

## A Review of Studies on China-Mongolia-Russia Regional Cooperation

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**Abstract:** This paper systematically sorts out the research on China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation by many domestic and foreign scholars. Minghao Wang, Shanshan Jiang, Quanhui Shi and other scholars analyzed the current situation of China-Mongolia-Russia cooperation and believed that the overall cooperation preference. Li Zhan, Minghao Wang and Peng Han pointed out the problems existing in China-Mongolia-Russia cooperation, such as unstable government countermeasures, backward infrastructure and single industrial structure. Xiaoling Feng, Yadong Song and other scholars established relevant models in the analysis. Quobin Liu, Yang Liu and other scholars came up with corresponding macro and micro countermeasures: strengthening high-level meeting mechanism, improving infrastructure connectivity, and deepening industrial structure cooperation. In the end, the paper concludes that there are some innovative points and shortcomings in the literature, and targeted countermeasures are studied in specific fields and regions, but the research on cultural exchanges and ecological environment is still a little insufficient.

### 1. Introduction

With the continuous development of China in the fields of politics, economy and culture in recent years, which shows the momentum of the rise of the Oriental powers, countries around the world are increasingly cooperating with China, especially China's neighboring countries. The biggest development scale and potential is China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation. Due to the "Ukraine crisis" caused by the economic sanctions imposed by the United States and the national economic depression caused by the devaluation of the currency, Russia has aimed its exports for economic development at the east. Mongolia and China have been friendly neighbors for generations. However, due to the inconvenient transportation and backward infrastructure of landlocked countries, economic development cannot be improved. In this situation, as the "The Belt and Road" initiative, "China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor" construction has become the three most urgent hope, so the three scholars is also actively into the research of regional cooperation between China and Russia, analyzes the present development of China-Mongolia-Russia, by using various models construction and after completion of economic effect in the process of study, get to know each other between regional cooperation facing the problems put forward their valuable opinions. Today, we are going to present some of the achievements of China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation studied by scholars, collect the strengths of many countries and summarize them, so as to promote China-Mongolia-Russia regional economic cooperation.

### 2. Current Situation of China-Mongolia-Russia Regional Cooperation

Many scholars at home and abroad in the analysis of China-Mongolia-Russia regional economic cooperation., the first is to present development present situation carries on the analysis of China-Mongolia-Russia regional economic cooperation., after the display and study about the present situation of cooperation, can be found that the problem of insufficient, thus puts forward

corresponding countermeasures, in order to promote the process of China-Mongolia-Russia regional economic cooperation.

## **2.1. Current Situation of Domestic Scholars**

Domestic scholars have studied the current development of China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation in various fields, including industrial trade, financial cooperation, energy and mining, and other aspects.

### **2.1.1. Current Situation of Industrial Trade**

Minghao Wang (2016) believes that China, Russia and Mongolia have a high strategic fit in terms of the coordination of economic development, and China's export commodities have a high index of revealed comparative advantage in materials classified finished goods, machinery and transportation equipment and miscellaneous commodities. Russia has a comparative advantage in mineral fuels and lubricants. Mongolia is coarse material commodity has comparative advantage. Further, it is concluded that the complement of industrial structure cooperation is much greater than that of competition, which is very beneficial to the further promotion of economic and trade cooperation between China, Russia and Mongolia and the establishment of free trade zone. Xiaoling Feng and Shanshan Jiang (2019) respectively analyzed the development status of industrial trade between China and Russia, China and Mongolia, and Russia and Mongolia. They believed that the trade scale between China and Russia and Mongolia was on the rise on the whole. The trade structure between China and Russia mainly focuses on mineral products, machinery and electrical equipment.

