

and environmental protection and circular economy, but also has mature production and export experience. China and Japan can cooperate in the field of new energy utilization such as urban environmental management and co-construction of environmentally-friendly power plants in overseas third-party markets. The Belt and Road Initiative is built into a green economy belt and an environmentally friendly economy road further to advocate the concept of The Belt and Road Initiative in green and benefit the people along the route with results.

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RETROSPECT AND PROSPECTS OF HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE'S COOPERATION WITH RUSSIA IN THE NEW ERA

In the 70 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Russia, the two sides have regarded each other as their foreign diplomatic priorities, and established a new model of state relations. The cooperation mechanism will form an all-round, deep-level and three-dimensional mutually beneficial cooperation pattern. In June 2019, when Chinese President Xi Jinping paid a state

visit to Russia, he and President Putin jointly promoted Sino-Russian relations into a comprehensive strategic partnership of cooperation in the new era. This means that the strategic mutual trust between the two countries has reached an unprecedented high level and China and Russia will usher in new development opportunities.

In accordance with the plans of the Chinese and Russian leaders, the two sides will deepen pragmatic cooperation and expand common interests as an important direction for the development of Sino-Russian relations in the new era. What is gratifying is that last year, the trade volume between China and Russia exceeded 100 billion USD for the first time, an increase of 27.1%. China has become Russia's largest trading partner for 9 consecutive years. Against the background of a marked slowdown in global trade and investment, the trade volume between China and Russia increased to US\$70.59 billion in the first eight months of this year, an increase of 4.5% year-on-year. This shows that Sino-Russian cooperation has abundant vitality and broad prospects. In the past five years, Heilongjiang Province has actively docked the national Belt and Road strategy, actively participated in the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor, continuously improved the level of cooperation and actively implemented the all-round cooperation strategy with Russia with the Russian Far East with geographical advantages.

II. Retrospect of Heilongjiang Province's Cooperation with Russia

1. Strategic Upgrade

Based on practical implementation of those two strategies of Eastern Silk Road Belt and Longjiang Silk Road Belt, Heilongjiang Province has achieved the fruitful results and accomplished comprehensive construction of its new pattern to cooperate with Russia. Heilongjiang Province has deeply implemented the spirit of General Secretary XI JinPing's important speech in Heilongjiang Province and Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation. According to the spirit, Heilongjiang Province has actively clarified the development orientation, identified the main direction, strengthened the task implementation, and upgrade the strategy to cooperate with Russia, which contributed to the formation of a new pattern of all-dimensional opening-up. [1] (Table 1)

Table 1.

The proposed time and name of Strategies

Time	National strategies	Time	Heilongjiang Provincial strategies
2013.09	The Belt and Road	2014.04	Eastern Silk Road Belt
2014.09	China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor	2014.12	Longjiang Silk Road Belt
		2017.08	New pattern “one window and four districts”

2. Economic Cooperation

In the past decade. The growth rate of import and export trade of Heilongjiang Province to Russia is relatively large and is in a good momentum of continuous improvement. Since 2007, Heilongjiang Province had achieved a leap-forward development of Russia's trade and has become China's first province to break US\$100 million in trade with Russia. In 2009, affected by the financial crisis, the bilateral trade volume trend fell sharply. In 2011, due to the operation of the Sino-Russian crude oil pipeline, the development of trade with Russia in Heilongjiang Province was greatly promoted, and the volume of trade increased significantly. In recent years, China has been one of Russia's important trading partners. Especially in the past two years, with the liberalization and promotion of policies, Heilongjiang Province's import and export trade with Russia has gradually expanded. Until mid-December 2018, Sino-Russian trade volume had exceeded 100 billion USD, a record high. Heilongjiang Province has made great efforts in its cooperation with Russia. In 2018, the situation of economic and trade development with Russia showed a good momentum. (Table 2)

Table 2.

