

# ***China-Russia-Mongolia Economic Corridor High-Quality Promotion of Strategic Positioning and Strategies for Central and Inner Mongolia***

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**Abstract:** The construction of the China-Russia-Mongolia Economic Corridor is an important part of the “One Belt One Road” strategy proposed by my country to cater to the international background and the new economic normal. It is an important measure to achieve regional cooperation and promote relations with neighboring countries. In September 2014, President Xi Jinping proposed to build the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor during a meeting with the heads of state of Russia and Mongolia, which received a positive response from the heads of state of Russia and Mongolia. Inner Mongolia is an important region for my country’s northward reform and opening up. At the same time, it borders Russia and Mongolia. The three countries have established a stable cooperative relationship for a long time. In particular, my country’s high-quality promotion of the construction of the China-Russia-Mongolia Economic Corridor provides a new important for further cooperation between the three countries.

## **1. Introduction**

In the cooperation between Inner Mongolia and Russia and Mongolia, it is necessary to establish the principle of steadily advancing, easy first and difficult first, and on the basis of existing cooperation, the core projects and regions should be used as accumulation points, and the construction should be gradually expanded to related industries and extension areas. . The cooperation mechanism established around key regions and key industries, from a practical point of view, the cooperation between Inner Mongolia and Mongolia and Russia is mainly reflected in the fields of economy and trade, energy, transportation, investment, and tourism.

## **2. Policies Related to the “Belt and Road” Initiative Issued by Inner Mongolia**

The party committee and government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region actively cooperated in the implementation of the national “One Belt One Road” construction and further promoted the construction of the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor. A total of 11

documents and 3 proposals were issued, and they are strictly supervised and implemented. For example: “Several Proposals of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on Speeding up Manzhouli National Key Construction of an Open Pilot Zone”, “Inner Mongolia-Russia-Mongolia Infrastructure Interaction Plan”, “China-Mongolia-Russia Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zone” Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Deepening Cooperation and Mongolia Support Plan”, “Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Russia-Mongolia Infrastructure Integration Master Plan (2016-2035)”, etc.

### **3. The Strategic Position of Inner Mongolia in the High-Quality Promotion of China, Russia and Mongolia**

#### **3.1 Geographical Advantages**

Inner Mongolia is the starting point on the east side of the Silk Road and the main hub of Wanli Tea Ceremony. Wanli Tea Ceremony is an international passage between China, Mongolia and Russia that emerged in Eurasia after the Silk Road. Inner Mongolia is located in northern China with an area of 1.183 million square kilometers. It borders Mongolia and Russia. It occupies 23.5% of the China-Russia border and is 1010 kilometers long. It occupies 68.2% of the China-Mongolia border, which is as long as 3211 km. It is connected with Mongolia's Sukhbaatar, Gobi Altai and South Gobi provinces. Inner Mongolia borders Russia's Kobdo and east. In the country, it is adjacent to 11 provinces in Northeast, North China, and Northwest China, and is covered in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Economic Circle, the Northeast Industrial Base and the Bohai Economic Circle. It has unique advantages in the “double cycle” of the economy.

(1) Inner Mongolia has a strategic position of “two barriers”, “four bases” and “one bridgehead” in China.

“Two Barriers” Inner Mongolia is located on the northern border of the People's Republic of China. It is a national security ecological barrier. The “moat” of Beijing, the Chinese capital, is more than 4,200 kilometers away from Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia. It is also the largest in northern China with the most extensive ecological functions. Important ecological protection line. The “four major bases” are agricultural and livestock, chemical, metallurgical, and energy bases. The “One Bridgehead” is an important bridge for China to open to the north.

(2) Inner Mongolia is included in the Silk Road Economic Zone, the Tianjin-Beijing-Hebei Silk Road Economic Zone, the Northeast Mengdong Economic Zone, and the Bohai Bay Economic Zone. It is far away from the Yangtze River Economic Zone and the Maritime Silk Road Economic Zone.

(3) China has 8 strategic channels open to the north, 4 of which are connected to Inner Mongolia

The first line: Daqing-Tongliao-Jinzhou line, connecting Heilongjiang, Jilin, western Liaoning and eastern Inner Mongolia.