### **2.1.2. Current Situation of Financial Cooperation**

Quanhu Shi (2017) analyzed the financial cooperation between China and Mongolia, and believed that with the increase of cross-border Banks and agent Banks between China and Mongolia, as well as the diversification of payment and settlement channels between China and Mongolia, the financial cooperation with RMB as the settlement currency was gradually deepened to better serve the regional cooperation between China, Russia and Mongolia. Song Chi (2017) studied the current situation of hulun buir in promoting the development of regional cooperation between China, Russia and Mongolia, affirmed the efforts in economic and trade cooperation and infrastructure construction, and congratulated the achievements of financial cooperation. For example, the four designated foreign exchange Banks of industry, agriculture, China and China construction signed 13 account bank relationships with five Banks in Russia. In 2016, 5,861 transactions worth us \$276.44 million were settled through the bilateral accounts of China and Russia.

### **2.1.3. Current Situation of Energy and Mining Industry**

Shuguang Wei (2019) took the export of iron and steel and cement from Inner Mongolia to Russia and Mongolia as an example to study the current situation of energy and mining industry of its energy and mineral industry. Through the analysis of exports to Russia and Mongolia in recent years, he believes that the utilization rate of production capacity is low and the number of enterprises in this industry is also basically declining. It is precisely because China, Mongolia and Russia already have the conditions of coordination and interaction in three aspects, namely, industrial level difference, factor flow and market force, that the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor can realize the integration of production capacity cooperation.

### **2.1.4. Other Status Analysis**

Guobin Liu (2018) argues that the current through the tumen river area, new district in changchun, changji figure development pilot area such as the construction of the secondary regional cooperation center, jilin province innovation part in regional market competition pattern, and actively into the China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor, implement with the cover between the two countries in trade and economic cooperation, international education, humanities and technical cooperation, and other areas of the wider deeper cooperation.

## **2.2. Current Situation of Foreign Scholars**

At present, there are few studies on China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation by foreign scholars. It can be seen that China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation is not mature and has not attracted much attention. Foreign scholars can find the deficiency of current regional cooperation from the perspective of the third party and put forward corresponding Suggestions.

Alexey Bilgaev (2018) believes that the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia high-speed railway is a strategic measure to promote the connectivity of transportation infrastructure between the two countries and accelerate the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor. However, the carefully planned China-Mongolia-Russia high-speed railway needs to accurately identify the construction risks, scientifically evaluate the risk level and draw the spatial distribution map of these risks. A.D. Abalakov, N.B. Bazarova (2018) according to the Russian leaders put forward the trilateral agreement, about between China, Mongolia and Russia, establish a transportation corridor region in the process of mining and processing, the land of the disturbed condition assessment and mapping research, developed a conventional sign system, the system sends a profit within the territory of the mining process and phenomena in the field of ecology.

## **3. Analysis problems of China-Mongolia-Russia Regional Cooperation**

### **3.1. Macro Problems Analysis**

Minghao Wang (2016) and Peng Han (2019) believe that the changeable environment of the Russian and Mongolian governments is a major problem in China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation. After the replacement of political parties, the policies are adjusted frequently, not only the administrative efficiency is low, but also the relevant laws and regulations are not perfect, and the interpretation and enforcement of laws are somewhat arbitrary. Yadong Song (2018) concluded that Mongolia had the lowest performance in this respect after using the model to analyze the laws and regulations of Mongolia and Russia. Some provisions in the legal system of Mongolia are not operable. In addition, problems such as bureaucracy and corruption caused by lax legal system, lack of transparency in the legislation of regulations and local protection are prominent. Shiqi Luan (2019) believes that the governments of China, Mongolia and Russia promulgated by the three countries focus more on the macro level, less on the design of specific cooperation, and the government's guidance is not enough.

### **3.2. Micro Problems Analysis**

Minghao Wang (2016), Song Chi(2017), Yang Liu(2018), ShiQi Luan(2019), Yanhua Li (2019), these scholars believe first due to historical and realistic reasons, and Russia, especially landlocked Mongolia's infrastructure is relatively backward, including highway construction, port construction, railway construction, there can also be caused by the railway track different logistics inconvenient problem. Overall competitiveness is at a low level, in the current era is not dominant. Secondly, the export of Mongolia and Russia to China is mainly resource products, while the export of China to Mongolia and Russia is mainly labor-intensive products with low technical content and added value. The trade volume of the three countries has steadily increased, but the overall scale is not large and the structure is unbalanced and relatively simple. Jingyang Tong (2018) also believes that although the total amount of trade between China and Mongolia and Russia has gradually increased in recent years, the total amount is at a low level, which is very adverse to the further development of regional cooperation between China and Mongolia and Russia. All sectors of society are breaking through the boundary and reaching in-depth cooperation.