**Statistics on the import and export
of merchandise trade between Russia
and Heilongjiang Province
in 2008-2018 (Mln USD).**

Year	Total Vol ume	Year- on- year growt h %	Ex- port vol- ume	Year- on- year growt h %	Im- port Vol- ume	Year- on- year growth %	Ac- counted for the prov- ince's import and export %	Ac- counted for China's import and export %
2008	110.6	3.1	79.7	-2.5	30.9	20.9	48.3	19.5
2009	55.8	-49.6	32.7	-59.0	23.1	-25.4	34.4	14.4
2010	74.7	34.0	42.8	31.1	31.9	38.1	29.3	13.5
2011	189.9	154.0	43.5	1.5	146.4	360.0	49.3	24.0
2012	213.1	12.2	51.6	18.6	161.5	10.4	56.3	24.2
2013	223.6	5.8	69.1	34.0	154.5	-3.3	57.1	21.8
2014	232.6	4.1	89.3	29.2	143.5	-7.1	56.9	18.9
2015	108.5	-53.4	20.8	-76.7	87.7	-38.9	51.7	15.9
2016	91.9	-15.3	17.0	-27.7	74.9	-11.9	55.6	13.2
2017	110.9	22.5	16.3	-2.6	94.6	28.2	58.1	13.1
2018	181.9	64.7	11.2	-29.5	170.7	80.4	69.8	17.3

By analyzing the import and export merchandise trade between Heilongjiang province and Russia, it can be seen that the economic and trade cooperation between Heilongjiang and Russia in the past decade has been fluctuating, mainly due to the lower international energy market prices. Heilongjiang Province and Russia should, based on the international form and the needs of the two countries and by means of the existing effective mechanisms for bilateral cooperation between China and Russia, formulate new measures and new proposals that are in line with the development of the two sides. The 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Russia in 2019, China-Russia bilateral economic and trade relations should take this opportunity to move toward a larger, deeper and higher level. At the same time, the mechanism of the 2018-2019 Sino-Russian Local Cooperation and Exchange Year has also brought new opportuni-

ties for cooperation between China and Russia. Zhang Qingwei, the Chinese chairman of the China-Russia Friendship, Peace and Development Committee, and the chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee and the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, also said that Heilongjiang Province would work with Russia to upgrade the "engine" of local cooperation. Therefore, Heilongjiang Province should take this opportunity to deepen all-dimensional cooperation with Russia in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology, energy and cultural exchanges, and further realize the strategic upgrade of Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation at "the most northern end".

3. Focus and Results of Implementation of Strategies

3.1 Eastern Silk Road Belt

The key tasks of the construction of Eastern Silk Road Belt are as follows: one is the interconnection of infrastructure; the second is to promote the development of the trade logistics service industry; the third is to attract agglomeration of domestic and foreign industries along the channel. And the main objective would struggle to build a cross-border transportation system for the Harbin-Russia-Europe Railway, to speed up the interconnection of infrastructure, to strengthen the construction of supporting service facilities, to increase energy resource cooperation and development efforts, to accelerate the construction of cross-border industrial parks and industrial chains, extensively to carry out humanities science and technology exchanges and cooperation. [2]

During the year of implementation of Eastern Silk Road Belt in 2014, Heilongjiang continued to open a new pattern of opening-up, with a total of 23.28 billion USD, an increase of 4.1 percent, accounting for 24.4 percent of the country; total investment in Russia was 1 billion USD, with an increase of 20 percent, accounting for over 30percent of the country. Ten commercial banks had established account relationship with 24 commercial banks in Russia. The Harbin International Economic and Trade Fair was successfully upgraded to the "China-Russia Expo". The first Expo signed an import and export contract trade volume of 3.15 billion USD, signed 260 eco-

