

Jointly Building China-Russia-Mongolia Economic Corridor: New Development Opportunity Sharing

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Focusing on co-construction of Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, China put forward the prospect and action plan on jointly building “One Belt and One Road” to establish which the regional economic cooperation with highly mutual trust, open inclusiveness and mainly constructs “six economic corridors”. Among them, China-Russia-Mongolia and China-Central Asia-Western Asia, will form a two-wing central circle from west to north, east to west, and south to north, which run across the eastern Eurasia continent, connecting to the Asia-Pacific economic circle, and westward entering into the European economic circle. This will not only provide many opportunities to the countries along the line in the fields of infrastructure, trade logistics, livestock products, cultural tourism, mineral industry cooperation and new industry investment, but also bring opportunities and well-being to China, Russia and Mongolia on improving trans-border infrastructure, excavate market potential, create more demand and employment, and enhance economic and technological cooperation.

The regional advantages of connectivity among China, Russia and Mongolia are obvious. Inner Mongolia of China borders Mongolia and Russia for 4221 kilometers. Currently, Inner Mongolia has 16 national open ports, including 13 land ports and 3 aviation ports. The Manzhouli land port is presently

the most convenient, economical, and important land-sea transport channels from Bohai Rim Region to European countries like Russia. The Erenhot railway port is the only railway port connecting China and Mongolia, and it is also an important international channel communicating with Eurasia. The Manzhouli, Erenhot, Ceke, Ganqimaodu, Zhuengabuqi, Mandulaand Heishantou in Inner Mongolia have become significant channels for China energy and resource import and export, as well as a vital platform for economic trade cooperation between Russia and Mongolia.

China, Russia and Mongolia enjoy a long history of traditional culture and friendship. Inner Mongolia not only has ancient Silk, Tea, and Salt Road and Grassland Silk Road extending to domestic economic hinterland with Mongolia and Russia, but also has the close identity in terms of economic trade cooperation, regional cooperation and cultural exchanges between two countries.

China, Russia, and Mongolia are highly complementary in economy field. The economic complementarity and integrating degree are the basis for deepening the cooperation among three countries. The industrial and market structural difference and economic technology exist between China and other two countries. Moreover, potential still exists between two countries in terms of economic interdependence, mutual correlation, and bilateral economic compromises. At present, the land freight volume between China and other two countries via the port of Inner Mongolia reach to 65% and 95%, respectively.

As a region with rich resources, important ecological function and unique culture, Inner Mongolia is very important in the aspects of economic development, ecological safety and northward opening. Meanwhile, Inner Mongolia has been acting as a bridge and a window undertaking the mission of northward opening and serving for “One Belt And One Road” project. Inner Mongolia’s “8337” development idea strives to build a vital economic zone and a beautiful scenery line in northern China. Inner Mongolia is constructing the base for new clean energy output and developing “One Belt and One Road” project, which, plays an effective role in the construction of China-Russia-Mongolia economic corridor.

1. “China-Russia-Mongolia economic corridor” provides opportunities to fully develop all advantages of each country in a better way.

To build and share the opportunities brought by “One Belt and One Road” needs joint efforts of all countries along the line, and a bunch of strategic links and a couple of practical actions between countries. “Starting with the perspective of market mechanism; then promoting the industrial harmony and cultivation, which driven by business. Finally realize the mutual benefit or win-win for both sides.” (2015). In the meantime, “One Belt and One Road” construction will promote the common development and achieve the common prosperity. Moreover, it is an efficient prospect that enhances the mutual understanding and comprehensive communication. to build a community of benefits, fate, and responsibility with political mutual trust, economic amalgamation and cultural integration.

As a result, the new growth center of the world economy will be formed from the “One Belt and One Road”. China-Russia-Mongolia economic corridor as the important economic hinterland of “One Belt and One Road” will be also accompanied by its development to move towards the life with

sustainable economy, health and welfare. In this process, based on each superiorities and basis, the three countries will foster and find a number of emerging strategic industries, set up and develop a set of supporting system corresponding to the industrial structure which has high-tech equipment manufacturing and modern services.