The second line: connect Erlianhot-Xilinhote-Beijing line.

The third line: Manzhouli-Qiqihar-Daqing-Harbin-Mudanjiang-Suifenhe-Russian Vladivostok line, connecting Russia and Mongolia. It is the main trunk line opened in northern China, with the Manzhouli-Siberian Railway in the west and the Sea of Japan in the east.

The Fourth line : Aershan-Ulanhot-Changchun-Jilin-Yanji-Hunchun-Russia Zalobino Port-North Korea Rajin Port, connecting Mongolia, Russia, North Korea, South Korea and Japan, and the western section connecting Mongolia's Qiaoba Mountain, China's Arshan, the eastern section connects North Korea and Russia. These four lines connect China's two main economic zones, namely the Northeast Economic Zone and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Economic Zone.

#### **3.2 Port Advantages**

According to statistics, Inner Mongolia and Mongolia have opened 18 ports, accounting for 95% of bilateral trade between China, Mongolia and Russia. Among them, Erlianhot and Manzhouli are highway and railway ports.

At the beginning of the opening up of Inner Mongolia, food and animal products were the main products, but now it has turned to industrial products such as resource products, light industrial products, small machinery and equipment, building materials, daily necessities, and electrical appliances. The number of goods exported to Russia and Mongolia

has increased year by year, and the level of cooperation has expanded from pure import and export to “overseas mining-import-domestic processing-export”The development of industrial networks. Cooperation forms include pure trade, labor, engineering, investment and trade,Project contracting and production cooperation, resource development and deep processing, etc.

For example, since the opening of the capital routes of China, Russia and Mongolia, Erlianhot Port has always been the hub of Eurasia and the most important trade center of the three countries. Outside the Great Wall, it is also the main transit channel for radioactive materials in the Bohai Economic Zone and an important port for foreign commodities and funds to enter the Bohai Economic Zone. Erlianhot is centered on important cities such as Hohhot, Baotou, and Ordos in western Inner Mongolia. The southwest is connected by roads and railways with Shanxi and other energy bases, and the northeast is indirectly connected with the old industrial economic zone.

*Table 1 : 2015-2019 Erenhot's Import and Export Volume*

years	Annual shipments (10,000 tons)			Passengers (10,000 passengers)		
	total amount	enter	Output	total amount	enter	Output
2015	1402.7	945.1	457.6	182.3	91.5	90.9
2016	1435.7	1104.8	330.9	210.8	105.4	105.4
2017	1503.1	1179.2	323.9	223.4	111.8	111.6
2018	1656.1	1306.8	349.2	244.1	122.1	122
2019	1734.2	1413.6	385.2	256.2	145.2	134.2

### 3.3 Inner Mongolia is Rich in Resources

By the end of 2018, 18 types of mineral resources in Inner Mongolia were among the top and 47 types of mineral resources ranked third in the country. Ranked 10th among 92 kinds of reserves. Baotou Bayan Obao rare land resource is the world's largest rare earth element mine, accounting for 83% of the country's rare earth elements. Coal reserves are 420.525 billion tons, accounting for 25.03% of the country's total. Inner Mongolia has abundant clean energy resources such as wind energy and solar energy, and has the advantage of producing clean energy for China.

### 3.4 Developed Road Transportation in Inner Mongolia

By the end of 2018, the total mileage of highways in Inner Mongolia will reach more than 199,000 kilometers, including 6,300 kilometers of expressways, 7,000 kilometers of first-class highways, and 17,200 kilometers of second-class highways. Road transport services carried 94.21 million passengers, with a passenger volume exceeding 14.3 billion, with a cargo throughput of 147.482 million tons and a turnover of 27.64 million tons. Inner Mongolia has 22 officially operated airports, including 3 dedicated airports and 3 general-purpose airports, with passenger throughput exceeding 22.318 million. First-level logistics complexes and second-level logistics complexes such as Hohhot, Tongliao, Baotou and Ordos in Inner Mongolia. It includes activities such as warehousing, transportation, distribution processes, logistics information systems, and

supply chain financing. The high-speed rail will effectively connect 3,100 kilometers from the east to the west of Inner Mongolia.