conomic cooperation projects involving 68.3 billion Yuan of funds. Harbin City was positioned as a center for cooperation with Russia. The 13 port areas had won the policy of permitting foreign border tourism, and the number of visa points for foreigners had increased to eight. The preliminary work of the Sino-Russian crude oil pipeline II and Sino-Russian east-line natural gas pipelines was progressing smoothly. The Amur-Heihe border oil storage and transportation and refining and chemical complex project had been approved, and the Longxing Group and LongMay Group had started construction of six projects in Russia. The construction of the first cross-border Tongjiang Railway Bridge between China and Russia and the preliminary work of the Heihe Cross-border Highway Bridge were smoothly advanced, and the Harbin Airport opened three new routes to Russia. China-Europe trains that traveled directly to Warsaw, Poland, issued an average of 1.3 trains a day, with the entire journey of 13 days. The goods that were originally shipped to the Pearl River Delta region by Dalian Port were transported by rail to the Russian Vladivostok, saving the time of nearly one week and reducing costs of about 20 percent. The freight charter and the volume of passenger and cargo mixed routes accounted for 40 percent of the total export volume of Russian e-commerce parcels. The actual utilization of foreign capital in the province exceeded 5 billion USD, with an increase of 11.1 percent. The construction of the Eastern Silk Road Belt is highly compatible with the national Belt and Road, which has expanded the development and opening-up along the border, promoted the transformation and upgrading of economic and trade cooperation with Russia. Heilongjiang Province built a new platform for undertaking domestic and foreign industrial transfer, and constructed an export-oriented industrial system for Heilongjiang development. At the same time, it also provides strong support for Heilongjiang Province to actively adapt to the new normal of the economy and promote the transfer mode, structure adjustment, steady growth and development.

3.2 Longjiang Silk Road Belt

With the deepening of the new pattern of Heilongjiang Province's cooperation with Russia, in December 2014, the Heilongjiang Provincial Party

Committee’s Economic Work Conference clearly stated for the first time that it would accelerate the construction of Longjiang Silk Road Belt connected to China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor. Longjiang Silk Road Belt takes Harbin as the center, eastward via Suifenhe to Russia’s Far East Port, which can reach Japan, South Korea, North Korea, and southward enters East China and South China through Dalian to connect with Bohai Sea, Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta, westward connects to Russia’s Chita and the Eurasian Continental Bridge via Manchuria, northward connect to the Russian Siberian Railway via Heihe, Mohe; the first two lines are connected to the Maritime Silk Road, and the latter two lines echo the Silk Road on the land. (Table 3) Under the premise of fully docking the Belt and Road, the objective of Longjiang Silk Road Belt is to build the most convenient and smooth international channel connecting to Asia and Europe, and then comprehensively build a comprehensive cross-border transportation network for Russia and connecting to Asia and Europe. Thus, an export-oriented economy and strong driving ability can be formed. Its guiding ideology is to take Harbin as the center and rely on interconnection of the four main rail lines. [3] (Table 3) In this case, Heilongjiang Province can smoothly attract production factors to concentrate along the channel, upgrade domestic and foreign industrial cooperation so as to form a new growth pole for the regional economy. [4] (Table 4)

Table 3.

Channel layout planning of infrastructure

Channel	Layout planning
Land and Sea Transport	--by Sea(ports): China’s Guangzhou-Ningbo-Shanghai-South Korea’s Busan-Japan’s Niigata- Russian Far East’s Vladivostok- Nakhodka-Dongfang; --on land(railways): Suifenhe-Manchuria- Baikal-the Russian Siberian Railway and west to the Baltic coast and the ports of Hamburg and Rotterdam.
Railway Transport	Four main railway lines: --Dalian Port-Tongjiang-the Russian Siberian Railway and Bea Railway --Russia Vladivostok’s ports-Suifenhe- Manchuria- Russia’s Siberian Railway connected to the Hamburg and Rotterdam ports --Blabovichsk-the Siberian Railway and the Bea Railway --Laoheishan-Dongning-Suifenhe-Hulin-Raohe-Fuyuan-Tongjiang-Mingshan-Xunke-Heihe-Mohe and other ports-- the Siberian Railway and Bea Railway.

