

УРИЛГА

ЭРХЭМ ХҮНДЭТ

Ноён/Хатагтай таныг

“Хятад, Монгол, Оросын Тинк Танкын Олон Улсын Форум 2018”

“Хятад, Монгол, Оросын эдийн засгийн коридор: Нээлттэй шинэчлэл /инноваци/, хамтын хөгжил” сэдэвт олон улсын эрдэм шинжилгээний хуралд хүрэлцэн ирэхийг урьж байна.

Хаана: МУИС-ийн Номын сангийн 502 тоот танхимд

Хэзээ: 2018 оны 09 сарын 18-19 өдрүүдэд 09:00-17:00 цагийн хооронд болно.

ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ТИНК ТАНКЫН ОЛОН УЛСЫН ФОРУМ 2018-ЫН ХӨТӨЛБӨР

2018 оны 09 сарын 17. Даваа гариг

06:00-24:00 Зочид, төлөөлөгчдийг угтан авч, зочид буудалд байрлуулах

18:00-21:00 Хятад Монгол Оросын Тинк Танкын хамтарсан холбооны Удирдах зөвлөлийн хурал

2018 оны 09 сарын 18. Мягмар гариг

ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ТИНК ТАНКЫН ОЛОН УЛСЫН ФОРУМ 2018-ЫН “ҮНДСЭН ХУРАЛДААН”-НЫ НЭЭЛТ

Хаана: МУИС-ийн Номын сангийн 502 тоот танхим

08:30-09:00 Бүртгэл

09:00-09:10 Модератор Д.Ганпүрэв форумын хүндэт зочид, төлөөлөгчдийг танилцуулна.

09:10-09:15 Форумг нээж МУИС-ийн Захирал, доктор Я.Төмөрбаатар үг хэлнэ.

09:15-09:30 Форумын хүндэт зочид, төлөөлөгчид үг хэлнэ.

БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал, профессор Ян Чэньхуа
МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Тэргүүн дэд ерөнхийлөгч, академич Г.Чулуунбаатар

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Монгол, Будда, Төвд судлалын хүрээлэнгийн
Захирал, академич Базаров Б.В.

09:30-10:00 Хятад, Монгол, Оросын гадаад хэргийн яамны төлөөлөгч нар үг хэлнэ.

БНХАУ-аас Монгол улсад суугаа онц бөгөөд бүрэн эрхэт Элчин сайд Шин Хаймин
Монгол улсын Гадаад Харилцааны Яамны Хөрш орнуудын газрын Дэд дарга Д.Хасар
ОХУ-аас Монгол улсад суугаа онц бөгөөд бүрэн эрхэт Элчин сайд Азизов И.К.

10:00-10:20 Хүндэт зочид дурсгалын зураг татуулах

10:20-10:40 Кофе, цайны завсарлага

10:40-10:45 Модератор үндсэн хуралдаан даргалагчийг танилцуулж, индэрт урина.

10:45-10:50 Хурал даргалагч БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал, профессор Ян Чэньхуа

10:50-11:10 “ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОРЫН ХӨГЖЛИЙН ХҮРЭЭНД МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН ДОРНОД БҮСИЙН ТЭЭВЭР, ЛОЖИСТИКИЙН ДЭД БҮТЦИЙГ ХӨГЖҮҮЛЭХ АСУУДАЛД”

Академич, шинжлэх ухааны доктор, МУИС -ийн эмерит профессор Т.Дорж

11:10-11:30 “ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОР: ХЭМЖЭЭ, ЦАР ХҮРЭЭ, БОЛОМЖУУД, ҮР АШИГТАЙГААР НЭГТГЭХ АРГА ЗАМУУД”
БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал, профессор Ян Чэньхуа

11:30-11:50 “ДАЛАЙ БОЛОН ЭХ ГАЗРЫН ТОРГОНЫ ЗАМ: ГЕОПОЛИТИКИЙН ХАРИЛЦАН ХАМААРАЛ”

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Монгол, Будда, Төвд судлалын хүрээлэнгийн
Захирал, академич Базаров Б.В.

12:30-13:30 Өдрийн хоол (“УЛААНБААТАР” зочид буудал)

2018 оны 09 сарын 18. Мягмар гариг

САЛБАР ХУРАЛ - 1

Хаана: МУИС-ийн номын сангийн 5 давхарт 502 тоот танхим

СЭДЭВ: ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭРЧИМ ХҮЧ БА НӨӨЦ АШИГЛАЛТ, ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГАА

14:00-14:10 Хурал даргалагч

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Алс Дорнодын хүрээлэнгийн Орос, Хятадын харилцааны судалгаа, урьдчилсан таамаглалын төвийн Тэргүүн дэд захирал, Төвийн дарга, доктор Уянаев С.В.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбар, Буриадын шинжлэх ухааны төвийн Дарга, доктор Базарова Г.Д. (нар салбар хуралдааныг удирдан зохион байгуулна.)

14:10-14:25 “ОЛОН УЛСЫН ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГААНЫ МЕХАНИЗМЫН ҮҮДНЭЭС ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОРЫН БҮТЭЭН БАЙГУУЛАЛТЫГ АЖИГЛАХ”

БНХАУ-ын Төрийн Зөвлөлийн Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Олон улсын хамтын ажиллагааны газрын Дарга Жан Хүнфэй

14:25-14:40 “ЗҮҮН ХОЙД АЗИЙН ЦАХИЛГААН СҮЛЖЭЭНИЙ ХАРИЛЦАН УЯЛДАА БА ЭРЧИМ ХҮЧНИЙ НАЙДВАРТАЙ БАЙДАЛ”

МУ-ын ШУТИС-ийн Эрчим хүчний инженерийн сургуулийн, Цахилгаан инженерийн тэнхимийн Профессор, академич Д.Содномдорж

14:40-14:55 “ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОРЫН ХҮРЭЭН ДЭХ МОНГОЛ, ХЯТАД, ОРОСЫН ЦАХИЛГААН СҮЛЖЭЭНИЙ ХАРИЛЦАН УЯЛДАА”

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбар, Буриадын Шинжлэх Ухааны Төвийн Бүс нутгийн эдийн засгийн судалгааны төвийн Ахлах судлаач, профессор Борисов Г.О.

14:55-15:15 Кофе, цайны завсарлага

15:15-15:30 “ХАРМӨРӨН МУЖ БОЛОН МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ХООРОНДОХ ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГААНЫ ӨНӨӨГИЙН БАЙДАЛ БОЛОН ИРЭЭДҮЙ”

БНХАУ-ын Хармөрөн мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал Дүн Вэйжюнь

15:30-15:45 “НОГООН ЭРЧИМ ХҮЧНИЙ ТҮНШЛЭЛ”

МУИС-ийн Хэрэглээний шинжлэх ухаан, инженерчлэлийн сургуулийн Электроник, холбооны инженерчлэлийн тэнхимийн Дэд профессор А.Амарбаяр

15:45-16:00 “ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОРЫН ДАГУУХ БҮС НУТГУУДЫН ХӨГЖЛИЙН ОРОН ЗАЙН ӨГӨГДЛҮҮД”

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Байгалийн удирдлагын хүрээлэнгийн Дэд захирал, доктор Батомункуев В.С.

16:00-16:30 Хэлэлцүүлэг

САЛБАР ХУРАЛ - 2

Хаана: МУИС-ийн номын сангийн 2 давхарт 203 тоот танхим

СЭДЭВ: ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЗАМ ТЭЭВРИЙН НЭГДМЭЛ СИСТЕМИЙН ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГАА

14:00-14:10 Хурал даргалагч

Академиц, шинжлэх ухааны доктор, МУИС -ийн эмерит профессор Т.Дорж

МУИС-ийн Газарзүйн тэнхимийн эрхлэгч, профессор В.Батцэнгэл

14:10-14:25 “ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОРЫН БҮТЭЭН БАЙГУУЛАЛТАД ЗҮҮН ХОЙД БҮСИЙГ СЭРГЭЭН ХӨГЖҮҮЛЭХ ДӨРВӨН ЗАНГИЛАА АСУУДАЛ”

БНХАУ-ын Үндэсний хөгжил, шинэчлэлийн хорооны Орон зайн төлөвлөлт, бүс нутгийн эдийн засгийн судалгааны хүрээлэнгийн Орлогч дарга, дэд профессор Лү Вэй

14:25-14:40 “ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОРЫН ДАГУУХ

ХӨГЖЛИЙН АСУУДЛУУД: ХҮНИЙ НӨӨЦ, АЖИЛЛАХ ХҮЧНИЙ ОРОН ЗАЙН ШИНЖИЛГЭЭ БА ЗАРИМ ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН ҮЗҮҮЛЭЛТҮҮД”

МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Газарзүй, Геоэкологийн хүрээлэн, Нийгэм эдийн засгийн газарзүйн хэлтсийн Дарга, дэд профессор М.Алтанбагана

14:40-14:55 “ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОРЫН ДАГУУХ ТЭЭВРИЙН СҮЛЖЭЭГ ХӨГЖҮҮЛЭХЭД ТУЛГАРЧ БУЙ БЭРХШЭЭЛҮҮД”

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбар, Буриадын Шинжлэх Ухааны Төвийн Бүс нутгийн эдийн засгийн судалгааны төвийн Дарга, шинжлэх ухааны доктор Дондоков З.Б.

14:55-15:15 Кофе, цайны завсарлага

15:15-15:30 “ХАЙЛААР-ЧИТА-ЧОЙБАЛСАН ДЭД БҮСИЙН ОЛОН УЛСЫН ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГААНЫ АЛТАН ГУРВАЛЖИНААР ЦӨМ БОЛГОСОН ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН БҮСИЙГ БАЙГУУЛАХ”

БНХАУ-ын Ляонин мужийн Нийгмийн шинжлэх ухааны академийн Бага нүүрстөрөгчийг хөгжүүлэх хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, дэд профессор Би Дэли

15:30-15:45 “БҮС НУТГИЙН НЯГТРАЛД ХЯЗГААР НУТГИЙН НИЙГЭМ-ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН ЧАДАМЖИЙГ ТОДОРХОЙЛСНЫ АЧ ХОЛБОГДОЛ”

МУБИС-ийн Нийгэм, хүмүүнлэгийн ухааны сургуулийн Багш Ө.Амгалан

15:45-16:00 “ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОС: ТЭЭВРИЙН ДЭД БҮТЦИЙН ТЭРГҮҮЛЭХ АЧ ХОЛБОГДОЛ БҮХИЙ ТӨСЛҮҮДИЙН ХЭРЭГЖИЛТ”

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Дорно дахин судлалын хүрээлэнгийн Монгол, Солонгос судлалын төвийн Дарга, шинжлэх ухааны доктор Грайворонский В.В.

16:00-16:30 Хэлэлцүүлэг

САЛБАР ХУРАЛ - 3

Хаана: МУИС-ийн номын сангийн 2 давхарт 202 тоот танхим

СЭДЭВ: БОЛОВСРОЛ, СОЁЛ, ШИНЖЛЭХ УХААН, ТЕХНОЛОГИ, НИЙГЭМ ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН ОЛОН ТАЛТ ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГАА

14:00-14:10 Хурал даргалагч

Түн Жи Их Сургуулийн Эдийн засаг, менежментийн дээд сургуулийн Хүндэт профессор Чэн Гүөчян

ӨМИС-ийн Монгол улсыг судлах төвийн Профессор Түмэнцэцэг

14:10-14:25 “НЭГ БҮС, НЭГ ЗАМ ОЛОН УЛСЫН ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГААГ ГҮНЗГИЙРҮҮЛЭХ

Түн Жи их Сургуулийн Эдийн засаг, менежментийн дээд сургуулийн Хүндэт профессор Чэн Гүөчян

14:25-14:40 “ТОГТВОРТОЙ ХӨГЖИЛ: БАЙГАЛЬ ХАМГААЛЛЫН ТАЛААРХ БОЛОВСРОЛЫН ҮЗЭЛ БАРИМТЛАЛ”

МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Философийн хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, шинжлэх ухааны доктор, профессор Ш.Ариунаа

14:40-14:55 “ ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ГУРВАН ТАЛТ ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГАА: ӨНӨӨГИЙН СОРИЛТ, ХИЙГДЭХ ЗҮЙЛС”

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Алс Дорнодын хүрээлэнгийн Орос, Хятадын харилцааны судалгаа, урьдчилсан таамаглалын төвийн Тэргүүн дэд захирал, Төвийн дарга, доктор Уянаев С.В.

14:55-15:15 Кофе, цайны завсарлага

15:15-15:30 “НЭГ БҮС, НЭГ ЗАМЫН БОЛОВСРОЛЫН ҮЙЛ АЖИЛЛАГААНД

ИДЭВХТЭЙ ОРОЛЦОЖ, ӨВӨР МОНГОЛЫН ӨӨРТӨӨ ЗАСАХ ОРНЫ БОЛОВСРОЛЫН ДЭД БҮСИЙН ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГААНД ШИНЭ АХИЦ ДЭВШИЛ ГАРГАХЫГ АЖИГЛАХ НЬ”

БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны ӨМБИС-ийн Захирал, профессор Юнь Гүөхүн

15:30-15:45 “ЗҮҮН ХОЙД АЗИЙН ЧӨЛӨӨТ ХУДАЛДААНЫ ГЭРЭЭНИЙ ЭДИЙН

ЗАСГИЙН НӨЛӨӨ: ГТА9.0a МЭДЭЭЛЛИЙН БААЗЫН CGE ШИНЖИЛГЭЭ”

Япон улсын Зүүн хойд Азийн эдийн засгийн судалгааны хүрээлэнгийн Судалгаа, бизнесийн дэмжих хэлтсийн Ахлах судлаач, доктор Ш.Энхбаяр

15:45-16:00 Хэлэлцүүлэг

2018 оны 09 сарын 19. Лхагва гариг

САЛБАР ХУРАЛ - 1

Хаана: МУИС-ийн номын сангийн 5 давхарт 502 тоот танхим

СЭДЭВ: ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭРЧИМ ХҮЧ БА НӨӨЦ АШИГЛАЛТ, ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГАА

08:30-09:00 Бүртгэл

09:00-09:10 Хурал даргалагч

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Алс Дорнодын хүрээлэнгийн Орос, Хятадын харилцааны судалгаа, урьдчилсан таамаглалын төвийн Тэргүүн дэд захирал, Төвийн дарга, доктор Уянаев С.В.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбар, Буриадын шинжлэх ухааны төвийн Дарга, доктор Базарова Г.Д.