2. “China-Russia-Mongolia economic corridor” provides opportunities to build the economic-trade cooperation zone and upgrade the opening policy to the outside world.

In recent years, china boomed the border region trade cooperation with Russia and Mongolia with characteristics of fast growth and high market potential. However, there are still problems to be solved. The interconnection and interworking of the infrastructure is not realized. Port clearance function and relative legal rules need to be improved. It is necessary to take China-Russia-Mongolia economic corridor as a vital part of “One Belt and One Road”, so as to accelerate the construction of trans-border railways, highways and other infrastructure construction connecting Russia and Mongolia, which will enhance the regional influence of "Closeness, honesty, mutual benefit, and tolerance" between China and Russia, China and Mongolia. Based on the principle of “taking into account common needs, realizing mutual benefit cooperation, and conducting innovation mechanism”, the institutional arrangement of trade investment facilitation between China and Russia, China and Mongolia, as well as the construction of border free trade demonstration area still need to be enhanced. Based on the corresponding port, such as Inner Mongolia Manzhouli, Erenhot, Ceke, Ganqimaodu and some ports of Russia and Mongolia, the border free trade demonstration area or trans-border economic technical cooperation zone will be jointly constructed. A new cooperation pattern includes goods trade, service trade, import and export processing, trans-border tourism, technical support and foreign investment will be formed.

3. “China-Russia-Mongolia economic corridor” provides opportunities to speed up constructing the channel connecting the Eurasia economy and trade sea-land multimodal transportation.

China-Russia-Mongolia economic corridor is one of the most important wings of the “One Belt and One Road”. Countries in the region are in the rising stage of economic development. Their late-mover advantages are pretty strong, but the shortage of infrastructure, such as traffic, electric power, and information, etc. needs to be solved immediately. Inner Mongolia of China is at the joint-point of international economic and trade corridor promoted by northward-westward opening of “One Belt And One Road”. So, it is necessary to construct the trans-border sea-land multimodal transportation channel in Inner Mongolia that connects the economic trade in Eurasia.

First, based on the Inner Mongolia Manzhouli port of China and the Zabaikalsk port area of Russia, China and Russia will co-construct the economic zone connecting far-eastern Russian and northeastern China, Dalian port, Jinzhou port and Russian-Eurasian railway joining the interior Europe. The two countries will build the trans-border free trade demonstration area at Manzhouli and the cooperative forerunner zone between at Hulunbeier China and Russia.

Second, based on the Inner Mongolia Erenhot port of China and Zamyn-Uud port area of

Mongolia, China and Mongolia will co-construct the economic zone connecting Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, Tianjin port, Qinhuangdao port and Ulan Bator railway linking the Russian-Eurasian railway. By promoting the synergetic development of adjacent areas between Inner Mongolia of China and Mongolia in this way, and building the China-Mongolia economic belt along traffic line. Therefore, goal of deepening the innovation and opening mechanism with Russia and Mongolia will be reached.

Third, based on the Beijing-Baotou, Baotou-Lanzhou, Lanzhou-Xi'an, the Lince-Hami railway and the arterial traffic line planned by Mongolia, China and Mongolia will co-construct the economic trade channel through Xinjiang westwards to the central Asia, connecting China, central Asia, and western Asia. Stimulate the development and opening up of urban agglomeration in China, central Asia, and western Asia.

Fourth, based on Maodu port of Inner Mongolia of China, and the port area of Mongolian Gashusuhaitu, China and Mongolia will co-construct the new railway of Mongolia northwards connecting the southern concentrated area of Mongolia, southward connecting Shanxi, Guangxi, Guangdong economic hinterland. Going across the Yangtze River economic zone and extending to the maritime silk road.

