heilongjiang computer products export mainly concentrated in Asia, and north American countries, with the Shared economic along the most developing countries have no computer products trade agreement, computer products trading is not active, the following is
shown in figure 2 is the Shared economy in Heilongjiang province exports to other countries computer technology resources distribution:

![Figure 2. Heilongjiang-world trade export trend chart under the sharing economy](image)

According to the Monthly Statistical Report on China's Computer Imports and Exports by the Ministry of Commerce, from January to November 2017, Shandong, Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Liaoning, Yunnan and other provinces generated 7.96, 4.38, 4.18, 2.40, 2.28, and 2.04 times of Heilongjiang's income from computer exports, respectively. The production cost of Heilongjiang computer technology is high and the efficiency is low, especially the quality of computer products needs to be improved.

3.3. Strengthen cooperation with Russia based on computer technology

Heilongjiang, once an old industrial base, is moving towards Russia, Europe and the world. First, promote industrial cooperation. We will encourage cooperation in building cross-border economic cooperation zones, promote trade through investment, and build an open economic system. Second, we will build clusters for domestic and foreign industrial transfer, vigorously promote opening up and cooperation with countries and regions involved in the Longjiang Silk Road Belt, and build a new system for opening up. Third, we will comprehensively build new competitive advantages in foreign trade. We will continue to make computer technology, e-commerce, equipment manufacturing, and modern service industries more open to the outside world, and vigorously improve the mix of foreign trade commodities and markets.

At present, 79.4 percent of Heilongjiang-" One Belt And One Road "trade volume is completed in Russia, while trade volume with other countries only accounts for 20.6 percent. In this context, optimizing the market structure, exploring diversified markets, actively developing new trade modes, vigorously cultivating export brands, and continuously optimizing the development environment of foreign trade have been put on the agenda.

4. Conclusion

Heilongjiang-Russia cooperation is an advantageous and key direction of opening up, especially in
strengthening cooperation with Russia in energy and resources. Hairdresser, said the provincial government to encourage large state-owned enterprises in the province and the development and utilization of the Russian far east energy, mineral resources advantage, through a variety of ways into the resource exploration and development and deep processing field, set up resource transformation system, form the benefit sharing mechanism, pushing realized Omni-directional and multi-level exchanges and cooperation between China and Russia, effectively promote the "hearts and minds are interlinked. In the future, Heilongjiang will continue to synergize with the One Belt And One Road plan and embrace the world in a more open manner by relying on the broad areas of cooperation in the extension area of the China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor.

Acknowledgments

This work was financially supported by Heilongjiang Province Strengthens Border Regional Characteristics to Promote the Transformation and Upgrading of Cooperation with Russia in the New Period. Special fund project of basic scientific research business expenses of Heilongjiang Provincial undergraduate universities in 2020 : Key projects of humanities and social sciences.

References

[1] Xuelian H U . Research on Problems and Countermeasures of Integration of Production and Education in International Economic-Trade Major[J]. Journal of Shandong Institute of Commerce and Technology, 2017.

[2] Yang Xiaojuan, Lu Jian, Tan Hualin. The Additional Influence of Border Trade on Chinese Provincial Economic Growth: 2000-2006[J]. Journal of Convergence Information Technology, 2014, 9(3):174-182.

[3] Evdokimov A Y , Fuks I G . Utilization of Used Lubricants: Technologies and Problems. Based on the Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference and Show, I. M. Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, Moscow, November 26 – 28, 2003[J]. Chemistry & Technology of Fuels & Oils, 2004, 40(3):128-130.

[4] YU Ning-ning. Research on Status Quo, Problems and Countermeasure of Sino-Russia Energy Trade Cooperation[J]. Prices Monthly, 2017.

[5] Jihong L . Achievements, Problems and Countermeasures on Guangxi and ASEAN Economic and Trade Cooperation[J]. Journal of Regional Financial Research, 2014.

[6] Chengli Z . Research on Countermeasures to Adaptively Strategic Adjustment of Trade Cooperation Between Heilongjiang's Border Crossings and Russia[J]. Hlj Forgn Economic Relations & Trade, 2010.