09:10-09:25 “ШААНСИ МУЖ БОЛОН МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ХООРОНДОХ ЭРЧИМ ХҮЧ, ХИМИЙН ҮЙЛДВЭРЛЭЛИЙН САЛБАРЫН ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГААГ ТҮЛХЭН АХИУЛАХ”

БНХАУ-ын Шаанси мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын судалгааны албаны Дарга, профессор Ян Саньшин

09:25-09:40 “МОНГОЛЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН ХӨГЖИЛ, БҮС НУТГИЙН ТӨЛӨВЛӨЛТ”

МУ-ын Үндэсний хөгжлийн газрын Салбарын хөгжлийн бодлого, зохицуулалтын хэлтсийн Дарга Д.Эрдэнэбаяр

09:40-09:55 “ОРОС-ХЯТАДЫН БАЙГАЛИЙН ХИЙ, ГАЗРЫН ТОСНЫ ТӨСЛИЙН ХЭРЭГЖИЛТЭЭС ҮҮДСЭН НИЙГЭМ-ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН НӨЛӨӨНИЙ ТАРХАЛТ”

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Эдийн засаг, аж үйлдвэрийн инженерийн хүрээлэнгийн Нөөцийн эдийн засгийн төвийн Дарга, шинжлэх ухааны доктор Токарев А.Н.

09:55-10:15 Кофе, цайны завсарлага

10:15-10:35 “ӨВӨР МОНГОЛ, ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН БҮС БА ЗАМЫН БҮТЭЭН БАЙГУУЛАЛТАД ОРОЛЦОХ ЭРСДЭЛ БОЛОН ЭРСДЭЛИЙГ БУУРУУЛАХ АРГА ХЭМЖЭЭ”

Өвөр Монголын Аж Үйлдвэрийн Их Сургуулийн Эдийн засаг менежментийн дээд сургуулийн Захирал, профессор Чан Чин

10:35-10:55 “МОНГОЛ, ХЯТАДЫН БАЙГАЛ НУУРЫН БҮС НУТГИЙН БИЗНЕСИЙН ҮЙЛ АЖИЛЛАГАА БОЛОН ХӨГЖЛИЙН ҮЙЛ ЯВЦ ДАХЬ ОРОЛЦОО”

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Эрхүүгийн шинжлэх ухааны төвийн Бүс нутгийн эдийн засаг, нийгмийн асуудлын хэлтсийн Дарга, шинжлэх ухааны доктор Сысоева Н.М.

10:55-12:30 Хэлэлцүүлэгч

12:30-13:30 Өдрийн хоол (“УЛААНБААТАР зочид буудал)

САЛБАР ХУРАЛ - 2

Хаана: МУИС-ийн номын сангийн 2 давхарт 203 тоот танхим

СЭДЭВ: ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЗАМ ТЭЭВРИЙН НЭГДМЭЛ СИСТЕМИЙН ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГАА

08:30-09:00 Бүртгэл

09:00-09:10 Хурал даргалагч

Академич, шинжлэх ухааны доктор, МУИС -ийн эмерит профессор Т.Дорж

МУИС-ийн Газарзүйн тэнхимийн эрхлэгч, профессор В.Батцэнгэл нар салбар хуралдааныг удирдан зохион байгуулна.

09:10-09:25 “МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЗАМ ТЭЭВРИЙН БҮТЭЭН БАЙГУУЛАЛТ БА ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСАГ, ХУДАЛДААНЫ ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГААНЫ ГАЗАРЗҮЙН БАЙРЛАЛЫН ТУХАЙ”
Жинань их сургуулийн Гео-стратегийн судалгааны хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, профессор Жан Занхэ

09:25-09:40 “ГУРВАН УЛСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОР БА МОНГОЛ, ХЯТАДЫН ДЭД БҮТЦИЙН САЛБАР ДАХЬ ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГААГ ЭРЧИМЖҮҮЛЭХ НЬ”
МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Олон улсын харилцааны хүрээлэнгийн эрдэм шинжилгээний Тэргүүлэх ажилтан, доктор, профессор Н.Төмөр

09:40-09:55 “ТОРГОНЫ ЗАМ БА ҮЙЛДВЭРЛЭЛИЙН ӨМНӨХ ҮЕИЙН ДАЯАРШИЛ”
ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Түүх, Археологи, Ёс судлалын хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сурвалжлагч гишүүн, доктор, профессор Крадин Н.Н.

09:55-10:15 Кофе, цайны завсарлага

10:15-10:30 “ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛЫН ХИЛ ДАМНАСАН ЛОЖИСТИКИЙН ӨНӨӨГИЙН БАЙДАЛ БОЛОН БОДЛОГЫН ЗӨВЛӨМЖ”
Өвөр Монголын Эдийн Засаг Аж Ахуйн Их сургуулийн Дэд профессор Ли Рүйфэн

10:30-10:45 “ХҮРЭЭЛЭН БҮЙ ОРЧНЫГ ХАМГААЛАХ МОНГОЛ, ХЯТАД, ОРОСЫН ГУРВАН ТАЛТ ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГАА: ОДООГИЙН БАЙДАЛ БА ХЭРЭГЖҮҮЛЭХ АРГА ХЭМЖЭЭ”
МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Олон улсын харилцааны хүрээлэнгийн Гурав дахь хөрш орон салбарын Дарга, профессор Д.Алтай

10:45-11:00 “НИЙГЭМ ДЭХ ОРОС-ХЯТАД-МОНГОЛЫН ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГАА”
ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Дорно дахин судлалын хүрээлэн, Солонгос, Монгол судлалын төвийн Ахлах судлаач, доктор Бойкова Е.В.

11:00-12:30 Хэлэлцүүлэг

12:30-13:30 Өдрийн хоол (“УЛААНБААТАР” зочид буудал)

САЛБАР ХУРАЛ - 3

Хаана: МУИС-ийн номын сангийн 2 давхарт 202 тоот танхим

СЭДЭВ: БОЛОВСРОЛ, СОЁЛ, ШИНЖЛЭХ УХААН, ТЕХНОЛОГИ, НИЙГЭМ ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН ОЛОН ТАЛТ ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГАА

08:30-09:00 Бүртгэл

09:00-09:10 Хурал даргалагч

Түн Жи Их Сургуулийн Эдийн засаг, менежментийн дээд сургуулийн Хүндэт профессор Чэн Гүөчян

ӨМИС-ийн Монгол улсыг судлах төвийн Профессор Түмэнцэцэг

09:10-09:25 “БУРИАД БОЛОН ӨВӨР МОНГОЛ: ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОРЫН ДУТАГДАЖ БОЛШГҮЙ ЧУХАЛ ТУЛГУУР ЦЭГ”
БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Нийгмийн Шинжлэх Ухааны Хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, профессор Ли Чүньлин

09:25-09:40 “ХЯТАД-МОНГОЛ-ОРОСЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОР АСУУДАЛ”
МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Олон улсын харилцааны хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, шинжлэх ухааны доктор, профессор Ж.Баясах

09:40-09:55 “МОНГОЛЫН ЭДИЙН ЗАСГИЙН КОРИДОРЫН ДАГУУХ ШИЛЖИЛТ
ХӨДӨЛГӨӨНИЙ УРСГАЛУУД”
ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Монгол, Будда, Төвд судлалын хүрээлэнгийн Ахлах судлаач, доктор Бадараев Д.Д.

09:55-10:15 Кофе, цайны завсарлага

10:15-10:30 “ОЛОН УЛСЫН АЯЛАЛ ЖУУЛЧЛАЛЫН ЗОРИХ ГАЗРЫГ БАЙГУУЛАН
ХӨГЖҮҮЛЖ, ЛЯОНИН МУЖИЙН ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН АЯЛАЛ
ЖУУЛЧЛАЛЫН ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГААНД ОРОЛЦОХЫГ ТҮЛХЭН
АХИУЛАХ”
Ляонин мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Дэд захирал, профессор Жү Жюнь

10:30-10:45 “АЯЛАЛ ЖУУЛЧЛАЛЫН КОРИДОРТ МЯНГАНЫ СУУТ ХҮН ЧИНГИС
ХААН АЯЛАЛ ЖУУЛЧЛАЛЫН ЦОГЦОЛБОР БАЙГУУЛАХ НӨХЦӨЛ
БАЙДЛЫН СУДАЛГАА”
МУИС-ийн Газарзүйн тэнхимийн Ахлах багш Л.Оюунчимэг

10:45-11:00 “МОНГОЛ УЛС ШАНХАЙН ХАМТЫН АЖИЛЛАГААНЫ БАЙГУУЛЛАГАД
НЭГДСЭНЭЭС ҮҮДЭЖ БОЛЗОШГҮЙ НӨЛӨӨ”
Буриад Улсын Их Сургуулийн Дорно дахины сургуулийн Дэд профессор, доктор Родионов В.А.

11:00-12:30 Хэлэлцүүлэг

12:30-13:30 Өдрийн хоол (“УЛААНБААТАР” зочид буудал)

2018 оны 09 сарын 19. Лхагва гариг

БИЗНЕС ФОРУМ

Хаана: МУИС-ийн номын сангийн 3 давхарт 303 тоот танхим

08:30-09:00 Бүртгэл

09:00-09:10 Бизнес форум даргалагч

БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал,
профессор Ян Чэньхуа

09:10-09:15 Монгол Өвөр Монголын Бизнесийн Ерөнхий Холбоо Хүндэт тэргүүн,
/БНХАУ-ын Монгол Улсад хөрөнгө оруулагчдын ЗУН-ХУА Нийгэмлэг
ТББ-ын Зөвлөх/ Л.Баатар

09:15-09:20 Форум даргалагч бизнес форумын зорилго, ач холбогдлыг танилцуулах

09:20-09:55 Илтгэлүүд

1. Ляо Рүнтянь /Фүжянь мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын хөгжлийн судалгааны төв/ Дэд захирал/дэд судлаач
2. Вэнь Жюньшян /ӨМ-ын Жяо Түн (Тээвэрлэлтийн) хөрөнгө оруулалтийн /групп/ ХХК/ Ерөнхий эдийн засагч
3. О.Тунгалаг Монгол Өвөр Монголын Бизнесийн Ерөнхий Холбоо Тэргүүн
4. Жан Тао /Өвөр Монголын банк /Дэд захирал/
5. Кан Шяочинь /Бугат хотын арилжааны банкын ХХК Ахлах бүтээгдэхүүний менежер/
6. Вэнь Линь Гүо Нэн 580 Өвөр Монголын нүүрс арилжааны төв Удирдах зөвлөлийн дарга
7. Т.Батзул Голомт банкиг Бизнес хөгжлийн газрын захирал
8. Хаан банк

09:55-10:15 Кофе, цайны завсарлага

10:15-11:45 Хятад, Монгол, Орос гурван улсын бизнесийн байгууллагуудын төлөөлөгч нарын уулзалтын үргэлжлэл

11:45-11:55 Форумыг дүгнэх:

Монгол Өвөр Монголын Бизнесийн Ерөнхий Холбоо Хүндэт тэргүүн,
/БНХАУ-ын Монгол Улсад хөрөнгө оруулагчдын ЗУН-ХУА Нийгэмлэг
ТББ-ын Зөвлөх/ Л.Баатар

11:55-12:00 Бизнес форумыг хааж БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал, профессор Ян Чэньхуа үг хэлж, хурлыг өндөрлүүлнэ.

12:30-13:30 Өдрийн хоол (“УЛААНБААТАР” зочид буудал)

2018 оны 09 сарын 19. Лхагва гариг

**ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ХАМТАРСАН ТИНК ТАНК ХОЛБООНЫ IV ФОРУМЫН
“ХААЛТЫН ХУРАЛДААН”**

Хаана: МУИС-ийн номын сангийн 5-н давхарт 502 тоот танхим

14:00-14:05 Хурал даргалагч БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал, профессор Ян Чэньхуа

14:05-14:20 Хятад, Монгол, Оросын эрчим хүч ба нөөц ашиглалт, хамтын ажиллагаа сэдэвт салбар хуралдааныг даргалагч нарын дүгнэлт

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Алс Дорнодын хүрээлэнгийн Орос, Хятадын харилцааны судалгаа, урьдчилсан таамаглалын төвийн Тэргүүн дэд захирал, Төвийн дарга, доктор Уянаев С.В. ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбар, Буриадын шинжлэх ухааны төвийн Дарга, Базарова Г.Д.