### **3.5 Inner Mongolia is Rich in Agricultural and Sideline Products**

The planting area of crops in Inner Mongolia is 101.85 million square kilometers, and it is one of the 13 major grain-producing provinces in China. The main crops are cereals, soybeans, wheat, potatoes, rice and other grains. In 2018, the output of grain was 71 billion tons, of which the output of corn and potato ranked third in the country, and the output of soybean reached 1 billion tons. Inner Mongolia has more than 1.3 billion hectares of grassland and more than 100 million livestock are stocked every year. The production of milk, mutton, sheepskin and cashmere will produce 9 million tons of milk, 2.3 million tons of meat and 100,000 tons of cashmere each year. Among them, the output of milk, mutton, sheepskin and cashmere is very high. In recent years, Inner Mongolia has stabilized the structure of agricultural production, actively developed green organic agricultural products, promoted organic certification, and improved the level of agricultural production.

### **3.6 Inner Mongolia Has a Good Cultural Tradition**

Inner Mongolia is called Southern Mongolia, and it has been a place where nomads have lived for a long time since ancient times. It has a long history of national culture and is the source of human civilization and nomadic culture. Inner Mongolia has inherited many unique traditional cultural forms. “Liaoshan Capital Historical Base”-“On Yuan Dynasty”, “Liaoshangdu Cultural Center”, “Genghis Khan Mausoleum” commemorated by Mongolian leader Genghis Khan, Matouqin, Changtiao, Humai, Mongolian traditional festival “Nadam Conference”. Nomadic culture, traditional customs, festivals, and national skills all reflect local characteristics. Inner Mongolia and Mongolia have similarities in language, culture, religion, lifestyle, natural concepts, literature, art, and cultural heritage. In the new era, Inner Mongolia must play a leading role in the exchanges between Mongolia and Russia, integrating traditional cultural performances, artistic works, cultural exhibitions, radio and television, books, newspapers, periodicals, etc. into the cross-border cultural industry and continue to grow and develop.

## **4. Inner Mongolia Will Further Play a Strategic Role in the High-Quality Promotion of the China-Russia-Mongolia Economic Corridor**

### **4.1 Improve the Inter-Governmental Cooperation Mechanism**

Improve the inter-governmental cooperation mechanism, give full play to policy guidance, and improve relevant strategies and specific measures. In order to implement the government’s “One Belt One Road” strategic decision and to integrate into the international economic development and cooperation in the new era, many countries along the route have agreed to participate in the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt. Mongolia and Russia have comprehensively formulated major strategic objectives and safeguards, and put forward relevant requirements for cooperation projects, content, methods, and division of labor. At the same time, they have refined and improved these policies and supervised their implementation.

#### **4.1.1 Do a Good Job in the Top-Level Design, Further Research and Formulate Optimized Policies for the High-Quality Development of Cooperation between the Three Countries**

As the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is a bridge from China to the north, Inner Mongolia’s “soft power” macro development strategy needs to strengthen the top-level design,

study and formulate strategic positioning, overall planning, development steps, development priorities, and optimize the overall regulatory strategy, departmental subdivision and management fields. The relationship between the two countries will be closely integrated with the Silk Road Economic Belt and the China-Russia-Mongolia Economic Corridor construction policy, which will enable Inner Mongolia to be more deeply integrated into the “dual cycle”.

#### **4.1.2 Normalization of Intergovernmental Work Coordination**

Within the framework of the China-Mongolia-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership, we will improve the cooperation mechanism between the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Mongolian and Russian local governments and government departments, and formulate plans to support China-Mongolia-Russia sub-regional cooperation. Reduce logistics, trade and management costs with Mongolia and Russia, establish and improve the logistics, trade and management legal systems of the three countries, establish and integrate existing legal systems and policy mechanisms, establish a permanent supervision mechanism and a normal operating mechanism, and supervise and promote various The formulation and implementation of planning schemes ensure the implementation and sustainability of established policies and improve relevant policies and measures.