Table 3

Channel	Layout planning
Highway Transport	--local expressways in the Harbin metropolitan area --Suihua-Daqing, Harbin-Wuyuan, Shuangyashan-Baoqing, etc. --first-class and second-class highways along the border roads(Mohe-Dongning) --the boundary river bridges(Heihe-Dongning-Luogu River)
Water Transport	--Harbin Port and Jiamusi Port as the hub --Heihe, Fuyuan and other ports as nodes --Tongjiang Port-Russia's Khabarovsk-Gongqingcheng-the Strait through Heilongjiang River --Fuyuan Port-Qianfu Railway-the Yujita Gangyuan Economic Zon-Yujita Deepwater Port Area
Aviation Transport	--Harbin Taiping International Airport as the hub(China-Russia-Central Europe-North America) --regional airports as the nodes(Qiqihar, Mudanjiang, Jiamusi, Heihe, Mohe, Fuyuan and others) --Sino-Russian cargo charter flights(Harbin Airport-Russia's Yekaterinburg Airport)
Pipeline Transport	--Sino-Russian Mohe-Daqing oil transport pipeline --the Sino-Russian eastern natural gas transport pipeline from Heihe River --the second-line project of Sino-Russian crude oil pipeline --the Mohe-Daqing double line --the Sino-Russian East Line natural gas pipeline project
Grid Transmission	--the cross-border international transmission line in Heihe, the border of Sino-Russian and the transmission line of Harbin-Tangshan
Cable Communication	--the International Communication Gateway Bureau in Harbin --the Arctic Circle Europe-Asian optical cable communication backbone network(Russia's Murmansk-along the Arctic Ocean-through the Bering Strait from Vladivostok-via the Suifenhe River and Harbin)

Table 4

Industrial layout planning

Industrial layout	Specific planning
One core	Harbin as the core hub --a Sino-Russian economic and trade cooperation platform, a cooperative enterprise headquarters, a logistics hub, manufacturing bases, information finance services, cultural science and technology exchange centers
Four Belts	four industrial gathering belts with advanced technology, distinctive characteristics and strong competitiveness --Harbin-Daqing-Qiqihaer-Manchuria --Harbin-Mudanjiang-Suifenhe-Dongning --Harbin-Jiamusi-Suifenhe-Dongning --Harbin-Suifenhe-Beian-Heihe
One ring	the gathering belt along the edge ring industry on the development of export-oriented economy with the border towns as the nodes(Mohe, Sunwu, Xunke, Jiayin, Luobei, Tongjiang, Fuyuan, Raohe, Hulin and Mishan)
One outer one	--overseas industrial parks --cooperation between the provincial enterprises and the foreign-funded enterprises --six cross-border industrial clusters

Since 2015, the concept of the Belt and Road transcending time and space has led Longjiang Province to actively plan to become a Core Area of the Construction of Longjiang Silk Road Belt of China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor. Longjiang Silk Road Belt is a great pioneering work of transport lines “West to Europe, East to the Sea”. A series of trains loaded with goods, full of Chinese and foreign goods went straight to the hinterland of Europe, and Central Europe and Harbin-Russia trains that have achieved normal operation become the new golden channel on the Belt and Road of China. The sound of a huge whistle has shown the comprehensive and smooth flow of the Harbin-Suifenhe-Russia land-sea transport channels. Heilongjiang Province has become increasingly prominent as a core hub for trade and exchange between countries in Northeast Asia. The Harbin Comprehensive Bonded Zone was officially operated and the railway container center station was put into use. Harbin Airport’s dominance of Russian e-commerce cargo has been steadily

established, and Wudalianchi Airport and Jiansanjiang Airport have been opened successively. The China-Russia Expo attracts and contacts guests and merchants from nearly 100 countries and regions. The construction of the Sino-Russian Tongjiang Railway Bridge project, the construction of the Sino-Russian Heihe Highway Bridge, and the construction of the Bear Island Highway Passenger Port have been actively promoted. The Harbin-Mudanjiang and Harbin-Jiamusi Express Railways are about to be completed. The second-line project of Sino-Russian crude oil pipeline was approved by the National Development and Reform Commission, and the Sino-Russian East-line natural gas pipeline Heihe domestic control section project was implemented more than half. It can be seen that the construction of Longjiang Silk Road Belt has made outstanding contributions to the smooth progress of Heilongjiang Province on the road of comprehensive revitalization.