14:20-14:35 Хятад, Монгол, Оросын зам тээврийн нэгдмэл системийн хамтын ажиллагаа сэдэвт салбар хуралдааныг даргалагч нарын дүгнэлт

Академич, шинжлэх ухааны доктор, МУИС -ийн эмерит профессор Т.Дорж

МУИС-ийн Газарзүйн тэнхимийн эрхлэгч, профессор В.Батцэнгэл нарын салбар хуралдааны дүгнэлт илтгэл

14:35-14:50 Боловсрол, соёл, шинжлэх ухаан, технологи, нийгэм эдийн засгийн олон талт хамтын ажиллагаа сэдэвт салбар хуралдааныг даргалагч нарын дүгнэлт

Түн Жи Их Сургуулийн Эдийн засаг, менежментийн дээд сургуулийн Хүндэт профессор Чэн Гүочян

ӨМИС-ийн Монгол улсыг судлах төвийн Профессор Түмэнцэцэг нарын салбар хуралдааны дүгнэлт илтгэл

14:50-15:05 Бизнес форум даргалагчийн дүгнэлт илтгэл

БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал, профессор Ян Чэньхуа

БНХАУ-ын Хармөрөн мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал Дүн Вэйжюнь нарын салбар хуралдааны дүгнэлт илтгэл

15:05-15:25 Кофе, цайны завсарлага

15:25-15:45 Гарын үсэг зурах ёслол (УЗ-ийн хурлын шийдвэрийн дагуу)

15:45-16:20 Хаалтын үйл ажиллагаа

ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ТИНК ТАНКЫН ОЛОН УЛСЫН ФОРУМ 2018- ыг зохион байгуулагч нарын зүгээс ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ТИНК ТАНКЫН ОЛОН УЛСЫН ФОРУМ 2019-ыг зохион байгуулах Хятадын талд туг гардуулна.

МУИС-ийн Захирал, доктор Я.Төмөрбаатар

БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал, профессор Ян Чэньхуа

МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Тэргүүн дэд ерөнхийлөгч, академич Г.Чулуунбаатар

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Монгол, Будда, Төвд судлалын хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, академич Базаров Б.В.

18:00-21:00 Хүлээн авалт (“NOVOTEL” зочид буудал)

2018 оны 09 сарын 20. Пүрэв гариг**ГАДААДЫН ЗОЧИД, ТӨЛӨӨЛӨГЧДӨД ЗОРИУЛСАН АРГА ХЭМЖЭЭ**

08:45-09:00 Бүртгэл

09:30-10:00 БНХАУ-ын хөрөнгө оруулалтаар баригдаж буй Яармагийн гүүрний ажилтай танилцах.

11:00-12:00 “Буянт-Ухаа” спорт цогцолбортой танилцах

13:00-14:00 Өдрийн хоол

14:30-16:00 “Говь” ХХК-ийн үйлдвэртэй танилцах

16:30 _____ Зочид төлөөлөгчдийг “Пума” зочид буудалд буулгах

2018 оны 09 сарын 21. Баасан гариг

06:00-24:00 Форумын зочид, төлөөлөгчдийг зочид буудлаас авч нисэх онгоцны буудал болон галт тэрэгний буудалд хүргэн өгч, үдэн явуулах.

ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ТИНК ТАНКЫН ОЛОН УЛСЫН ФОРУМ 2018-ын хүндэт зочид, төлөөлөгчид

Хятадын талын хүндэт зочид, төлөөлөгчид

БНХАУ-аас Монгол улсад суугаа онц бөгөөд бүрэн эрхэт Элчин сайд Шин Хаймин
БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал, профессор Ян Чэньхуа
ӨМБИС-ийн Захирал, профессор Юнь Гүөхүн
ӨМӨЗО-ны Нийгмийн шинжлэх ухааны хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, профессор Ли Чүньлинь
ӨМӨЗО-ны Нийгмийн шинжлэх ухааны холбооны Дэд тэргүүн Хи Ихуа
Түн Жи Их Сургуулийн Эдийн засаг, менежментийн дээд сургуулийн Профессор Чэн Гүөчян
БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн Судалгааны Төвийн “Хойд орны эдийн засаг” сэтгүүлийн ерөнхий редактор Чу Личун
БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн Судалгааны Төвийн Хөдөөгийн бэлчээр газрын Эдийн засгийн судалгааны газрын Орлогч дарга Булу
Хятад-Орос-Монголын хамтын ажиллагааны судалгааны хүрээлэнгийн Орлогч захирал Лию Шинбо
БНХАУ-ын Хармөрөн мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал Дүн Вэйжюнь
Хармөрөн мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн хэлтсийн Дарга, судлаач Гао Юхай
БНХАУ-ын Макро эдийн засгийн судалгааны хүрээлэнгийн Газар нээн ашиглах болон бүс нутгийн эдийн засгийн судалгааны хүрээлэнгийн Орлогч дарга, дэд профессор Лү Вэй
Ляонин мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Дэд захирал, профессор Жү Жюнь
Фүжань мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Дэд захирал, дэд профессор Ляо Рүнтянь
Шаанси мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын судалгааны албаны Дарга Ян Саньшин
ӨМӨЗО-ны Жяо Түн (тээвэрлэлтийн) хөрөнгө оруулалтын групп ХХК-ны Ерөнхий нягтлан бодогч Вэнь Жюньшян
Өвөр Монгол банкны Дэд захирал Жан Тао

Монголын хүндэт зочид, төлөөлөгчид

МУИС-ийн Захирал, доктор Я.Төмөрбаатар
МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Тэргүүн дэд ерөнхийлөгч, академич Г.Чулуунбаатар
МУ-ын ГХЯ-ны Хөрш орнуудын газрын Дарга Т.Жанабазар
МУ-ын ГХЯ-ны дэргэдэх Хөрөнгө оруулалтын судалгааны төвийг хариуцсан Тусгай үүрэг гүйцэтгэгч элчин сайд Н.Чимгүүндарь
МУ-ын ГХЯ-ны Хөрш орнуудын газрын Дэд дарга Д.Хасар
МУ-ын БСШУСЯ-ны сайдын Зөвлөх Б.Ганбат

Бусад зочид, төлөөлөгчид

МУ-ын Эрчим хүчний яамны Бодлого төлөвлөлтийн газрын Мэргэжилтэн Б.Алтандуулга

МУ-ын Зам тээврийн хөгжлийн яамны Бодлого, төлөвлөлтийн газрын Мэргэжилтэн
Ш.Амаржаргал

МУ-ын ГХЯ-ны II нарийн бичгийн дарга Э.Мөнхбаяр

ҮХГ-ын бүс нутаг, барилга хот байгуулалт хариуцсан Зөвлөх С.Намжилмаа

Германы хамтын ажиллагааны нийгэмлэгийн “Эрдэс баялаг, түүхий эдийн иж бүрэн санаачилга” хөтөлбөрийн Захирал Karin Reinrecht

Германы хамтын ажиллагааны нийгэмлэгийн “Эрдэс баялаг, түүхий эдийн иж бүрэн санаачилга” хөтөлбөрийн Дэд захирал О.Батболд

Германы хамтын ажиллагааны нийгэмлэгийн дэмжлэгтэй "Бүс нутгийн санаачлага, эдийн засгийн хамтын ажиллагааны Ази дахь" хөтөлбөрийн Шинжээч С.Золзаяа

Оросын хүндэт зочид, төлөөлөгчид

ОХУ-аас Монгол улсад суугаа онц бөгөөд бүрэн эрхэт Элчин сайд Азизов И.К.

ОХУ-аас Монгол Улсад суугаа Худалдааны төлөөлөгч Васильев М.В.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбар, Буриадын шинжлэх ухааны төвийн Дарга, Базарова Г.Д.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Монгол, Будда, Төвд судлалын хүрээлэнгийн
Философи, шашны болон соёл судлалын газрын Эрдэм шинжилгээний ажилтан Цыренов
Ч.Ц.

Улаан-Үд хотын захиргааны Монголд суух төлөөлөгч Очиров Б.Л.

БИЗНЕС ФОРУМД ОРОЛЦОГЧ БАЙГУУЛЛАГУУД**Хятадын төлөөлөгчид:**

Өвөр Монголын “Жяо Түн” (Тээвэрлэлтийн) хөрөнгө оруулалтын /групп/ ХХК-ний Ерөнхий нягтлан бодогч Вэнь Жюньшян

“Өвөр Монголын банк”-ны Дэд захирал Жан Тао

“Өвөр Монголын банк”-ны Зээлийн үнэлгээний хэлтсийн Ерөнхий захирал Шюе Лишя

ӨМӨЗО-ны “Металлургийн судалгааны хүрээлэн”-гийн (ӨМӨЗО-ны Металлургийн бүтээгдэхүүний чанарын хяналтын хүрээлэн) Дэд захирал Ли Ли

“Бао Шан банк” ХХК Ахлах бүтээгдэхүүний менежер Кан Шяочинь

“Бао Шан банк банк” ХХК Захирлын туслах Жао Жянье, Пей Ли Рү

“Үндэсний хөгжлийн банк”-ны Өвөр Монгол дахь салбар банк Ажлын хэсгийн дэд дарга Чэнь Маохэ

“Үндэсний хөгжлийн банк”-ны Өвөр Монгол дахь салбар банк Ажлын хэсгийн гишүүн Шинь Вэньхүй

“Гүо Нэн 580” Өвөр Монголын нүүрс арилжааны төв Удирдах зөвлөлийн дарга Вэнь Линь

“Гүо Нэн Хү Түн” Өвөр Монголын сүлжээний технологи ХХК Дэд захирал Бай Баолүн

Монгол Өвөр Монголын Бизнесийн Ерөнхий Холбоо Хүндэт тэргүүн Л.Баатар

Монгол Өвөр Монголын Бизнесийн Ерөнхий Холбоо Тэргүүн О.Тунгалаг

Монголын төлөөлөгчид:

Голомт банкны Бизнес хөгжлийн газрын Захирал Т.Баянзул

Хаан банк

Монголын Үндэсний Худалдаа Аж үйлдвэрийн танхим болон түүний гишүүн зарим байгууллагууд

Монгол Бушу ХХК

МҮ МА РЭН аялал жуулчлалын агентлаг

Оросын төлөөлөгчид:

Улаан-Үд хотын захиргааны Монголд суух төлөөлөгч Очиров Б.Л.

**ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ТИНК ТАНКЫН ОЛОН УЛСЫН ФОРУМ 2018-ын
ИЛТГЭГЧИД**

Илтгэл тавих Хятадын талын төлөөлөгчид

БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал, профессор Ян Чэньхуа

БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Төрийн зөвлөлийн Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Олон улсын хамтын ажиллагааны газрын Дарга Жан Хүнфэй

БНХАУ-ын Хармөрөн мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Захирал Дүн Вэйжюнь.

БНХАУ-ын Үндэсний хөгжил, шинэчлэлийн хорооны Орон зайн төлөвлөлт, бүс нутгийн эдийн засгийн судалгааны хүрээлэнгийн Орлогч дарга, дэд профессор Лү Вэй

Ляонин мужийн Нийгмийн шинжлэх ухааны академийн Бага нүүрстөрөгчийг хөгжүүлэх хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, дэд профессор Би Дэли

Түн Жи их Сургуулийн Эдийн засаг, менежментийн дээд сургуулийн Хүндэт профессор Чэн Гүөчян

БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны ӨМБИС-ийн Захирал , профессор Юнь Гүөхүн

БНХАУ-ын Шаанси мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын судалгааны албаны Дарга, профессор Ян Саньшин

Өвөр Монголын Аж Үйлдвэрийн Их Сургуулийн Эдийн засаг менежментийн дээд сургуулийн Захирал, профессор Чан Чин

Жинань их сургуулийн Гео-стратегийн судалгааны хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, профессор Жан Занхэ

Өвөр Монголын Эдийн Засаг Аж Ахуйн Их Сургуулийн Дэд профессор Ли Рүйфэн

БНХАУ-ын ӨМӨЗО-ны Нийгмийн Шинжлэх Ухааны Хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, профессор Ли Чүньлинь

БНХАУ-ын Ляонин мужийн Ардын засгийн газрын Хөгжлийн судалгааны төвийн Дэд захирал, профессор Жү жюнь

Хятадын илтгэгч нарын товч танилцуулга



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Илтгэл тавих Монголын талын төлөөлөгчид

Академич, шинжлэх ухааны доктор, МУИС -ийн эмерит профессор Т.Дорж

МУ-ын ШУТИС-ийн Эрчим хүчний инженерийн сургуулийн, Цахилгаан инженерийн тэнхимийн Профессор, академич Д.Содномдорж

”МУИС-ийн Хэрэглээний шинжлэх ухаан, инженерчлэлийн сургуулийн Электроник, холбооны инженерчлэлийн тэнхимийн Дэд профессор А.Амарбаяр

МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Газарзүй, Геоэкологийн хүрээлэн, Нийгэм эдийн засгийн газарзүйн хэлтсийн Дарга, дэд профессор М.Алтанбагана

МУБИС-ийн Нийгэм, хүмүүнлэгийн ухааны сургуулийн Багш Ө.Амгалан

МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Философийн хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, шинжлэх ухааны доктор, профессор Ш.Ариунаа

Япон улсын Зүүн хойд Азийн эдийн засгийн судалгааны хүрээлэнгийн Судалгаа, бизнесийн дэмжих хэлтсийн Ахлах судлаач, доктор Ш.Энхбаяр

МУ-ын Үндэсний хөгжлийн газрын Салбарын хөгжлийн бодлого, зохицуулалтын хэлтсийн Дарга Д.Эрдэнэбаяр

МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Олон улсын харилцааны хүрээлэнгийн эрдэм шинжилгээний Тэргүүлэх ажилтан, доктор, профессор Н.Төмөр

МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Олон улсын харилцааны хүрээлэнгийн Гурав дахь хөрш орон салбарын Дарга, профессор Д.Алтай

МУ-ын ШУА-ийн Олон улсын харилцааны хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, шинжлэх ухааны доктор, профессор Ж.Баясах

МУИС-ийн Газарзүйн тэнхимийн Ахлах багш Л.Оюунчимэг

Монголын илтгэгч нарын товч танилцуулга



Mr. Dori Tuvd

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Academic Council of the University
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Mrs. Oyunchimeg Luvsandavaajav

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Илтгэл тавих Оросын талын төлөөлөгчид

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Монгол, Будда, Төвд судлалын хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, академич Базаров Б.В.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбар, Буриадын Шинжлэх Ухааны Төвийн Бүс нутгийн эдийн засгийн судалгааны төвийн Ахлах судлаач, профессор Борисов Г.О.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Байгалийн удирдлагын хүрээлэнгийн Дэд захирал, доктор Батомункуев В.С.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбар, Буриадын Шинжлэх Ухааны Төвийн Бүс нутгийн эдийн засгийн судалгааны төвийн Дарга, шинжлэх ухааны Доктор Дондоков З.Б.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Дорно дахин судлалын хүрээлэнгийн Монгол, Солонгос судлалын төвийн Дарга, шинжлэх ухааны доктор Грайворонский В.В.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Алс Дорнодын хүрээлэнгийн Орос, Хятадын харилцааны судалгаа, урьдчилсан таамаглалын төвийн Тэргүүн дэд захирал, Төвийн дарга, доктор Уянаев С.В.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Эдийн засаг, аж үйлдвэрийн инженерийн хүрээлэнгийн Нөөцийн эдийн засгийн төвийн Дарга, шинжлэх ухааны доктор Токарев А.Н.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Эрхүүгийн шинжлэх ухааны төвийн Бүс нутгийн эдийн засаг, нийгмийн асуудлын хэлтсийн Дарга, шинжлэх ухааны доктор Сысоева Н.М.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Түүх, Археологи, Ёс судлалын хүрээлэнгийн Захирал, ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сурвалжлагч гишүүн, доктор, профессор Крадин Н.Н.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Дорно дахин судлалын хүрээлэн, Солонгос, Монгол судлалын төвийн Ахлах судлаач, доктор Бойкова У.В.