## **4. Analysis Models of China-Mongolia-Russia Regional Cooperation**

After studying the current situation of China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation, and in order to analyze the economic effects during and after the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor and understand its development potential, many scholars have adopted various data models to prove it.

Li Zhan(2015) introduced the gradually deepening trade cooperation between China-Russia and China-Mongolia into the gravity model as a dummy variable by establishing the trade gravity model, and obtained the formula of the trade gravity model. The empirical analysis of the establishment of China-Mongolia-Russia free trade area shows that the bilateral trade flow will be affected by the economic and trade relations between the two countries, and the further strengthening of trade cooperation between the two countries will play an obvious role in promoting the bilateral trade. Haishan Qi (2015) analyzed the export trade structure and import and export proportion of China, Russia and Mongolia respectively by using the index of revealed comparative advantage (RCA) and trade combination index (TCD), and believed that the three countries formed close trade links, making them indispensable forces in the new economic corridor. Yadong Song (2018), by combing the economic indicators of world economy BBS, constructed a set of trade-oriented evaluation system, used linear transformation method to index the original data, and then used SPSS software to conduct a master level analysis on it, and concluded that China had the highest level of trade facilitation, followed by Russia and Mongolia. It is concluded that the three countries are relatively low in terms of political control burden, railway infrastructure quality and loan availability. Yang Liu (2018) applied the GTAP model to analyze the existing trade barriers of China, Russia and Mongolia respectively with tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers. The impact of each category was divided into four levels, and the impact on GDP, social welfare, terms of trade and other factors of China, Russia and Mongolia was shown in different degrees. Xiaoling Feng and Shanshan Jiang (2019) first of all, they analyzed the trade potential of China, Russia and Mongolia, and concluded that China, Russia and Mongolia have different competitive advantages and their products are highly complementary through the bilateral trade integration index (TRD) and trade complement index (TCI), thus showing great potential. Then, GTAP model was used to conduct simulation experiments to analyze the economic benefits of the economic corridor construction between China, Russia and Mongolia. It was concluded that the establishment of the economic corridor had more positive effects than negative effects on China, Russia and Mongolia, and could improve the residents of the three countries. Yingjing Wu (2019) through the establishment of tourism system and space element coupling model of the system, calculate the Inner Mongolia tourism economy system and tourism destination space factor index weight, and the coupling coordination degree value of the two systems, it is concluded that the synthetic evaluation of coupling on the comprehensive development of tourism economy in Inner Mongolia and space elements in general is rising year by year, so that full use of space resources and cultural resources in Inner Mongolia, with the help of grassland silk road policy, converting the rich cultural heritage resources in Inner Mongolia to promote economic resources for the sustainable development of tourism green civilization. Shuguang Wei (2019) concluded that Inner Mongolia in order to better realize the foreign transfer of iron and steel, cement production, should be involved in the construction of economic corridor between China and Russia opportunity, play advantage, overcome the disadvantages of active integrate corridor construction, promote the integration of production capacity, so as to realize industry upgrading by constructing TVP - VAR model, selection of Inner Mongolia the year-on-year growth rate data such as cement, steel, and through MCMC method to complete the assessment, it is concluded that Inner Mongolia excess production capacity in recent years, serious problems such as imbalance of industrial structure.

## **5. Analysis Countermeasures of China-Mongolia-Russia Regional Cooperation**

Scholars found that the development of China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation has great potential through the establishment of the data model, but there will be a variety of problems in the early stage of cooperation. In view of these problems, many scholars have put forward their own

countermeasures and Suggestions, which can be roughly divided into macro policies and micro policies.