#### **4.2 Improving Roads and Transportation Networks**

As an important material production department for the development of my country's national economy, transportation is able to link social production, exchange, distribution, consumption and many other links together. It is the basic prerequisite for the normal operation of all aspects of my country's social and economic life. In the era of new knowledge, we need the joint construction of a large-scale transportation information platform with functions such as online ticket sales, travel information services, traffic control, emergency instructions, electronic stop signs, smart taxi services, car networking management, dangerous goods control, and comprehensive traffic instructions. , Strengthen intelligent cooperation in automobile maintenance, transparent logistics management, online law enforcement, integrated traffic command, dispatcher deployment, establishment of electronic files, security monitoring and media services. With the deepening of cooperation between China, Russia, and Mongolia, the joint construction of transportation networks is particularly important. At the same time, it is necessary to develop intelligent functions in conjunction with the needs of the times to create more convenient conditions for political, economic, trade, and cultural exchanges between the three countries.

##### **4.2.1 Promote the Connection of Railway Lines to Connect the Northeast Economic Zone and the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Economic Zone.**

Article 1: Daqing-Tongliao-Jinzhou line, connecting Heilongjiang, Jilin, western Liaoning and eastern Inner Mongolia.

Article 2: Erenhot-Xining-Beijing is connected.

Article 3: The main line opened in northern China-Manzhouli-Qiqihar-Daqing-Harbin-Mudanjiang-Suifenhe-Vladivostok line, connecting Russia and Mongolia, the right side connects Manzhouli, the left side connects the Siberian Railway and Japan Connected by the sea.

Article 4: Aershan-Ulanhot-Songyuan-Changchun-Jilin-Yanji-Hunchun-Russia Zalobino port, connecting Mongolia, Russia, North Korea, South Korea and Japan with the old industrial economic zone of Northeast China and the Tianjin-Beijing-Hebei economic zone.

## **4.2.2 Increase Cross-Border Border Ports**

A number of port expansion projects in Inner Mongolia have been successfully implemented, and some projects will be completed to improve and expand the function of air-land combined transport between neighboring countries. For example, on the morning of June 25, 2019, the joint working group of the newly built Uliji-Chagandelula port on the Sino-Mongolian-Russian border signed in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia to build a consulting building and Infrastructure agreement. The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has signed an investment agreement of 114.6 million yuan. The success of this signing indicates that China and Mongolia have entered a new era at the Uliji-Chagandler Ula Port, and the construction of joint inspection facilities and infrastructure in the Gander Ula region has laid a solid foundation. Base.

## **4.3 Strengthen Information Exchanges between Inner Mongolia and Mongolia and Russia, and Truly Play an Important Role as a Bridge to the North**

### **4.3.1 Strengthen Information Exchange and Build Inner Mongolia into a Vibrant Border Economic Zone and an Important Bridge to the North**

Increase investment in cross-border infrastructure, attract social capital, accelerate the construction of port power, parks, transportation, information and other infrastructure, improve infrastructure capabilities, strengthen information exchanges, make full use of modern big data and cloud computing and other new scientific and technological achievements, and accelerate cross-border Business processes such as international trade, logistics and settlement will facilitate communication, trade exchanges and economic cooperation between the three countries.

### **4.3.2 Continue to Support the Construction of Electronic Ports, Establish a Customs Clearance Information Platform, and Support Port Information Updates**

Establish an information platform at the border ports of three countries. The port public data center will centrally store the import and export business information flow, capital flow, and cargo flow data, and provide various departments with cross-departmental and cross-industry administrative law enforcement data online verification. And for enterprises, management departments and intermediary service agencies to handle import and export business online. The electronic port is networked with law enforcement agencies such as customs, national inspection, national taxation, and foreign administration, and provides business functions such as customs clearance, processing trade, foreign exchange verification forms, and export tax rebates. At present, it mainly develops unified national law enforcement functions, online filing, and data submission for corporate affairs. The electronic port handles business through a window, a platform, and a network. All departments exchange data in this system. At the same time, attention should be paid to coordination and information sharing between departments. After the construction of the electronic port, the convenience of communication between governments at all levels will be strengthened, the cost of international trade will be reduced, transparency will be increased, and economic efficiency will be improved.