ОХУ-ын ШУА-ийн Сибирийн салбарын Монгол, Будда, Төвд судлалын хүрээлэнгийн Ахлах судлаач, доктор Бадараев Д.Д.

Буриад Улсын Их Сургуулийн Дорно дахины сургуулийн Дэд профессор, доктор Родионов В.А.

Оросын илтгэгч нарын товч танилцуулга



Mr. Bazarov Boris Vandanovich

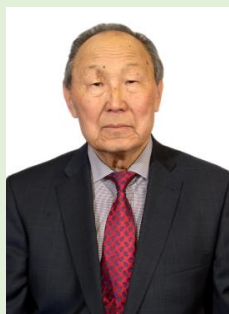
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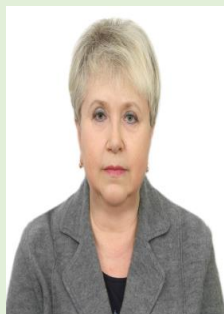
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ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛ, ОРОСЫН ТИНК ТАНКЫН ОЛОН УЛСЫН ФОРУМЫН ИЛТГЭЛҮҮДИЙН ХУРААНГУЙ

CHINA-MONGOLIA-RUSSIA ECONOMIC CORRIDOR : SEIZE OPPORTUNITIES, EFFECTIVELY UNICOM AND BUILDING COMMON DESTINY

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Abstract

Under the background of complex international situation, multi-polarization, economic globalization, social informationization, and in-depth development of cultural diversity, China proposed the "one belt and one road" initiative, which has brought new opportunities for the countries and nationalities, and has also added new vitality to the regional cooperation between China, Mongolia and Russia. China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor, as the carrier of the strategic integration and implementation of the three major initiatives of China's "one belt and one road", Mongolia's "development road" and Russia's "Eurasian Economic Union", has brought great opportunities for their own development and injected new vitality into the economic cooperation in northeast Asia. At this historic moment, we need to make concerted efforts and self-motivated forward to provide intellectual support for the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor to achieve effective links and build a common destiny.

Key word: China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor ; Opportunity ; Unicom ; Community of destiny

从国际合作机制视角看中蒙俄经济走廊建设

Zhang Hongfei

一、国际合作机制是经济走廊建设的根本要求

(一) 国际合作机制定义和形式。

(二) 经济走廊定义。

二、中蒙俄经济走廊的特点、三国合作的共同利益和主要潜力

(一) 中蒙俄经济走廊的主要特点。

(二) 三国合作的主要共同利益。

(三) 三国合作的主要潜力。

三、当时三国机制化合作的主要不足

(一) 通道基础设施建设潜力巨大，合作机制有待健全。

(二) 货物流通的合作机制建设取得积极进展，资金、服务等要素流通的合作机制建设有待加强。

(三) 三边合作机制建设落后双边合作机制。

四、有关建议

(一) 着眼三方合作共同利益，完善在基础设施、制度对接等方面的合作机制建设。

(二) 发挥三方比较优势，建立健全资金、服务等要素流通的合作机制。

(三) 在双边合作领域较为成熟的领域，推动三方合作机制建设。

FACTS AND FUTURE ABOUT HEILONGJIANG-MONGOLIA COOPERATION*Dong Weijun**Development Research Center of People's Government of Heilongjiang Province Director***Abstract**

Export to Mongolia accounts for a small proportion in total foreign trade volume of Heilongjiang Province, and imported and exported commodities involved are iron ores and concentrate, fresh and dried fruits, nuts, mechanical and electrical products, automobiles, steel, etc. Key cooperation projects are power plant projects, oil field projects and road construction projects. Heilongjiang Province enjoys geographical and resources advantages in economic and trade cooperation with Mongolia, and both sides enjoy enormous room for cooperation in fields like mineral resources and agricultural development, building industry, people-to-people exchange, etc. Heilongjiang Province is recommended to take such measures as strengthening China-Mongolia think tank cooperation, building comprehensive cooperation platforms, expanding economic and trade cooperation with Mongolia, reinforcing people-to-people exchanges and cooperation, etc., and promote “China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor” construction.

THE FOUR KEY POINTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CHINA-MONGOLIA-RUSSIA ECONOMIC CORRIDOR TO HELP REVITALIZE THE NORTHEAST CHINA*Lu Wei**Institute of Spatial Planning and Regional Economy, National Development and Reform Commission, Beijing 100038, China***Abstract**

The China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor is one of the six economic corridors for the “Belt and Road” construction. Under the background of China's implementation of a new plan of revitalizing the Northeast China, the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor is of great significance for expanding the openness of the Northeast China, improving the level of foreign trade and investment in the Northeast China, and cultivating emerging industries and cities. This study believes that the construction of the China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor can improve revitalizing the Northeast China through four important focal points. First, three states should construct estuaries in Russian Far East and the land and sea transportation corridors through Mongolia and Russia to Europe together. Second, the energy and mineral resources processing and equipment manufacturing industry in the northeast region should build overseas economic and trade cooperation zones in Russia and Mongolia. Third, three states should construct China-Russia, China-Mongolia cross-border cooperation zones and free trade zones in the northeast China together, as an open frontier. Fourth, the Northeast China should enhance the competitiveness of opening up to attract Japan and South Korea's capital and technologies.

**ACTIVELY ESTABLISH THE “CHINA-MONGOLIA-RUSSIA ECONOMIC CIRCLE”
WITH THE CORE OF THE “HAICHIQIAO’ SUB-REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION GOLDEN TRIANGLE”**

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Abstract

Under the framework of "Plan for the Construction of the Mongolian Economic Corridor", China and Mongolia are building a new channel for the “China-Mongolia-Russian Economic Corridor”, which connects the Russian Siberian Railway in the north and arrives at Panjin and Jinzhou Port (Liaoning Province in China) in the south. In this channel, we plan to construct a "Hort Industrial Park" in the Mongolian’s Hort region. The city in Liaoning Province named Fuxin City will build a "mineral resources logistics park and mineral resources trading platform." After the construction of “China-Mongolia Economic Corridor New Channel”, there will be a “China-Mongolia Economic Circle" which is based on the railway corridor. This economic circle is focus on “Hailaer-Chita-Qiaobashan International Sub-regional Cooperation Triangle Area”. In addition, the economic circle could also link “Hadaqi Industrial Corridor” (in Heilongjiang Province), “Changjitu Economic Zone” (in Jilin Province), “Shenyang Economic Zone” and Coastal Economic Zone (in Liaoning Province) together. The economic circle and another three strategy (Mongolia's "development path" strategy, Russia's "Eurasian Economic Union" and "Far East Development strategy”) are closely related. All these strategies could make devote to the political and economic stability and prosperity of Northeast Asia.

DEEPEN THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF THE BELT AND ROAD*Cheng Guoqiang**Professor, School of Economics and Management, Tongji University, China**Email: gcheng@tongji.edu.cn***Abstract**

Deepening the international cooperation of the Belt and Road is an inevitable requirement for pragmatically promoting the construction of the Belt and Road. It is an important choice for jointly coping with the challenges of global trade protectionism and a new type of international development cooperation that aims at common development. This paper believes that the current international political and economic structure is complex and changeable, and the protectionist challenge is becoming more and more severe. It is even more necessary for countries along the line to help each other and deepen cooperation and work together to promote the steady development of the Belt and Road construction.

This paper suggests: First, strengthen the top-level design and further improve the framework of international cooperation for the Belt and Road. In particular, it is recommended to further promote countries policy communication and strategic docking and establish a “government-enterprise-society” multi-level, multi-channel and multi-dimensional communication and coordination mechanism to promote active participation and active engagement in all aspects of society. To make the Belt and Road practically fit the development of the country, to benefit the local economic development and meet the needs of the people's livelihood. Second, highlight key areas of cooperation and explore innovative cooperation mechanisms and methods. At present and in the coming period, it is recommended to focus on the construction of infrastructure projects and capacity cooperation with high demand and high willingness of all countries, jointly explore new mechanisms and new methods, and focus on major projects, financial support, investment environment, risk management and control, security and other key issues in the implementation process. Third, strengthen exchanges and cooperation in think tanks, and focus on the role of think tank support and leadership. It is recommended to pay more attention to the role of think tanks, promote think tanks to strengthen research on the Belt and Road construction plan and path, and do a good job of government staff and assistants in planning docking, policy coordination, and mechanism design, in terms of concept communication, policy interpretation, and public opinion access. Do a good job of bridges and ties.

The paper also suggests that to improve the structure of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Think Tank Alliance" and to steadily expand and upgrade, it is necessary not only to absorb more think tanks from the three countries, but also to encourage the participation of three countries, local institutions and related multinational corporations, regional organizations and international organizations. Further enhance the influence of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Think Tank International Forum", expand the scope of participation, and enrich the content of the forum. It is necessary to have exchanges between think tank scholars and dialogues with government representatives and business representatives.

Keywords: the Belt and Road, the International Cooperation, policy communication, think tanks

**TAKE THE INITIATIVE TO INTEGRATE INTO "THE BELT AND ROAD"
EDUCATION INITIATIVE, AND PUSH FORWARD EDUCATION SUB-REGIONAL
COOPERATION IN INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION TO MAKE NEW
PROGRESS**

Yun Guohong

Inner Mongolia Normal University Principal

Abstract

International exchanges and cooperation of education have become increasingly important and the sub-regional educational cooperation has been a new trend of education internationalization while the “Belt and Road” initiative has received more and more extensive responses. In recent years, Inner Mongolia Normal University has been taking initiative in participating in the “Belt and Road” educational activities, serving and promoting the new development of sub-regional educational cooperation in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China and striving to play a positive role in the field of international higher education so as to make new and greater contributions to build the “Belt and Road” educational community and create a better life for mankind.

**ACTIVELY PROMOTE COOPERATION IN ENERGY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
BETWEEN SHAANXI AND MONGOLIA**

Yang Sanxing

Development Research Center of People's Government of Shaanxi Province Director

Abstract

Since the proposal of "one way and one road" in China, economic and cultural exchanges have greatly promoted regional economics between countries and regions along the routes. This paper mainly analyzes the resource endowment in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, energy-mineral resources and infrastructure construction of Mongolia and Shaanxi province, the development status of energy-chemical industry and the opportunities of the cooperation between the two sides are also analyzed. At last, it also puts forward some suggestions to promote the development of energy industry, such as constructing various economic and trade cooperation platforms actively, supporting the cooperation in fine chemical industry between the two sides etc.

RISK AND COUNTERMEASURES OF INNER MONGOLIA PARTICIPATING IN “THE BELT AND ROAD” CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA, MONGOLIA AND RUSSIA.

Chang Qing, Hua Lianlian, Feng Yinhu

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Abstract

The focus of Inner Mongolia's participation in the construction of "Belt and Road" lies in Mongolia and Russia. Based on the analysis of 2105 CNKI articles of the 2012-2017 journals, dissertation, newspapers and conferences, we can find that Chinese scholars' risk investigation on the cooperation of the “Belt and Road” or “China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor” mainly focuses on the national macro level, such as legal risk, economic risk, political risk, credit risk and financial risk etc. So we put forward the risk prevention countermeasures for Inner Mongolia to effectively participate in the construction of “the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor”, In order to promote the regional cooperation and win-win development between China, Mongolia and Russia.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERING ON MONGOLIA’S TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION AND ECONOMIC AND TRADE COOPERATION AMONG CHINA, MONGOLIA AND RUSSIA

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Abstract

Transportation Construction is one part of the nation’s infrastructure construction in Mongolia including railway, highway, airway and waterway. In its construction, the distance, operation structure, technology comprising, transporting level, pivotal function should be improved to promote economic and trade cooperation. From the perspective of geographical relationship, it relates to natural geography, national features, population distribution, economic operation and trade relations. It is necessary to solving the problems of geographic mentality, geographic policy, geographic layout, geo-economics and trade cooperation and geographic finance so as to get a progress in its transportation construction.