### **5.1. Macro Countermeasures Analysis**

In macro policy, many scholars provide countermeasures from the perspective of government. Minghao Wang (2016) argue that receive the China-Mongolia-Russia free trade zone construction cannot leave the three governments strong support from the top can establish the institutional framework of cooperation to clarify including policies and regulations, and trade system arrangement and the basic system, such as trade dispute settlement mechanism is arranged, and hope the scholars can as soon as possible in The Three Kingdoms from the national level of research and join free trade area negotiations will clear. Yang Liu (2018) in the following "The Belt and Road" initiative of Russia was successively put forward the "Trans- Eurasian Development Zonet" and "The Prairie Road", for the three investment projects to carry out the lay a solid political foundation, also for the release of trade between potential between China and Russia to build a good atmosphere, think our country show big bosom at the same time, strengthen high-level visits, to deepen political mutual trust. Guobin Liu (2018) believes that in order to integrate jilin province into the development strategy of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor, it is necessary to strengthen the financial policy support of jilin provincial government for enterprises and industries to integrate into the China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor, strengthen the investment and financing support for China-Mongolia-Russia co-construction projects by "Asian infrastructure investment bank", silk road fund and other organizations, and seek policy connection. Shiqi Luan(2019) believes that the government should adhere to the principle of "guidance but not leading" internally, coordinate and assist externally without direct intervention, give full play to the role of government in guiding enterprises to facilitate cross-border cooperation.

### **5.2. Micro Countermeasures Analysis**

In micro policies, scholars analyze the current situation and problems raised by the research purpose. Minghao Wang (2016) proposed speeds up the China-Mongolia-Russia infrastructure connectivity, optimization of port trade, and enhance the three people's cultural exchanges and friendly exchanges and so on, to solve the three economic and trade cooperation in product level is low, single structure, and the problems such as poor infrastructure. Shiqi Luan (2016) believes that the construction of trade service system should be strengthened, relevant laws should be improved, specifically, professional institutions should be set up to provide services for cross-border enterprises, joint inspection mechanism at border ports should be improved, laws and regulations on cross-border cooperation should be improved, and illegal speculation of cross-border enterprises should be rectified. Jingyang Tong (2018) believes that Many in the field of cooperation mechanisms should be innovated, including high-level meeting mechanism, economic and trade cooperation mechanism, energy and mineral resources cooperation mechanism, financial cooperation mechanism and tourism cooperation mechanism.

There are also many scholars who have done a lot of research put forward their own suggestions on the roles and responsibilities of specific areas in the China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor. Quanhu Shi (2017), in his research on China-Mongolia-Russia financial cooperation, believes that to enhance the depth and breadth of China-Mongolia-Russia financial cooperation as well as the level and scope of the cooperative relationship between account Banks, proposes to build a comprehensive platform for cross-border financial services to Mongolia, and hopes to improve the financial supervision system between account Banks of China and Mongolia. Yingjing Wu (2019) from the prairie culture and tourism purposes of moderate development point of view, puts forward several proposals to receive tourism development between China and Russia: moderate development of grassland culture, cultural tourism products should be increased, to literary works set up cultural tourism potential market, build cultural industry corridor to promote cultural tourism,

based on the history of cultural festival activities, which are based on intangible cultural heritage protection and experience projects.