### **4.3.3 Deepen the construction of carriers for economic and trade cooperation, build comprehensive port areas in border areas and regions where conditions permit, and develop industrial clusters with strong momentum**

The three countries of China, Russia and Mongolia jointly build a new type of cooperation platform, involving economic, cultural, education, finance, information, logistics, commerce and

other fields, including technical methods, business models, industrial forms and other elements. Participants include manufacturing companies and service companies. , Intermediary organizations, government departments and many other aspects. It is also possible to establish cooperation carriers such as bonded zones, comprehensive bonded zones, bonded logistics parks, cross-border industrial zones, export processing zones, and technological industrial parks to strengthen in-depth cooperation in various fields.

#### **4.3.4 Strengthen Exchanges and Cooperation in the Fields of Service Trade, Tourism, Logistics, Finance, Consulting, Advertising, Cultural Creativity, Etc.**

In the field of technology development cooperation in the three countries of China, Russia and Mongolia, we will further strengthen cooperation in information technology, technical skills and business process outsourcing, software research and development, data maintenance, etc., and establish cross-border economic cooperation zones as soon as possible, focusing on the cultivation of leading industries, Focus on expanding new areas of service trade, seize opportunities in the digital economy, focus on shaping new advantages of service trade, insist on giving priority to functional construction, focus on strengthening new carriers of service trade, continue to expand open cooperation, and realize the integrated transformation of investment and processing trade.

#### **4.4 Further Expand Regional Economic Cooperation between Inner Mongolia and Mongolia and Russia**

##### **4.4.1 Solve Problems in Trilateral Trade**

The trade deficit between Inner Mongolia and Mongolia is very serious, with serious problems such as chaotic trade, irregular orders, poor infrastructure, and poor import and export trade. The three countries should strictly control import and export products in accordance with regulatory standards, strengthen policy coordination, improve the quality of talents of both parties, and improve the technical structure of products. At the same time, we will strengthen cooperation with Mongolia and Russia in the field of science and technology, attract more powerful and well-funded enterprises to participate in China-Mongolia-Russia trade, and actively guide the coordinated development of organizations to avoid fierce competition. Among them, to ensure the stability and seriousness of Mongolia's policies and legislation, to ensure domestic stability, and to provide investment protection for foreign investors. There is also improvement of political trust and economic complementarity between Russia and China, and expansion of cooperation areas. Nowadays, the quality of China's export products is relatively poor and not high. Chinese governments need to formulate product quality control systems and policies and regulations to improve the quality of export products and enhance their competitiveness in the international market.

##### **4.4.2 Further Improve the Three-Country Regional Economic Cooperation System**

The “One Belt One Road”, “Development Road”, and “Asia-Europe Rail Link” policies have created a comprehensive framework for regional cooperation for the three countries. In addition to comprehensive investment in Mongolia, it will also revitalize Inner Mongolia's industrial economy through industrial reforms. This also provides new opportunities for China to find new channels for international investment, to further in-depth cooperation, and to strengthen pragmatic cooperation among the three countries.

##### **4.4.3 Strengthen Investment Cooperation and Select Cooperative Projects from a Strategic**

## Perspective

Sino-Mongolian-Russian trade must meet the needs of China's economy and the development strategies of Mongolia and Russia. China, Mongolia, and Russia should actively participate in improving the industrial structure. Currently, the three countries need to adjust their industrial structure and improve foreign trade quotas. Energy is the main economic sector of Mongolia, accounting for more than half of its exports. Mineral export products must introduce advanced foreign technology, build a technical team, deepen product processing, obtain more added value through the final export of products, and develop sustainable tourism and high-tech products. Mongolia's foreign trade livestock products include wool, goatskin, horsetail, horse hide, and livestock products. In order to change the low price of livestock products, improve the technical content of products, increase product varieties, and change product structure. For example, processing horse hide into medicines, clothes, leather shoes, wallets, belts, etc. China and Russia strengthen in-depth cooperation in the fields of energy, agriculture and animal husbandry, military, machinery, and ocean.