Key words: Economic and Trade Cooperation among China, Mongolia and Russia; Mongolia; Cooperation Construction; Geographical Considering

**A STUDY ON SITUATION ANALYSIS AND POLICY SUGGESTION
ABOUT CHINA-MONGOLIA CROSS-BORDER LOGISTICS FACILITATION**

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Abstract

The facilitation of cross-border logistics between China and Mongolia is an important guarantee for infrastructure connectivity and trade facilitation between the two countries. However, the lag in the construction and operation mechanism of China-Mongolia logistics infrastructure is becoming a constraint factor for the two countries to continue to deepen economic and trade cooperation. The main problems existing in the facilitation of cross-border logistics between China and Mongolia are the bottleneck of trade structure, transportation facilities and the construction of free trade zones and so on. Overcoming bottlenecks requires the analysis of geopolitical and national policies, regional economic development factors and other historical and realistic factors. The realization of the logistics facilitation between China and Mongolia needs to start with the implementation of the Plan and Outline of China, Mongolia and Russia Economic Corridor Construction, the acceleration of the construction of free trade zones between the two countries, and the enhancement of cross-border logistics transportation capabilities between China and Mongolia.

**BURYATIA AND INNER MONGOLIA: INDISPENSABLE FULCRUM OF ECONOMIC
CORRIDOR OF CHINA-MONGOLIA-RUSSIA**

Li Chunlin, Fan Lijun

Inner Mongolia Academy of Social Science

Abstract

Since the heads of the three countries reached consensus on the construction of the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor in September 2014, governments at all levels of the three countries have actively promoted cross-border regional cooperation. Among them, cross-border cooperation based on border areas has become the trend of regional economic cooperation and development. The border areas of China and Russia bordering Mongolia are ethnic minority areas with nomadic people as the main body. The Republic of Buryatia of Russia and the Inner Mongolia of China are the border provinces with Mongolian as the main ethnic groups in the two countries. They are important parts of the Mongolian economy and culture, and are indispensable fulcrums for the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor. It is of great significance to promoting the construction of China-Mongolia economic corridor.

Key words: Buryatia, Inner Mongolia, China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor Pivot

**CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL TOURISM DESTINATION
AND PROMOTION OF LIAONING'S PARTICIPATION IN TOURISM COOPERATION
BETWEEN CHINA, MONGOLIA AND RUSSIA**

Zhu Jun

*Development Research Center of People's Government of Liaoning Province Deputy
Director/Researcher*

Abstract

Promoting the tourism cooperation between China, Mongolia and Russia is a realistic demand for promoting economic and trade cooperation and cultural exchanges between the three countries in the construction of the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor. As a part of the Corridor, with a special geographical location and unique tourism resources, Liaoning has attracted a relatively large share of Mongolian and Russian tourists and has become an important distributing center for the two countries' tourists to China. However, compared with internationally-known tourist regions, Liaoning still needs great improvement in terms of its infrastructure and market management. Therefore, building Liaoning into an important international tourist destination and distributing center for the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor can be a major measure both to rapidly improve the soft and hard environment of tourism in Liaoning and to enhance the image and popularity of Liaoning, and an inevitable requirement for deep cooperation in tourism between the three countries.

**THE CROSS BORDER TOURISM BETWEEN CHINA AND MONGOLIA AND THE
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CULTURE**

Altan

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Abstract: in recent years, the development of global tourism tends to be in the Asia Pacific region. It is a great opportunity for Sino Mongolia cross-border tourism, and the injection of cultural factors has become a new growth point for the development of tourism. It also helps to promote non-governmental exchanges, improve the cultural quality and taste of the people, maintain cultural characteristics and ensure the long-term preservation of cultural heritage. It provides a new opportunity for mining cultural resources with ethnic characteristics, enhancing cultural confidence and promoting the integration and development of national culture. This paper attempts to explain the traditional continuity and its characteristics of dynamic group bearer.

Key words: China and Mongolia Cross-border tourism, National culture

SOME IDEAS ON CONSTRUCTING TOURIST CORRIDOR OF NORTHEAST ASIA BORDER

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Abstract

Building the tourism corridor of Northeast Asia has important practical significance. It not only enriches the strategy of "Belt and Road", but also strengthens the strategic cooperation and pragmatic cooperation among Russia, Mongolia, North Korea, Korea and Japan. In the context of the "One Belt and Road" strategy, it is necessary to build Northeast Asia border tourism corridor, which must be based on the good regional advantages, geographical conditions, transportation conditions and industrial base of Northeast Asia. It is recommended to establish the Northeast Asian border tourism corridor cooperation organization, set up a tourism special zone for tourist corridors along the Northeast Asia border, encourage innovative multi-form tourism, speed up the acceleration of tourism and aviation, and integrate the border tourism with the solidarity and poverty alleviation work in our country.

Key words : Northeast Asia ; border tourism corridor ; "One Belt and Road" strategy

满洲里市积极参与“一带一路”建设

打造中蒙俄经济走廊节点城市

内蒙古满洲里市发改委主任 陈德斌

Chen De Bin

Abstract

Manzhouli City, Inner Mongolia is an important node of the key industrial parks of the Mongolian-Russian Economic Corridor and the major channel of land and sea transport in the national "Belt and Road" strategy. The integration of the "One Belt, One Road" strategy has its unique advantages. It has also achieved positive results in "policy communication, facility connectivity, trade smoothness, capital finance, and people's heart communication". In the future, it is necessary to solve problems such as funds, channels, transformation and upgrading in development. It is necessary to enhance the radiation capacity of the port, enhance the level of opening up, and promote the transformation of the port economy.

“一带一路”倡议与中蒙宗教文化交流

内蒙古大学蒙古国研究中心 图门其其格

“ONE BELT ONE ROAD”AND RELIGIOUS-CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN CHINA AND MONGOLIA*Tu Men Qi Qi Ge***Abstract**

Mongolia is an important neighbor to the north of China and an important country along the “One Belt And One Road”. At current time when the implementation of “One belt and one road” “actively interfacing with the implementation of “development road”, appropriate religious and cultural exchanges are of great practical significance for strengthening people's understanding of religious culture, giving full play to the positive role of religion, enhancing China's soft power and promoting mutual understanding and trust between the people of two countries. Besides the introduction of the religious policy of Mongolia, this article sorted out the exchange activities of the religious circles of China and Mongolia in recent years and expounded the necessity of communication between religious circle of China and Mongolia.

Key word: One belt and One road; Relationship with China and Mongolia; Religion; Communication

“一带一路”和国际人口迁移冯银虎¹, 纪祥勋²

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【摘要】

进入新时代,我国国际移民快速增长。“一带一路”倡议作为全球化的新实践,五通正在创造潜在的国际移民并从多方面减少国际人口向我国迁移的成本。然而一带一路宗教文化背景迥异、国情复杂,这种国际人口迁移的大量增加将造成多重负面后果:冲击国家主权权威、带来全新的国家安全和民族问题、使某些节点城市国际化同时也带来治理难题。由此我国对国际移民管理应响应国际社会范式变迁,在可持续发展的框架下进行,使移民政策更加透明化。通过多种政策工具为移民提供相应的公共服务,抑制移民阶层的下降,同时对移民社群要密切关注,促进融入的同时对某些不良倾向保持警惕。

【关键词】 一带一路; 国际迁移; 移民

**JOINTLY FORGE A NEW CHAPTER OF COOPERATION BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND GREEN DEVELOPMENT***Li Li**Inner Mongolia research institute of metallurgy***Abstract**

Inner Mongolia lies in the hinterland of northeast Asia, which rich in mineral resources, superior location conditions and broad prospects for development. Establishing a mechanism for inter-provincial relations among China, Russia and Mongolia, the mechanism will promote cooperation in industrial energy conservation and green development and drive the common prosperity development of the mining industry in northeast Asia. Inner Mongolia research institute of metallurgy is an important technical support of regional industrial technology innovation and green, low-carbon development and governments at all levels of autonomous regions exercise administrative functions. Inner Mongolia research institute of metallurgy gives full play to its advantages. It is widely carried out supervision, verification and recognition, monitoring and inspection, testing and other tasks in the related field, including eliminate backward production capacity supervision, carbon verification, soil quality monitoring, hazardous waste identification, leaching toxicity experiment, identification and detection of comprehensive resource utilization, energy audit, energy conservation and planning, cleaner production audit and so on. A series of jobs made significant social welfare performance.

关于促进中蒙文化交流的几点思考

曲莉春 张莉莉

Qu Li Chun

摘要：“国之交在于民相亲，民相亲在于心相通”。近年来，中蒙文化交流不断推进，两国呈现出积极互动的良好态势。本文在分析中蒙文化交流的背景意义、现状及存在问题的基础上，提出加强两国文化交流的对策建议。

关键词：文化交流 中国与蒙古 问题 对策建议

内蒙古向北开放的现状与展望

内蒙古自治区发展研究中心 宝鲁

Bao Lu

摘要：

内蒙古与俄蒙的合作发展，在国家向北开放战略中发挥着不可替代的作用。内蒙古要通过扩大开放促进改革发展，完善同俄蒙的合作机制，深化各领域合作，把内蒙古建成中国向北开放的重要门户。做好内蒙古的向北开放工作，充分发挥好内蒙古向北开放的门户作用，加快推进中蒙俄经济走廊建设，进一步加强与俄罗斯、蒙古国的全方位合作，不仅有利于提升内蒙古经济社会发展的活力和动力，也是实现中俄蒙三国战略对接的重要内容。

关键词：内蒙古 中蒙俄经济走廊 现状与展望

内蒙古自治区深化对外开放，打造对外开放的新名片

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摘要：

内蒙古自治区作为中国北部边疆省份，联通俄蒙，区位独特，是中蒙俄经济走廊的重要组成部分。内蒙古自治区拥有4200公里的边境线和18个边境口岸，内接八省、横跨三北，有利于扩大对内对外的开放。“一带一路”倡议又为内蒙古扩大对外开放带来了新的历史机遇。内蒙古全面扩大开放，深化与俄罗斯和蒙古国的合作，既面临难得的历史性机遇，也面临诸多挑战。基于此我们要以构建中蒙俄经济走廊为切入点，积极行动，顺势而为。

关键词：内蒙古自治区 对外开放

中国跨境经济合作区建设经验启示与 中蒙二连浩特—扎门乌德跨境经济合作区建设

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2. 内蒙古自治区中俄蒙合作研究院助理研究员

Liu Xing Bo

内容摘要：随着“一带一路”倡议的推进，跨境经济合作区建设也进入到快速发展期，成为中国沿边地区发展的重要方式。二连浩特—扎门乌德中蒙跨境经济合作区是中蒙首个跨境经济合作区项目，也是中蒙俄经济走廊建设的重要项目之一。内蒙古将在落实好国家《建设中蒙俄经济走廊规划纲要》的基础上，整合现有平台资源，集中力量，突出重点培育壮大二连浩特—扎门乌德跨境经济合作区等边境跨境平台建设，做到以点带面，点面结合，将资源优势转化为经济优势和竞争优势，对内蒙古全方位开放起到引领、典范和杠杆效应。

关键词：中国、蒙古国、跨境经济合作区、二连浩特—扎门乌德

“一带一路”和国际人口迁移

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“BELT & ROAD INITIATIVE” AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Abstract

The new era has witnessed the rapid development of international migration in our country. As “Belt & Road” Initiative being the new practice of globalization, “Five Communications” strategies are creating potential migrants and reducing cost of international immigrants into our country in various ways. However, with religious and cultural differences and complicated national situations within “Belt & Road”, manifold negative consequences will occur with the enormous growth of international migration. They include threatening national sovereignty and authority, newly produced national security and ethnical problems and governing challenges for globalization of some connecting countries. Therefore, in terms of international migration organization, our country should respond with the changes of international community’s mode, adhere to the framework of sustainable development and make relevant immigration policies as transparent as possible. Through diversified policy instruments our country should provide immigrants with relevant public services so as to restrain the immigrant class from being downgraded. The great attention should be paid to immigrant’s community to improve integration on the one hand, and be alert to the negative tendency on the other.

Key Words: Belt & Road; international migration; immigrants

内蒙古与蒙古国、俄罗斯产业合作研究

Abstract

Since the China-Mongolia-Russian economic corridor put forward that they already made positive progress in infrastructure interconnectivity and where the popular will inclines. But industrial cooperation as a big part in corridor construction still didn't made a breakthrough or supporting role. Inner Mongolia as a core region of China-Mongolia-Russia corridor construction, to initiative strengthen the communication and cooperation with Mongolia and Russia is the due meaning of promote the China-Mongolia-Russian economic corridor construction.

TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE CORE AREA OF THE MARITIME SILK ROAD, PROMOTING THE EFFECTIVE DOCKING OF THE BELT AND THE ROAD

*Liao Rongtian, Deputy Director of Development and Research Center of
Fujian Provincial People's Government*

Abstract: China-Mongolia-Russian Economic Corridor is one of the six major economic corridor of the Belt and Road, and is an important part of the Silk Road Economic Belt. As the core area of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, Fujian is increasingly closely related to the Silk Road Economic Belt. We can give full play to the comprehensive advantages of Fujian's history, geography, humanity and policy, and take Maritime Silk Road Core Area as the platform, and get involved in the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and China-Mongolia-Russian Economic Corridor by promoting the effective docking of the Belt and Road.

Key words: Fujian; Maritime Silk Road Core Area; China-Mongolia-Russian Economic Corridor; Docking

中蒙俄“区域贸易”的起源研究

孟根仓 内蒙古社会科学院俄蒙所

Abstract

On the "China-Mongolia-Russian Economic Corridor" construction, scholars from the three countries put forward many suggestions and initiatives. Early Sino-Mongolian-Russian regional trade has the characteristics of equal mutual benefit and economic complementarities, its history of origin and the formation has yet to be further studied. Early Sino-Mongolian-Russian regional trade is an important business channel through land connecting the East and the West, and the Siberian-Mongolian region has gradually developed into the "channel of the East" and "windows of the West". The construction of the "China-Mongolia-Russian Economic Corridor" should take the history as a lesson and give full play to the glorious heritage of the early Sino-Mongolian-Russian regional trade.