The neighboring areas around China, Russia and Mongolia are also actively responding to the construction of the China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor and hope to gain opportunities. Jiarui Zhang (2019) argues that in participation in the Russian economic corridor construction in northeast China, in terms of traffic infrastructure construction and port construction exists many problems, therefore put forward to improve the level of trade facilitation in northeast China, promoting cooperation between industry and so on, deeply involved in construction of economic corridor between China and Russia, contributes to the rapid development of the northeast. Song Chi (2017) reflected on Hulun Buir participation in the China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor, and believed that in the construction of infrastructure connectivity, road construction and railway construction should be accelerated, as well as the construction of manzhouli comprehensive free trade zone. In deepening bilateral economic and trade cooperation, we will expand the import of refined oil and other energy products from Russia and upgrade the level of processing parks and product processing bases. In expanding cultural and people-to-people exchanges and cooperation, we supported Hulun Buir and Russian and Mongolian universities in carrying out disciplinary research, cooperating in running schools, holding summer camps for youth, and encouraging the establishment of cultural entertainment programs with distinctive features, so as to consolidate the social foundation and popular support for friendship with Russia and Mongolia. Chao Zhang (2018), when studying the economic development of liaoning province, believes that local universities in liaoning province should take the initiative to participate in the connection of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor. Think funny to liaoning province intercollegiate mutual joint between universities to common to strengthen relations between disciplines, and finance, the foreign language education, construction, logistics, law, machinery and so on are in urgent need of jointly cultivate professional talents, establish "foreign language + professional direction" to meet the "China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor" in the construction and development. Jinqiu Zhang (2019) studied the cultivation of Russian economic and trade talents in heilongjiang province, and believed that Russian economic and trade talents in heilongjiang province should be based on the construction policies of China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor, not only to understand the characteristics of various policy environments in Russian-speaking countries, but also to have innovative and up-to-date teachers. Yunping zhao (2016) as of Bridges in the China-Mongolia-Russia cooperation on energy and mineral industry in Inner Mongolia, to play good its pioneering role in the cooperation in energy and mineral industry, encourage enterprises to seize the opportunity to go out, to strengthen the resources development, seek new breakthroughs in cooperation on energy and mineral industry between China and Russia, to crack under the new normal mining enterprises in production and operation of confusion. Yuezhong Zhu (2019) believes that in order to build Inner Mongolia into the leader of energy cooperation in China-Mongolia-Russia economic corridor, it is necessary to explore the feasibility of the middle route oil and gas pipeline between China and Russia, and jointly study the concrete implementation plan with Russia and Mongolia. It also proposes to actively introduce Many interest subjects to achieve changeful cooperation.

At present, scholars' research strategies are broadly divided into two aspects. On the one hand, macroeconomic policies, scholars study from the government's perspective, including strengthening high-level regular meeting mechanisms, issuing financial policies, etc.; on the other hand, micro-policies, including specific areas and specific Area and so on. In particular, based on the different research purposes and regions of the scholars, Suggestions were made on the measures to be taken to participate in the regional cooperation between China, Russia and Mongolia. In view of the advantages of the scholars, the study was more in line with the regional cooperation between China, Russia and Mongolia.

## 6. Conclusion

After reading a large number of relevant literature on China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation, the author has a certain understanding of the research progress in related fields, and explains its innovation points and shortcomings.

At present, the cooperation between China, Russia and Mongolia is still in the initial stage, and specific measures are still in the stage of building infrastructure connectivity. China exports low-value-added labor-intensive products to Russia and Mongolia, and imports resource-intensive products such as minerals and metals from the two countries. This not only threatens the ecological environment of Russia and Mongolia, but also makes the potential of both sides untapped. In addition, the "China Threat" theory has become louder, and the slow progress of regional cooperation between China, Russia and Mongolia has also been affected. In order to solve these problems, China has taken active measures to help Russia and Mongolia build infrastructure, which not only shows China's sincerity, but also makes Russia and Mongolia find regional cooperation profitable.

At present, China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation is still in the initial stage, and concrete practical measures are still in the stage of building infrastructure connectivity. About the cultivation of talents' knowledge and sense of mission in China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation, for example, when Russian talents learn the language, can they learn the knowledge of China-Mongolia-Russia economic and trade, so that they can understand their future missions and responsibilities, and contribute to the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation. Few scholars have studied the ecological and environmental protection issues after the regional cooperation between China, Russia and Mongolia. Currently, most of Russia and Mongolia export mineral resources to China, and a large amount of mineral mining also poses a great threat to the local ecological environment.

To build the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor and the China-Mongolia-Russia Free Trade Area, it is necessary to learn from the existing mature free trade zones, such as the North American Free Trade Zone. Growing up in learning, and having its own unique characteristics of the free trade zone, in short, China-Mongolia-Russia regional cooperation has a long way to go, and scholars need to work hard to study and actively cooperate with the three countries to grow together and create wealth.

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