Fifth, based on the port of Zhuengadabuqi, Erenhot, Biqigetu and Zamyn-Uud of Mongolia, China and Mongolia will co-construct the sea-land multimodal transportation channel through Erenhot, Xilinhot to Jinzhou connecting the Jinzhou port, Yingkou port, and Bohai sea economic zone. Externally connecting the concentrated area in the southeast of Mongolia, and linking the Russia-Eurasia railway. China-Russia-Mongolia international land and sea economic corridor and cooperation demonstration zone will be established in Xilingol, Chifeng, Chaoyang, and Jinzhou.

4. "China-Russia-Mongolia economic corridor" provides opportunities to accelerate the national industry and service trade upgrading of each country.

By focusing on the process of accelerating investment facilitation, eliminating the barriers of investment, strengthening the bilateral investment protection agreement, and avoiding international double taxation. First, develop industry cooperation among three countries in terms of energy, mineral, and electricity; accelerating the construction of trans-border electric power and transmission, and then actively promoting the clean and renewable energy cooperation, such as natural gas and solar energy. Second, promoting the industry cooperation in agriculture and animal husbandry, water resources, ecological protection, new-generation information technology, biological pharmacy, Mongolia medicine and new materials, etc. Third, speeding up the construction of "single window" at border ports; developing the new commercial industry of trans-border e-commerce. Fourth, strengthen the cooperation on construction of free trade area and improvement on condition of customs clearance, to accelerate the industry development and trade.

5. "China-Russia-Mongolia economic corridor" provides opportunities to build a multi-level association policy and communication mechanism between the governments.

Although there is good timing, geographical convenience, and good human relation among three

countries, restriction factors still exist. Multi-level association and communication mechanism between the governments needs to be reformed, so as to realize a convenient customs clearance mechanism with information exchange, mutual recognition, enforcement of mutual regulation and customs cooperation, promote internet quarantine verification inspection, and carry out mutual recognition of “Authorized Economic Operator” (AEO).

First, conducting the innovation cooperation mechanism and attracting the investment project which can create more employment opportunities. Increasing the taxation and improving the public service facilities. Second, respectively start with each country’s interests, using the word of “empathy” to listen, to judge, and to research. Based on the difference of each country’s national conditions, promote the development and deepening the cooperation among three countries. Develop the join forces in the principle of market mechanism. At the same time, boosting and creating a good business environment through the associated measures. Third, based on the cooperation point of policy communication, facilities connection, trade financing, and popular support communication, take the practical action to promote the cooperation in the fields of economic trade, technology, social science.

6. “China-Russia-Mongolia economic corridor” provides opportunities to the think-tank alliance cooperation and public diplomacy development.

Every country’s think-tank undertakes the mission of promoting national developing strategy and the responsibility of performing public diplomacy and enhancing the national soft strength. They also play a leading role on performing the principle of “mutual learning among civilizations, exchanging ideas and communicating policies”. At present, the think tank is facing numerous challenges. Therefore, a wide range of communication need to be made in the aspects of promoting elite cooperation, building and reaching consensus, expanding exchanges, enhancing pragmatic cooperation among countries, so as to effectively encourage the construction of national development strategy and economic, social culture.

First, to strengthen personnel exchanges between think-tanks of every country. Based on the publicity and interpretation of related national policy law, fully understand each other's political intentions and deep-seated problems. Then, put forward constructive opinions and suggestions for the reference of decision-making. Second, to suggest further communication with elite of Think Tank and public through media or carrying out activities by policy research of transnational issues, international cooperation, international conferences and forum discussion. Taking a Making each country’s public thoroughly understanding their respective needs and positive impressions. Third, to strengthen the national think-tank communicating with more countries through different channels, in different forms and different situations, including the docking of culture, trade, rules and emotion. Enhance the cultural attraction and political influence of their countries. Seeking comprehension and support from international community, especially the comprehension and support from the folk society to their own country---pointing at national position, voice, and value.

Reference

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