Key words: Trade Missionary Business

EFFECTS AND SUGGESTIONS TO CONSTRUCTING XIAMEN TO BE A STRATEGIC HUB CITY FOR “THE BELT AND ROAD” INITIATIVE

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Abstract

Xiamen City has thoroughly implemented the national “the Belt and Road” initiative, and accelerated constructing Xiamen to be a strategic hub city for the “the Belt and Road” Initiative. Achievements were made in promoting the implementation of key projects and deepening exchanges and cooperation in 5 key areas of infrastructure, two-way investment, trade cooperation, tourism exhibitions and cultural exchanges. Xiamen will continue to play its advantages in location, economy, trade, history and culture to accelerate the integration into the national “the Belt and Road” initiative, innovate system and mechanism in opening up and international cooperation, promote key economic, trading, and cultural projects, deepen exchanges and cooperation with priority countries along the routes of “the Belt and Road”, , and thus to continue to be a national leading city in infrastructure interconnection, two-way investment, trade and finance and marine cooperation with countries and regions along the routes of “the Belt and Road”.

做好国际交流与合作，推动“一带一路”建设

内蒙古师范大学二连浩特国际学院院长 周全胜

“丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”(即“一带一路”)这一倡议一经提出，就获得了60多个国家和国际组织的积极支持和响应。这是顺应了新时代要求和国际社会发展的愿望，为沿线国家实现发展战略相互对接、互学互鉴、优势互补，加强合作提供了极大的合作平台。“一带一路”战略通过政策沟通、道路联通、贸易畅通、货币流通、民心相通这“五通”为主要内容，坚持共商、共建、共享原则，贯穿“亲、诚、惠、容”的新时代国际合作模式和外交理念，以经济和人文合作为主线，以共同繁荣和合作共赢为目的，努力实现沿线各国多元、自主、平衡、可持续的发展。

中蒙俄“区域贸易”的起源研究

孟根仓 内蒙古社会科学院俄蒙所

*Meng Gencang (Mungensang)***Abstract**

On the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" construction, scholars from the three countries put forward many suggestions and initiatives. Early Sino-Mongolian-Russian regional trade has the characteristics of equal mutual benefit and economic complementarities, its history of origin and the formation has yet to be further studied. Early Sino-Mongolian-Russian regional trade is an important business channel through land connecting the East and the West, and the Siberian-Mongolian region has gradually developed into the "channel of the East" and "windows of the West". The construction of the "China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor" should take the history as a lesson and give full play to the glorious heritage of the early Sino-Mongolian-Russian regional trade.

Key words: Trade Missionary Business

**OPPORTUNITIES TO DEVELOP TRANSPORT LOGISTIC INFRASTRUCTURE
WITHIN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN THREE COUNTRIES**

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Battsengel.V. Professor, National University of Mongolia

B.Davaasuren. Professor, "Ulaanbaatar Erdem" University

Abstract

Mongolia is located in vital geographic position between Russia and China along 'One belt, one road' initiative. The present study provides review of opportunities to develop rail-network in Eastern region of Mongolia. The study was based on secondary sources of data and regional development policy documents. Needs of railway development between China and Russia via Eastern Mongolia was assessed in relation to turnover of mineral extracts and other goods, advantages, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The study findings suggest that there is a need of industry park of Khoot in Eastern Mongolia. Besides industrial parks, residential zones need to be developed in Choibalsan, Baruun-Urt, and Bichigt port in order to enhance economic participation of the region along the economic corridor in North East Asia. There are rich mineral deposits of coal, iron ore, uranium ore and oil in the region. The study findings result in to propose the following benefits: Ereentsav-Bichigt route needed to be established followed by Sumber-Khoot route. The another option could be Tavantolgoi-Sainshand route can be established within next 5 years or until 2024. Sainshand -Khoot line can be built between 2025-2030. Rail line in the Eastern region of Mongolia requires great attention of introducing environmentally friendly, advanced technology of construction in order to preserve one of the world's last remaining untouched steppe landscape and to develop tourism in the region. Taking advantage of arising opportunities including warming relationship between North Korea and South Korea may bring some positivity to create economic corridor in North East Asia. In order to develop logistic centre in the region, there is a great demand of conducting further research on population spatiality and socio-economic development resources.

NORTHEAST ASIA INTERCONNECTION AND ENERGY SECURITY

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Abstract

The Northeast Asian countries has experienced the world's highest economic growth rate in last two decades, and the resulting income rise, together with a growing population, has led to a surge in energy demand that is expected to continue to be the most dynamic economics of any country in the world, for at least in coming two decades. While high economic growth will inevitably result in drastic increase of energy demand in the region. At the center of this expectation lies the prospect that China will rise as the most promising economy in the coming years. In the second, heavy dependency on coal and oil in the region points to its vulnerability to environmental issues. At Paris meeting it was clearly declared that international efforts for environmental preservation are likely to limit the use of fossil fuels in one way or another. This means that the countries in Northeast Asia could experience a serious problem in their efforts toward economic prosperity due to high environmental externality costs of energy, unless they convert to more environmentally-friendly renewable energy based energy supply systems. Growing concerns for environmental deterioration and climate change have caused the Northeast Asian countries to focus on increased use of renewable energy and on the possibility to improve energy supply through energy market integration and energy system interconnection between the countries in the Northeast Asian region. Northeast Asian countries are seeking to improve energy market efficiency and secure cost-effective energy supply through energy market integration and system interconnection. Advanced technologies of grid network and interconnection solutions of renewable energy, specially focusing on the high voltage DC transmission (HVDC) system and renewable energy technologies will be discussed in this paper. As part of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) country operations business plan for 2015, the Government of Mongolia sought ADB technical assistance (TA) to prepare a strategy for Northeast Asia power system interconnection (NAPSI) using Mongolia's abundant solar and wind energy resources. The preliminary results of the study on possible options for interconnection of the power system in Northeast Asia and Road map for development of Asian Super grid by utilizing Mongolia's vast renewable energy resources are described in this paper.

GREEN ENERGY PARTNERSHIP

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In this paper, current situation, challenges and future trend of energy sector of Mongolia were discussed. In 2014, the Mongolian Parliament approved the National Green Development Policy (NGDP) which aims to increase the number and scale-up of small and middle sized, off-grid renewable systems in rural areas and to improve the life quality of nomadic families. In cities, there are many problems such as air pollution, heat loss of buildings, and lack of dispatchable power sources with controller. Because centralized electricity grid covers wide area, leads to power loss, interruption and does not fully support instability caused by renewable sources, it is important to construct medium sized power plants in combination with renewable sources in towns and cities. For example: northern part of Mongolia which has an abundance of forests and greenery, thus it is suitable to promote hydropower plant and CFB power plants which makes use of biomass left from forest fire. Similarly, steppe and desert areas with huge solar and wind resource are ideal for wind and solar power plants. In short, there is a big need to introduce new energy technologies and promote smart electricity grid which benefits all the participants with 2 neighboring countries: Russia and China.

Keywords: Green development, renewable energy, solar technology, passive house, CFB boiler, regional partnership

GEO-SPATIAL ANALYSIS ON HUMAN RESOURCES, LABOUR FORCE AND SOME ECONOMIC INDICATORS WITH ALONG ECONOMIC CORRIDOR OF "CHINA-MONGOLIA-RUSSIA" FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF MONGOLIAAltanbagana.M^{1,2}, Battogtokh.D³, Kherlenbayar.B⁴¹Head of social and economics geography division, Institute of Geography and Geoecology, MAS³Director of Institute of Geography and Geoecology, MAS⁴Researcher of social and economics geography division, Institute of Geography and Geoecology, MAS*Email: altanbagana44@gmail.com***Abstract**

The major economic initiatives and mega projects at the international and regional level are actively initiated to develop a regional economic integration and infrastructure developments as such Russian "Eurasian Economic Union", China's "Belt and Road" initiative and "China-Mongolia-Russia" economic program so on. The follow up national policies such as "Regional Development Concepts of Mongolia", "State Policy on Population Settlement and Residential system of Mongolia" and "Integrated Industrial Planning and Mapping of Mongolia" are needs to fit those international initiatives concepts based on Geo-spatial multilayer analysis.

The geo-spatial development planning is major tool to develop a national and regional level comprehensive policies based on cross sectorial multidisciplinary analysis. The main aim of this research is to give a scientific role for the formulation of above policies on identification of social, economic, infrastructure resources and do analysis on existing and expected challenges undertaking the Regional Integration and Corridors using geospatial analysis.

Key words: Geo-spatial analysis, Economic corridor, Population, Labour force, GDP

IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CAPABILITY OF FRONTIER TERRITORIES INFLUENCE TO REGIONAL INTEGRATION

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Abstract

Regional development is one of the important issues which can tie the socio-economy to the policy level. In other words, the unbalanced development of regions causes different residence and life-standard and it impacts negative on the sustainable development of the country. Can be seen distinctly from our remote soums and villages' socio-economic indicators near our border of our country which has wide territory.

The southern border of Mongolia or 4676.8km border with Chinese Republic is consisted of 450201.65km² territory of 39 soums of eight provinces of four region of economy. Socio-economic development policy of territory around border is directly dependent to domestic and external factors. Considering these domestic and external factors at macro, micro and miso, it must be connected to environmental and geographical factors, density of population, resource of agricultural industry, mining and infrastructure planning, border point, and regional or neighbor countries' multi-sided cooperation.

Socio-economic condition, source and capacity of region around southern border are determined and development policy and possibility based on regional and neighbor countries' demand and cooperation are going to be studied within this research work.

Key words: around border, territory, southern border

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PHILOSOPHY OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

Humanity has since the beginning of its history tried to understand exactly what it is that makes up culture. However, today the development of culture and science is at a crossroad. The knowledge, values, interpretation, research information, and rules of society that people have created to this day are not applicable to our present needs. We can discern this situation from cultural crisis, scientific models, natural, environmental and social disaster, political, educational and legal crisis. Simultaneously to this problem, there is the question of how humanity will keep its way of life, environment and sustainable development. Will we manage this by creating a new culture? And when will that be? And do we have the time to wait for such a change? And how do we renew the relationship between humans and nature? In order to answer these crucial questions, it is of importance to understand and form the mindset of ecology. In accordance with this point the main purpose of this paper is to briefly analyze the philosophy of ecological education.

Keywords: sustainable development, environment, ecological education, culture

Themes: Education, Culture, Science

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS IN NORTHEAST ASIA: CGE ANALYSIS WITH THE GTAP 9.0a DATA BASE

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Abstract

Despite growing trade and economic relations among the countries in the Northeast Asian (NEA) region, there are only two bilateral free trade agreements in effect currently. The China–ROK Free Trade Agreement entered into force on 20 December 2015 and the Japan–Mongolia Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) became effective on 7 June 2016. However, several EPAs and free trade agreements (FTAs) are under negotiation or have prospects to emerge among not only the countries in the region, but also surrounding regions and countries. An analysis of the economic effects of the ongoing FTA (China–Japan–Korea Trilateral Free Trade Agreement (CJK FTA)), and several other prospective FTAs—Northeast Asia Preferential Free Trade Agreement (NEA FTA); Northeast Asia plus the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) Preferential Free Trade Area (NEA+EAEU FTA); and Northeast Asia plus the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) plus the EAEU Preferential Free Trade Area (NEA+RCEP+EAEU FTA)—using the standard CGE Model and GTAP Data Base 9.0a revealed that all parties of the agreements will benefit from the formation of these free trade agreements, having welfare gains and real GDP expansions regardless of international capital mobility status—i.e. whether the capital is internationally mobile or not. Moreover, the results indicated that for the NEA region as a whole, the NEA FTA is preferable to the CJK FTA alone, and it would be even better off with the formation of wider free trade areas, such as with the other RCEP and EAEU members.

Keywords: Free trade; CGE analysis

METHODOLOGY OG MONGOLIA'S REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

The vision of the methodology is to provide a vision for the integration of inter-state and inter-regional cooperation into a modeling framework and to mobilize the development of large-scale sustainable development projects and programs from a single development perspective, therefore The zoning of economic and geographical location, which is directly dependent on the neighboring countries and regions of the country, also dependent on the low-density industrial production and service locations.

Regional economic development planning is effective with co-operation between nature, raw material, historical and cultural capabilities, ensuring growth and balance of sustainable development, and civil society government coordinations are a cross-cutting tool in Mongolia's vast space.

Theoretical and practical importance of the research is to develop a unified methodology of integrated vertical and horizontal economic development planning, and to demonstrate it through experimental techniques and experimental examples. It is possible to use this survey to maximize economic planning and implementation of regional economic development of Mongolia, to strengthen cooperation between sectors, to expand cooperation between neighbors and regional economies, and to use the most efficient and effective way to ensure the growth and balance of natural resources and capacity.

The key tool for using this methodology is the electronic planning system. With the help of a modern system of advanced technology, and with the help of the e-planning system, there is a widespread opportunity to ensure coherence between the existing development policy documents and the elimination, consolidation, and renovation of duplicate documents.

Policy makers at national, sectorial and local levels, citizens, scientists, non-governmental organizations and the private sector will have the opportunity to participate in all stages of policy-making, approval, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Specific features of Mongolia helps to deepen the underlying concept of regional development planning, as well as economic development planning guiding its functions, structures, contents, implementation principles and regulatory mechanisms, which also helps to diffuse theoretical and methodological curiosity, and to influence public psychology to help guide the concept.

Keywords: Electronic planning system of Mongolia's regional economic development, clusters, and 4th industrial revolution

**THE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR OF THE THREE COUNTRIES AND STRENGTHEN
COOPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF INFRASTRUCTURE BETWEEN MONGOLIA AND
CHINA**

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Abstract

Mongolia, China and Russia in 2016 signed “The Program for building the economic corridor Mongolia-Russia-China”. The document is mainly presented trilateral cooperation in the fields of infrastructure, etc.

Mongolia, China’s cooperation in the field of infrastructure is an important part of economic cooperation between the two countries. Mongolia and China have basis and conditions for cooperation in these fields. China is big country that uses of solar, wind energies and have rich experiences in this field. The two countries can cooperate in the road buildings, power station establishments, water conservancy constructions and constructions for green energies.