Based on smooth implementation of those two strategies, in April 2017, Heilongjiang Province proposed to optimize the opening up pattern, strengthen cross-border infrastructure construction, and improve the opening-up platform, develop export-oriented industries, expand foreign exchanges and cooperation, and accelerate the formation of a new pattern of all-dimensional opening up. In August 2017, Heilongjiang Province had clarified the new development orientation -- One Window and Four District, an important window of China's opening-up toward North, construction of Sino-Russian Free Trade Area, development of an open experimental zone along the border, the demonstration zone for cross-border economic cooperation and the hub area of logistics transported to Europe and Asia. [5]

3.3 One Window, Four Zones

The objective is to build an important window of China's northward opening-up, to construct Sino-Russian Free Trade Area, the development of an open experimental zone along the border, the demonstration zone for cross-border economic cooperation and the hub area of logistics transported to Europe and Asia, and then accelerate the formation of a new pattern of all-round opening-up.

The proposal is Heilongjiang Province's latest initiatives, closely linked to the five major goals of policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration, and people-to-

people bonds, to accelerate infrastructure interconnection, actively to create cross-border industries, to strengthen the construction of collection and distribution system, to play a role as an open platform, and promote foreign exchanges. That is also is to give full play to the province's proximity to the Russian Far East and the traditional cultural advantages to Russia, to continue to promote cooperation with Russia, from the cooperation with the adjacent regions to the central and eastern parts of Russia, from economic and trade cooperation to all-round cooperation, to serve the national strategy and to promote the development of Heilongjiang. Therefore, it is necessary for the province to do a good job in top-level design research on the basis of existing work, to solve major problems, and to promote the implementation of the Belt and Road.

III. Prospects of Heilongjiang Province's Cooperation with Russia

After the severe trade decline in Heilongjiang Province's trade with Russia in 2016, the momentum of the decline has not stopped, but the decline has narrowed compared with the same period of the previous year. The problems inherent in the cooperation with Russia have not been well resolved, but there have been some gratifying changes in the cooperation with Russia, especially concerning contrarian growth of channel construction and cargo transportation. In the context of the construction of Longjiang Silk Road Belt in Heilongjiang Province, it is necessary to take effective measures in a timely manner to enhance the trade level of Heilongjiang Province with Russia, expand the scale of cooperation, strengthen industrial cooperation, and promote the all-dimensional development of cooperation between Heilongjiang Province and Russia.

Here, the countermeasures for Heilongjiang Province's economic and trade cooperation with Russia are proposed as follows: Heilongjiang Province should transform from traditional trade to modern trade, and building a cross-border e-commerce base against Russia; Heilongjiang Province should utilize cooperation with Russia to build the cross-border industrial base; Heilongjiang Province should use the Belt and Road to connect with the Eurasian Economic Union to carry out large-scale project cooperation; Heilongjiang Province should use the advantages of agricultural resources in the Russian

Far East to create the green food processing base; Heilongjiang Province should use the opportunity of the Russian Far East Development Strategy to launch Sino-Russian Free trade zone negotiations as soon as possible. Therefore, in the economic development under the new situation, Heilongjiang Province should give full play to its strategic role in Sino-Russian trade, seize the once-in-a-lifetime development opportunities, and take advantage of the Belt and Road to break through Bottlenecks in trade development of Heilongjiang Province to Russia in recent years to achieve a mutually beneficial and win-win situation.

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THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF INFORMATION PROCURING OF THE INNOVATION ACTIVITY AT THE ENTERPRISE

The analysis of information support of innovative activity of enterprises of the sphere of production and modern information technologies made it possible to determine that for enterprises it is necessary to continue work on the creation of software tools that in one