### 4.4.4 Establish a Bilateral Border Trade Center

Establish a bilateral border trade center, strengthen financial exchanges and cooperation between China, Mongolia, and Russia, establish bilateral financial institutions, and strengthen inter-industry cooperation. Promote the free exchange of RMB with Mongolian Tu and Ruble, gradually reduce third-party transfer fees, and restore and improve the "Letter of Credit" payment method. Chinese financial institutions will set up branches at ports to allow bank cards to interact, cross-border payments, and increase the use of renminbi. Actively guide financial institutions such as trusts, securities, funds, and insurance companies to improve the level of financial services such as investment management and cross-border investment trusts. In order to make better use of its location advantages, the China-Mongolia-Russia border economic zone will serve as the central axis of the border, along the bilateral trade to build border trade and local characteristic economic radiation zones, and give full play to the advantages of the China-Mongolia-Russia border economic zone. The free circulation of goods provides cross-border production and processing of all products, reduces border barriers, eliminates barriers without bilateral agreements, and further promotes the development of border economic parks and ports.

### 4.4.5 Cooperation in Power, Mining and Emerging Industries

Inner Mongolia and the Russian Far East are rich in mineral resources, and industrial development is relatively dependent on resources. It is necessary to shift from a traditional industrial development model to a low-carbon, green economy. The development potential of wind energy resources in Inner Mongolia reaches 61.8 million kilowatts, accounting for 24.4% of the country's total wind energy resources, ranking first among all provinces and regions in the country. Mongolia also has abundant wind and solar energy resources. According to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 71% of Mongolia's territory has the potential to develop wind resources. There is huge potential for cooperation between Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Mongolia in clean energy such as wind energy and solar energy. The tripartite cooperation project between China, South Korea and Mongolia-the Gobi Desert Super Network has signed a memorandum of understanding, which will provide a good start for clean energy cooperation and further expansion of cooperation.

## 4.5 Expanding Cooperation in the Social and Humanistic Fields



#### **4.5.1 Promote the Further Development of Cross-Border Cultural Tourism**

“Nomadic culture” is the most distinctive cultural tradition in Inner Mongolia. The green cultural concept advocates the concept of openness, tolerance, loyalty, and green ecology, which conforms to the modern value orientation and the pursuit of modern humanity. Joint media such as television, newspapers, magazines, and the Internet to promote the nomadic culture of Inner Mongolia and enhance the sense of regional and ethnic identity. China-Mongolia-Russia border tourism has the common features of imperfect tourism structure, lack of coordination and organization among tourism companies, poor service quality, simple tourism products, lack of distinctive features, few tourism talents, and excessive reliance on seasonal weather conditions. Relying on the current cross-border regional conditions in Inner Mongolia, strengthen the Sino-Mongolian Nadam Conference, Sino-Mongolian Exhibition, Chinese Grassland Cultural Festival, Sino-Russian Ice and Snow Festival, military parade, regional tourism and cultural resources, etc. to effectively integrate culture and tourism, and enhance the culture of tourism products significance. In order to improve the Sino-Mongolian-Russian border cross-border tourism organization, the three countries should establish a port cooperation mechanism to fully meet the needs of tourists to pay attention to ethnic customs, and create cultural tourism based on the unique advantages of the three places. The cultural industry system is based on cultural exhibitions, cultural performances, and printing. , Radio, film, television, etc., especially to increase cross-border tourism routes to enhance the cultural tourism function of the tripartite border cities.

#### **4.5.2 Strengthen Cultural Exchanges and Cooperation**

Efforts to build a Sino-Mongolian-Russian joint university, support the establishment of Confucius Institutes or Confucius Classrooms for Sino-Mongolian-Russian educational institutions, support the development of Sino-Mongolian-Russian traditional cultural education cooperation in Ulaanbaatar, Moscow and other key cities, establish comprehensive educational institutions, and encourage educational institutions Expand exchanges between young students and teachers. Actively cooperating with the Ministry of Education, in recent years, the number of foreign students in Inner Mongolia, Mongolia and Russia has been greatly increased. In order to learn from each other advanced educational concepts and methods, such as educational exchanges, vocational training, seminars, and study tours, to raise awareness of Russian and Mongolian culture, spread the essence of Chinese culture, and conduct in-depth exchanges and communication in various flexible ways.