Keywords: The Economic corridor Mongolia-Russia-China, The Program for building the economic corridor, cooperation, infrastructure, renewable energy.

**“TRILATERAL COOPERATION OF MONGOLIA, RUSSIA AND CHINA IN THE FIELD
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: CURRENT STATE AND TASKS”**

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Abstract

The stable development of neighborly relations and mutual trust in cooperation between Mongolia with its two border sharing countries- Russian Federation and China is one of the priority aspects of open foreign policy of Mongolia. Since China, Russia and Mongolia are located in the same Eurasian continent, they developed traditional relationships of cooperation in different fields. This fact is vital basis for developing dynamic traditional cooperation between Mongolia, China and Russia for establishment of the “Economic corridor” between three countries. Mongolia established relationship of strategic partnership with the Russian Federation since 2009 and with PRC since 2011. This paper analyses policy document of three countries on the green development concept and environmental protection issues. Furthermore it focuses on the main directions of trilateral cooperation, practical tasks in area of environmental protection and ecology, which formulated in “Russia-China-Mongolia Economic Corridor” document. Author gives some suggestions on these practical issues some proposals concerning the prospects for development of trilateral cooperation.

Keywords: Sustainable development, trilateral cooperation, strategic partnership

ECONOMIC CORRIDOR OF RUSSIA, MONGOLIA, CHINA

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Mongolia, Russia and China are three friendly neighbors that are expanding trade and economic ties and deepening cooperation in many fields. The "Mongolia-China-Russian Economic Corridor" program was initiated and implemented by the China s"One Belt One Road initiative and it was officially signed and approved when the leaders of Mongolia, China and Russia meeting was held in Tashkent capital of Uzbekistan, in June 2016. Within the framework, in order to develop Mongolia's infrastructure and to promote three cross-border trade, transportation and tourism. There are three objectives and ideas in the project is to build railways and highways in the central part of the country while in the eastern part of the country to develop agriculture and tourism and to establish economic zones in the western part.

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR CREATION OF TOURIST ATTRACTION "MAN OF MILLENNIUM: CHINGGIS KHAAN" IN THE EASTERN TOURISM CORRIDOR*Oyunchimeg, L; Enkhjargal, D; Battsengel, V; Gantuya.N, Amartuvshin, D**National University of Mongolia**E-mail address:oyunchimeg_l@num.edu.mn***Abstract**

Tourist attractions are regarded as a key component of the destination management and an important element in the tourism system, while motivate people travelling to a destination. Well managed tourist attractions are magnets which attract tourists to a region, while at the same time stimulating demand for other tourism services. Dadal soum of Khentii aimag is the birthplace of Chinggis Khaan, a revered historical leader of all Mongols, at a location near the Onon Balj National Park surrounded by stunning wilderness values. The government of Mongolia has declared Khentii aimag as national priority region for tourism development based on Chinggis Khaan's history. Tourism based on these combined cultural and natural values is targeted to be a major new source for economic development of the eastern region of Mongolia. This research was conducted to determine the feasibility of tourist visitation of Chinggis Khaan Tourism Complex at Dadal soum, Khentii province. The research included a review of market research, a series of surveys of tour operators and domestic and international tourists to Mongolia to establish current pattern of tourism in regard to visiting Chinggis Khaan Tourism Complex, likely interest to visit the sites or sell this tourist attraction to the international markets. The research result suggests that creation of Chinggis Khaan Tourism Complex appear to have a great potential for the development of heritage and culture-based tourism products for both domestic and international markets. However, tourism supply chain at the area has insufficient resources for tourism facilities as a lack of accessibility, lodging, hospitality services, tour activities and human resources.

Keywords: cultural tourism, tourism corridor tourist attraction, Chinggis Khaan birthplace, tour operator, domestic and international tourists.

THE SEA AND STEPPE SILK ROAD: GEOPOLITICAL INTERDEPENDENCE

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Abstract

An article deals with an attempt of clarification of prospects of the Mongolian corridor of the "One Belt — One Way" program in the context of the general sea strategy of China and the Siberian prospect. The author pays attention to the fact of different approaches of the great states to the Mongolian development, considers that the dialogue within the tripartite relations of China - Russia - Mongolia is uncompleted. The strategy of the bilateral relations of the southern and northern neighbors, despite active dynamics hasn't gained character of complete priorities and repartitions in view of the collected sum of historical freights and difficult coordination of a global track. Russia is still taken out of bounds of the general movement of the "Silk Road" and plays a role of the allied strategic partner. In such conditions the "Mongolian road" experiences strain of uncertainty and system failure. Therefore, the difficult strip of overcoming obstacles in level of the coordinated strategy of the most difficult interaction will be required. Now the basis of development of China is the Pacific Rim and the World Ocean and that's why Russia has no historically verified prospect in Inner Asia, Mongolia shows the drift called multivector policy without steadily fixed allied constants and support. It reduces the expected level of future prospects.

Key words: Silk Road, "One Belt — One Way" program, Siberian prospect, China - Russia – Mongolia corridor.

INTERACTION OF POWER SYSTEMS OF CHINA, MONGOLIA AND RUSSIA WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

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Abstract

The article discusses the state of the energetics systems of China, Mongolia and Russia operating within the existing transport system. The paper analyses future development prospects, the evolution of new sources of electric power, possibilities of the existing network infrastructure. Ways for strengthening energetics ties between the power systems of Inner Mongolia, Mongolia and Russia are proposed. The paper offers the variants of step-by-step solution of the problem of interaction of the energetics systems of the three countries and the ways of their participation in the formation of a single electric power cooperation in Northeast Asia, including the creation of large electric power sources and the interconnection of national energetics systems. The issues of improving energetics security and efficiency of energetic systems through organizing cross-border energy exchanges, using the prospective potential of energy sources of each participating country in creating an economic corridor are being studied. The paper substantiates the necessity of increasing the regulatory capacity of the power systems of the Baikal region, which will allow, in conjunction with the hydro potential of the power systems of Siberia, to make it possible to implement the megaproject "Gobitec and the Asian Supergrid for renewable energy sources in Northeast Asia", since it is necessary to cover the daily and seasonal unevenness of not only the consumption load, but also power generation.

Key words: energy security, Northeast Asia, diversification of energy sources, Asian Supergrid, environmental protection, Baikalian region

THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORT NETWORK DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR "CHINA -MONGOLIA-RUSSIA"*Dondokov Z.B.-D.**Buryat Scientific Centre of Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences**E-mail: dzorikto@mail.ru***Abstract**

The article describes the problems of cooperation between China, Mongolia, and Russia's integrated transportation system. The issues of implementation of the "Program of creation of economic corridor China – Mongolia – Russia" on section "Promoting the interconnected development of transport infrastructure" are studied. The necessity of specification of the list of investment projects and determination of the membership of the participants is substantiated. Due to the high cost of investment projects to create new transport infrastructure it is advisable to concentrate on the main transport corridors. By rail, this route is Erlian-Ulan-Bator-Naushki-Ulan-Ude. By road, the main route is Erlian-Ulan-Bator-Kyakhta-Ulan-Ude. The Eastern and Western transport corridors are complementary and can be developed in the implementation of relevant investment projects. The expediency of the creation of a permanent tripartite intergovernmental Commission for the implementation of the Program of creation of the China – Mongolia – Russia economic corridor is justified. The Commission is proposed to allocate several subcommissions in various areas, including transport infrastructure. The necessity of the establishment in each of the three countries of the state commissions for the implementation of the Program, the activities of which should be aimed at the preparation of specific projects, the appointment of stakeholders, the involvement of specialists and experts is substantiated. The expediency of placing the state commissions of Russia and China in the administrative centers of the regions, most connected with the economic corridor is shown in UlanUde (the Russian Federation) and Hohhot (China) is pointed out.

Keywords: China, Mongolia, Russia, Program, transport corridor

**RMCEC: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRIORITY PROJECTS IN TRANSPORT
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR***Grayvoronskiy V.V.**Institute of Oriental Studies, RAS**E-mail address: graiv2000@mail.ru/mob. tel. +7-916-260-51-63***Abstract**

An underdevelopment of the trans-logistic infrastructure is a common key urgent issue hindering present progress and development of Russia, Mongolia and China. The Program for creation Russia-Mongolia-China Economic Corridor (RMCEC) adopted on the summit level in Ufa (Russia, 2016) is a rare, mutual beneficial way and possibility to promote solution the issue, to intensify trilateral trade-economic, political and cultural cooperation, to make a mutual large contribution to world and regional economic integration. The paper deal with some aspects of the current state of the RMCEC Program's implementation in the international transport infrastructure development sector. Priority projects of international transit railway and highway transport have been studied. Trilateral and bilateral intergovernmental agreements, including Russia-Mongolia-China intergovernmental agreement on international transit transport via Asian highways network (2016), Russian-Mongolian intergovernmental agreement on conditions of international transit railway transport (June 2018). The current state and prospects of the Ulaanbaatar railway or Transmongolian railway's modernization for action as the Central railway corridor of the RMCEC and Northern, Western and Eastern railway corridors.

Key words: RMCEC, transport infrastructure, intergovernmental agreements, Transmongolian railway

Themes: Branch session 2. Topic: Cooperation between China, Mongolia and Russia's integrated transportation system

CONDITIONS OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS IN THE ZONE OF THE FORMATION OF THE CHINA - MONGOLIA-RUSSIA ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

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Abstract

The conditions of spatial development include the distribution of socio-demographic, natural-resources, productive and economic potentials, transport and energy frameworks, spatial aspects of interregional, international and cross-border cooperation, and other spatial aspects of economic and social development across the territory of the country and its regions. The territory of Mongolia, as the central participant of potential three-party economic interaction within the planned corridor, is considered as the key territory of the study. In this work, we assess the prerequisites and conditions for the formation of the China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor. Considering modern integration processes in the territorial development of the subregions of Asian Russia and adjacent territories, it should be noted that this is an objective law of modern economic development, environmental protection and nature management, which is based either on the division of labor, technological interdependence, cross-border territories or single confessional and socio-cultural space. Ecological and economic integration under favorable conditions and high demand gives an impetus to the spatial development of the territories, contributes to the preservation of key areas and improves the social status of the population. However, as world practice shows, there is often an increase in technogenic impacts on the environment or the redistribution of ecosystem services, which creates risks for the formation of environmental conflicts, which under certain conditions develop into other, more profound contradictions.

Keywords: Spatial development, Mongolian corridor, potential of the territory

"TRILATERAL COOPERATION" CHINA-MONGOLIA-RUSSIA ": CURRENT TASKS AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

The presentation examines issues related to the implementation of the road map for the construction of the economic corridor China-Mongolia –Russia, these issues being viewed in the context of the this June SCO summit side-line joint meeting of the top leaders of the three countries. Much attention is also paid to promoting the mechanisms of tripartite cooperation, involving new mutually beneficial spheres in it, harmonizing the economic policies of each country. The final conclusion is made about the unquestionable relevance of the tripartite cooperation, which, provided active and purposeful work can bring each of the three countries a great practical "return" in the development of infrastructure, increasing production, strengthening the material base for the effective construction of social and cultural spheres. Keywords: China, Mongolia, Russia, tripartite cooperation, corridor

LOCALIZATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS UNDER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RUSSIAN-CHINESE PROJECTS IN THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR

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The analysis of the localization of social and economic effects under the implementation of projects in the oil and gas sector is based on the example of Russian-Chinese cooperation. Russian-Chinese cooperation can develop in the framework of various approaches that have a major influence on the generation and distribution of socio-economic effects associated with the extraction and use of hydrocarbon raw materials. The practical importance and relevance of the study are largely determined by the scale of the joint projects that are being implemented and are expected to be implemented. It is necessary to analyze them from the standpoint of the interests of a wide range of participants, including oil and gas companies, the state, resource and processing regions. It is shown that one of the key factors for the realization of social and economic effects is the placement of oil and gas resources processing facilities.

Keywords: socio-economic effects, Russian-Chinese cooperation, oil and gas sector, Siberia

Themes: China, Mongolia, and Russia's energy, resource use and cooperation development

THE PARTICIPATION OF CHINA AND MONGOLIA IN BUSINESS OF THE BAIKAL REGION AND THE POTENTIAL FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The participation of investors from China and Mongolia in the Baikal region economy is analyzed. Particular attention is paid to Buryatia and the Zabaikalsky kraj as the most involved territories in the development of the economic corridor. In general, Chinese and Mongolian investors are dominated by individuals, not companies, banks or other legal entities. The largest number of foreign and joint ventures operates in trade, logging, construction and business services. There are almost no processing industries and intellectual services. Among the large foreign enterprises of the Zabaikalsky kraj, two-thirds belong to Chinese investors, these are enterprises in mining of metal ores, construction and trade. Mongolian enterprises are represented mainly in Buryatia, among them individuals engaged in intermediary activity prevail. If the industrial policy in the region remains the same in future this structure of production will not change and Irkutsk region will be more attractive for foreign investment in processing industry. The potential for foreign and joint venture development in this area lies in the expansion and promotion of joint ventures in transport and infrastructure services.

Keywords: economic corridor, Chinese and Mongolian investors, individuals, joint venture, large enterprise

SILK ROAD AND PRE-INDUSTRIAL GLOBALIZATION*Dr., Prof. Nikolay Kradin**Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences**Acting Director**Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnology, Far-Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences***Abstract**

Today the role of nomads in world history shows up in principle in a different way. If in classical works on the philosophy of history they played the role of the annihilators of civilizations, then, in the context of the world-system processes, they were just translators of information between the settled civilizations over a long period of time. The domestication of horses, the expansion of wheeled traffic contributed to the acceleration of the transfer rates of information and prestige goods. In spite of the fact that the nomads themselves have changed not much strongly with time, they contributed to the development of trade contacts, the expansion of religions and geographic knowledge, the development of information networks and technological exchanges between different civilizations. In XIII century Mongols have contributed to the activation of contacts and exchanges between different civilizations, but also performed, depending on their needs and interests, active selection of necessary technological and cultural components of the settled-urban societies. They have exerted great influence on the cultural and political development of the Old World and have contributed to the medieval globalization of the XIII century – the first globalization in mankind's history. However, this globalization has, finally, become a reason for the collapse of the medieval world-system of the XIII-XIV centuries.

**RUSSIAN-CHINESE-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION
IN THE SOCIAL SPHERE***Elena V. Boykova**Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences**E-mail address: e.boykova@hotmail.com***Abstract**

In the modern world, relations in the social sphere have ceased to occupy a subordinate place in relation to the political, diplomatic, military, economic ones and have become an important part of the foreign policy of any country and the whole complex of international cooperation. These relations are understood to mean the relationship among states, organizations and social movements, i.e., among any subjects of international activity, in implementing programs of social orientation and interaction in social fields, including spheres of culture, education and other social problems. As a result of the expansion of humanitarian contacts between and among states, broad groups of the population in these contacts has been involved in them. This factor often creates more favorable conditions for cooperation in the social sphere than in the sphere of economy or politics. The development of cooperation among Russia, China and Mongolia dictates the need for specified regulation of their interaction in the social sphere. Obviously, sooner or later, our countries will realize the necessity of legal consolidation of the forms and methods of their cooperation at the level of the organization that will develop various documents related to the social sphere within the framework of tripartite cooperation, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of agreements in various areas of this sphere.

Keywords: social sphere, interstate relationship, tripartite cooperation, coordination and monitoring.

MIGRATION STREAMS IN "THE MONGOLIAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR" ZONE*Badaraev Damdin**Institute for Mongolian, Buddhist and Tibetan Studies, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences,**Ulan-Ude, Russia, e-mail address: damdin80@mail.ru***Abstract**

The implementation of the "Economic corridor China – Mongolia – Russia" projects is supposed to have a positive impact not only on the economy of the three countries, but also strengthen the social effects that contribute to stimulating social mobility, creating new jobs, raising the standard of living, and increasing tourist streams between the countries. This report is devoted to a consideration of migration streams in "the Mongolian economic corridor" zone. The author discusses the primary role of the Central Transport Corridor (CTC) that crosses through the border territories of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Mongolia and the Republic of Buryatia. This report also presents the features of migration movements and passenger traffic based on the latest statistical data and results of sociological researches, and analyzes the capacities of border checkpoints. Furthermore, the author notes some existing and potential opportunities that can improve social communications and migration streams on several routes of the Mongolian corridor.

Keywords: economic corridor, cross-border migration, social communications

POTENTIAL EFFECT FROM MONGOLIA POSSIBLE JOINING THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION*V.A. Rodionov**Buryat State University**E-mail address:vladimir_198025@mail.ru***Abstract**

Perhaps the most serious foreign policy initiative of Kh. Battulga as the President of Mongolia has become the idea of joining the Shanghai cooperation organization as a permanent member. This idea has caused serious political discussions in the country, dividing the expert network into supporters and opponents of the President initiative. The paper's main purpose is to analyze likely consequences for Mongolia and its direct neighbours through the prism of trilateral cooperation. Special attention is paid to the issues of ideological and political background of the considerable processes. Moreover, there is a distinct geopolitical context in the discussions about the issues.

Keywords: Russia, Mongolia, China, SCO, cooperation

Themes: politics, economic integration, geopolitics, ideology

**PERSONNEL TRAINING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF JOINT RUSSIA-
MONGOLIA-CHINA CROSS-BORDER PROJECTS***Aktamov I.G.**Buryat State University/ Institute of Oriental Studies**E-mail address: aktamov13@gmail.com***Abstract**

This paper proposes the framework to analyze of realizing joint projects between Russia, Mongolia and China in North-East Asia region. The aim of China's "One Belt One Way" initiative is not only development of economics and politics sphere. One more problem is training of personnel for realize joint projects between three countries. The first question is language skills of personnel; the second is the different approaches for planning, constructing and realizing joint projects. The third problem is the different systems of education and educational standards. Joint education programs (2+2 degree programs) are not decides the question.

Keywords: training, joint projects, Russia, Mongolia, China

THE INTERNET AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IN INNER ASIA*Badmatsyrenov T.**Buryat State University**E-mail address: batorovitch@mail.ru***Abstract**

The aim of this paper is to analyze an impact of new social media on international relations. The Internet is often described as global and transnational cultural phenomenon. From this point of view its transborder transformative potential is one of the main feature of postindustrial society. However, the Internet was never been unified neither technically nor politically. Moreover, from the very beginning it was a net of national segments. Also the Internet was used as an important "soft power" instrument. Internet and social networks have been used for delegitimization of some regimes in the Middle East, Central Asia, and East Europe etc. and to involve supporters of different political ideas and discourses in the revolution process. Recently the phantom menace of hackers became the mainstream of international politics. Russia, China and Mongolia demonstrate three different political, social and cultural ways of Internet state-nation implementation. China and its "The Great Chinese Firewall" provide "hard" regulative politics with some obvious trends to liberalization. Russia demonstrates "semi-hard" approach with trends of deliberalization. Mongolia embodies "liberal" policy in the field of the Internet regulation. At the same time the Internet could be one of the significant fields of the China - Mongolia – Russia integration, especially through digital economic and our countries could create something like "the Digital Corridor".

Keywords: Internet, Russia, Mongolia, China, Cyber-security

**THE NEW REALITIES OF THE INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER
EDUCATION FOR HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF
THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**

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Abstract

The idea of integrating higher education and science is not new. In various forms it existed in the USSR in the post-Soviet period of Russia's development. A retrospective look into the past shows that these forms have had both successful experience and unproductive results. The time-proved and the results of the link "education, science, production" in Novosibirsk Akademgorodok is likely to be continued in the announced megaproject "Akademgorodok 2.0". Experts evaluate established Federal and research universities and research centers ambiguously. There is an opinion that such associations are the real integration of scientific and educational processes. Another point of view is held by those who believe that in its present form such organizational forms of integration lead to excessive bureaucracy, the number of legal entities formally decreases, while entire scientific areas are lost, etc. At the same time, all experts agree that the further development of fundamental science and higher education requires several conditions: a real connection of University science with the academic, thoughtful interaction with the government, strengthening the role of the expert community. The integration of science and education in the regions connected geographically with the Asia-Pacific countries will solve the problem of improving the quality of vocational education, employment, development of innovative processes.

Keywords: Asia-Pacific region, integration, science, experts, higher education

Themes: Education, Culture, Science, Technology, and Multinational Economic and Social Cooperation

LEGAL SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE COOPERATION BETWEEN RUSSIA, CHINA AND MONGOLIA: KEY CHALLENGES AND WAYS TO OVERCOME*Pavel N. Dudin**Department of Theory and History of State and Law, Constitutional Law**East-Siberian State University of Technology and Management, Russia**Mobile phone +79516332211**E-mail address: dudin2pavel@gmail.com***Abstract**

An important component of the economic cooperation of the three countries is the legal coverage of trilateral cooperation. Firstly, it concerns bilateral and trilateral treaties that regulate certain aspects of the trade interests of the three states.

Secondly, it concerns the domestic legislation, which should be focused on achieving maximum effect from the concluded agreements and the associated inflow of investments, capital, and human resources.

Thirdly, adequate practice of law enforcement must be built when state or local government bodies authorized to make important decisions regarding goods, services or citizens of foreign states arriving in the framework of concluded agreements take these decisions on the basis of the greatest benefit and expediency for all parties of the agreement, but within the law.

And, finally, the fourth aspect of the legal provision of cooperation is the rapid, timely, accurate and conflict-free enforcement of administrative or judicial case decisions in the event of disagreements arising from activities related to certain cooperation issues. In Russia, this also applies to law enforcement, although it has a slightly different character.

Only if these four links of one chain, which we conditionally call "legal support for trilateral cooperation" will function smoothly and without failures, it will be possible to achieve the desired result.

In the issue of Russia, China and Mongolia cooperation the international agreements do not cause problems, just as the issues of domestic legislation do not cause problems, although they require the adjustment in individual cases. The most part of problems is created by questions of law enforcement, legal culture, including customs procedures, border and law enforcement, and maybe even judicial bodies. It is in these areas that scientific joint research should be sent, the results of which will help to build an effective policy in the field of trilateral cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis, which not only heads of states and big business, but also ordinary citizens will be satisfied with.

Keywords: legal regulation, regulatory framework, law enforcement, judicial decision, legal advice, legal culture

FOREIGN TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE OF RUSSIAN FRONTIER REGIONS IN ZONE OF THE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR: DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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Abstract

The paper reveals the main factors which influence the efficiency of foreign trade activity of Russian frontier regions in zone of the economic corridor. In particular, it focuses on the regions, bordering with Mongolia. The paper considers the network of checkpoints established in these regions. This takes into account the different nature of cross-border linkages, implemented through the checkpoints. The main problems and possible development of the network of the checkpoints are defined.

Keywords: frontier region, foreign trade, infrastructure, checkpoints

THE 1ST AND 2ND CHINA-MONGOLIA EXPO AS A PLATFORM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA-MONGOLIA-RUSSIA CORRIDOR

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Abstract

The paper focuses on economic and political results of the 1st and 2nd China-Mongolia Expo held in Hohhot in 2015 (from Oct. 22 to 27) and 2017 years (from Sept 26 to 30) respectively. China and Mongolia developing an overall strategic partnership, with consensus reached for a China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor interlocking with China's national "Belt and Road Initiative" and Mongolia's Road of Grasslands policy. Inner Mongolia autonomous region, as China's north gateway, has played an irreplaceable role and made a remarkable contribution in taking China-Mongolia friendship to a higher level. The author analyses the quantity, geography, status of participants, themes of reports and amount of deals in the context of three lateral China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor in order to discover the dynamics of China-Mongolia-Russia economic, political and cultural relations. The research is based on materials of Russian, Chinese, Mongolian and Western news-agencies.

Keywords: 1st China-Mongolia Expo, 2nd China-Mongolia Expo, Hohhot, "Belt and Road Initiative", China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor

**ECONOMIC RISKS OF THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY AND NATIONAL INTERESTS IN
THE RUSSIA-MONGOLIA-CHINA TRIANGLE***Kuzmin Yuri Vasilevich**Baikal state University, Irkutsk, Russia**E-mail address: kuzminuv@yandex.ru***Abstract**

China has been systematically forming major international organizations and developing global economic projects, which are particularly actively involves neighboring countries, including Russia and Mongolia. The consumption of Russian and Mongolian mineral resources, primarily energy, is growing. There are threats to Russia's national and economic interests that need to be taken into account in Russian-Chinese cooperation. Russia needs to take the initiative and independence in the formation of its own economic international projects in the Russia-Mongolia-China triangle, and not to participate in the implementation of foreign projects that do not always meet the national and economic interests of Russia. Russia's economic strategy and foreign trade policy in serious need of updating. We need a deep transformation and modernization of Russian industry, a sharp increase in science-intensive industry and a reduction in the mining and raw materials economy. Commodities of the raw material economy need deep processing and are supplied to the world market only with high added value. Large investments should be made in mechanical engineering, especially aircraft construction, the products of which Russia needs.

Key words: national interests, economic risks, energy projects, export of raw, Russia-Mongolia-China.

ХӨТӨЛБӨРИЙН ЕРӨНХИЙ МЭДЭЭЛЭЛ**2018.09.17**

06:00-24:00 Зочид, төлөөлөгчдийг угтан авах, “ПУМА” зочид буудлын А болон Б корпуст байрлуулах

2018.09.17

18:00-21:30 Хятад, Монгол, Оросын Тинк Танкын хамтарсан холбооны Удирдах зөвлөлийн хурал

2018.09.18 Хятад, Монгол, Оросын Тинк Танкын хамтарсан холбооны IV форум

08:30-09:00 Бүртгэл

09:00-12:00 Хятад, Монгол, Оросын Тинк Танкын хамтарсан холбооны холбооны IV форумын нээлтийн хуралдаан (МУИС-ийн Номын сангийн V давхар 502 тоот танхим)

12:30-13:30 Өдрийн хоол “УЛААНБААТАР” зочид буудал

13:30-16:30 Хятад, Монгол, Оросын Тинк Танкын хамтарсан холбооны холбооны IV форумын салбар хуралдаанууд (МУИС-ийн Номын сангийн II давхар 202, 203 тоот танхим, III давхар 303 тоот танхим, V давхар 502 тоот танхим)

18:00-21:00 Хятад, Монгол, Оросын хамтарсан “Тинк Танк” хамтарсан холбооны IV форумын хүлээн авалтын арга хэмжээ (NOVOTEL зочид буудал)

2018.09.19

09:00-12:00 Хятад, Монгол, Оросын Тинк Танкын хамтарсан холбооны холбооны IV форумын салбар хуралдаанууд болон бизнес форум (МУИС-ийн Номын сангийн II давхар 202, 203 тоот танхим, III давхар 303 тоот танхим, V давхар 502 тоот танхим)

12:30-13:30 Өдрийн хоол “УЛААНБААТАР” зочид буудал

14:00-16:30 Хятад, Монгол, Оросын Тинк Танкын хамтарсан холбооны холбооны IV форумын хаалтын хуралдаан (МУИС-ийн Номын сангийн V давхар 502 тоот танхим)

2018.09.20

09:00-16:30 Гадаадын зочид, төлөөлөгчдөд зориулсан танилцах аялал

2018.09.21

06:00-24:00 Зочид төлөөлөгчдийг үдэх

ФОРУМЫН ХӨТӨЧ ЗУРАГ



Шаардлагатай үед холбоо барих хүмүүсийн утасны дугаар:

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