#### **4.5.3 Establish Medical Exchanges and Cooperation**

In recent years, the Inner Mongolia medical team has carried out a number of free medical treatment activities in Mongolia, and at the same time has formulated cooperation projects in traditional medicine centers, Mongolian medicine, rehabilitation, and medical treatment. At the national level, jointly organize international medical and health seminars and carry out cooperation in the field of public health. There is a Mongolian medicine pharmaceutical company in Inner Mongolia. In the “Belt and Road” construction project, Mongolian medicine has interacted with Mongolia, Russia, Belarus, Germany, the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Some raw materials for making Mongolian medicine are distributed all over the world, such as corals and pearls. . Among them, the cultures, customs, traditions, and religions of the people of Inner Mongolia and Mongolia are similar. Therefore, the two places have passed the Mongolian Medical Exhibition, Mongolian Medical Cultural Festival, Seminar, Mongolian Medical Brand Update, Mongolian Medical Culture Expo, Physiotherapy Laboratory, Pharmaceutical Raw Materials, Carriers and platforms such as medical research centers strengthen in-depth exchanges.

According to the memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Education and Science of Mongolia and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China, since 2005, 100 students from the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government will receive national scholarships each year to study in colleges and universities in Inner Mongolia. So far, there are more than 13,000 Mongolian students studying in China.

#### **4.5.4 Carrying out Scientific and Technological Exchanges and Cooperation**

China-Russia-Mongolia science parks and innovation fields need to strengthen cooperation in transportation, environmental protection and natural resources, life sciences, information and communication technology, nano-systems and the rational use of educational resources. In the fields of materials, energy, energy saving and waste reduction, agricultural science, new industrial technology, and disaster prevention, we will jointly discuss and carry out more cooperation projects to promote the exchange of information on scientific and technological development between the two sides, and support the exchange and training of scientific research personnel.

Increase investment and strengthen the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia technology transfer platform. The vast grasslands of Inner Mongolia and Mongolia have in common, with animal husbandry as the pillar industry, and strengthen scientific and technological cooperation in high-yield animal breeding technology, feed disease prevention technology, pasture species optimization technology, planting technology, and potato cultivation technology.

#### **4.6 Carrying out Environmental Protection Exchanges and Cooperation**

Inner Mongolia has a large east-west slender geographical location, with a large gap between the east and west in natural and climatic conditions. It is geographically close to Russia and Mongolia, and has many similarities with Mongolia, Russia's Siberia, and the Far East in terms of climate, ecology, and resources. It has the common characteristics of huge mineral resources, fragile ecological environment and vast land. Environmental issues of common concern include grassland ecology, climate change, desertification control, environmental pollution control, water resources utilization and protection, mine environmental management, transboundary lake water source protection projects, natural disasters, etc., and focus on strengthening cooperation in the field of grassland and forest fire protection. The communication mechanism has promoted the environmental governance of China, Russia and Mongolia to a new level and achieved new results.

### **5. Conclusion**

The construction of the "China-Russia-Mongolia Economic Corridor" is an important part of the "One Belt One Road" strategy proposed by my country to cater to the international background and the new economic normal. It is an important measure to achieve regional cooperation and promote relations with neighboring countries. In the cooperation between Inner Mongolia and Russia and Mongolia, it is necessary to establish the principle of steadily advancing, easy first and difficult first, and on the basis of existing cooperation, the core projects and regions should be used as accumulation points, and the construction should be gradually expanded to related industries and extension areas. . During the high-quality promotion of the China-Russia-Mongolia Economic Corridor, a cooperation mechanism was established mainly around the key regions and industries of Inner Mongolia and Mongolia and Russia, and deepened cooperation in the fields of economy and trade, energy, transportation, investment, and tourism.

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