

A Comparative Study of Twice Joint Border Inspections of Mongolia and China

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Abstract:

In this article, the origin and development of the southern border of Mongolia, and the changes in the historical border from ancient times to the present, are reviewed. Then, in the second half of the last century, one of the major events in the history of Mongolia, the "Border Agreement between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China" was successfully established and the border of the two countries was established. After the final demarcation on the ground, according to the agreement, the first joint inspection of the Mongolian-Chinese border was organized in 1982-1984, and the second joint inspection was organized in 2001-2004. It will be told that it played a decisive role in the establishment of mutual trust in the political relations of the two countries.

Keywords: Restoring the border, re-demarcation, borderline

Theoretical part:

The border of any country is a line that demarcates the territory of the country from the territory of neighboring countries. (G.Eldev-ochir, 2022) Also, the formation of the country's borders is gradually formed in the process of political and military relations of neighboring countries over a long period of history, and it is guaranteed by the subjects and international agreements that coexist within the framework of modern international legal norms, and the important national interests of the country are renewed independence criteria.

Purpose of research work

- ❖ To evaluate the situation of international relations and their influence during the signing of the border agreement between Mongolia and China
- ❖ By analyzing the results of two joint inspections of the border of Mongolia and China, the goal is to study border relations and border protection strategies and use them in future research and create a guide.

Research theory and methodology

Based on the theory of international public law, the research used a qualitative research method that includes comparative analysis, interviews, documents, and secondary research.

Innovative aspects of research work

This is the first single-theme work to be studied, which is a full-scale study of the history of politics and diplomacy regarding the border agreement between Mongolia and China and the two inspections of the border line.

Historical traditions of the southern border

Mongolians, who have established their empires in the highlands of Central Asia since ancient times, have a lot of distinctive features about the concept of borders and traditional knowledge from the people of other countries. This feature and distinction is related to the form of society, including nomadic animal husbandry, which is the main occupation, as well as the natural and geographical regions suitable for raising animals.

The first nomadic state established in Mongolia, the territory of the Huns existed in most of Central Asia, and as the Huns became stronger and stronger, the Han realized that they could not defeat them by force of arms and started looking for a way to coexist peacefully. In this way, the Chinese Han state forcibly recognized the Hun as the most powerful country in Central Asia, and the "Heqing" or "peace treaty" in Chinese was established in 198 BC (G.Eldev-ochir, 2022). In BC AD, King Xiao-Wendi of the Han Dynasty sent a letter to Laoshan Shanyu of the Huns: "The country of bowmen behind the Great Wall obeys the orders of the Shanyu, and the country of officials wearing belts and hats to the front of the Great Wall is subject to me..." "The Han and the Huns are strong neighbors standing shoulder to shoulder" is the first part of the treaty concluded in 198 BC, and the general purpose of the treaty can be considered as a border treaty.

When Chinggis Khan united many scattered tribes and formed the Great Mongolia in 1206, the territory of Mongolia covered a vast area from Lake Baikal in the north to the Great Wall in the south, from the Hyangan Mountains in the east to the Altai Mountains in the west.

The territory of Great Mongolia and its outer borders have preserved their basic types until the 17th century.

In 1691, when the Manchus came under the rule of the Qing Dynasty, the basis of the current border of Mongolia has been established as a "grassland border". For example: Khalkh was separated from Mongolia by the Bargas of Manchuria, and in 1737-1838, they divided their pastures, built mounds, and installed guards. (Mongolia, 1997)

Although the local tribes of Mongolia have "household guards" who protect their territories and borders, they, like their nomadic herders, follow their pastures in winter and summer, so they did not have any opportunity to guard their borders as they do now, so the southern border of Mongolia remained unoccupied until 1938. He came without strict supervision and security.

However, judging from the archive documents, the southern border of Mongolia had 190 markers and 110 police guards.

In the first half of the 20th century, three agreements with the same purpose regarding the southern border of Mongolia are reviewed: the Soviet-China Friendship and Alliance Treaty, the Yalta Agreement, and the 1945 referendum for the independence of all Mongolian people. (Zhang, 2013)

On October 20, 1945, a referendum was held for the independence of all citizens, and the people of Mongolia voted 100 percent for the independence of their country. Based on this proposal, on January 6, 1946, China officially recognized the independence of Mongolia within the current borders. In this way, the basis for international recognition of Mongolia's independence and border integrity was secured. (D.Ulambayar, 2020)

After the Second World War, the civil war in China lasted for almost 4 years and ended in 1949. The Communist Red Army led by the Communist Party of China was victorious, and the establishment of the People's Republic of China was officially announced on October 1, 1949. Mongolian People's Republic was one of the first countries to recognize the new China, and on October 16, 1949, the two countries officially established diplomatic relations. (Gongbo, 1962)

The Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China have successfully developed political and economic relations and cooperation in a short period of time. At the same time, the governments of the two countries, which have been demarcating their borders for thousands of years, took the initiative to finally determine the border line that had been unclear for many years and bring it into line with international legal norms, and it was successfully implemented in a short period of time. (Schneider, 1969)

On December 26, 1962, Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China signed the "Border Agreement between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of China". [4] [5] According to the "Protocol on the border between the two countries" for between 1962-1964, the border was marked on the ground, the first joint inspection was conducted in 1982-1984, and the second joint inspection was completed in

2001-2004. [6] The "Boundary Agreement between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China" signed on December 26, 1962 was registered on October 9, 1975 in the Register of International Agreements and Agreements No. 14375 registered at the United Nations Secretariat. The southern border of the country is guaranteed by international law. (Meihua, 2019)

Joint inspection of state borders or Re-demarcation

Redemarcation is a word derived from the French word meaning "Restore the border" The joint border inspection commission of the two countries will check and clarify the previous border demarcation and, if necessary, restore the state border line on the ground. (Enkhjargal, 2012)

First Joint inspection (1982-1984)

According to Resolution No. 468 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Mongolian People's Republic dated August 5, 1981, began first inspection of the state border between Mongolia and the People's Republic of China. (Enkhjargal, Dictionary of state borders , 2019)After 17 years, the joint central commission for the first inspection of the border between Mongolia and China established 7 sub commissions, 17 technical work units and 4 detachments to inspect the border line and conduct field work. (Xinwen, 2013)

At the meeting of the joint inspection commission, the border signs were inspected on the spot, and measures were taken to repair the damaged ones and to replace the ones that were not repaired. It includes:

- Making the main border marks have geodetic coordinates.
- Place a boundary mark on the water boundary line of Buir Lake.
- It was discussed and agreed on the construction of border strip in the areas where the border line passes through the forest.

In the first joint inspection, a total of 1113 border markers were found on the border line, 23 severely damaged border signs were replaced on the spot, and 616 less damaged signs were replaced and repaired to 474 border markers. The average length of the border line between two border signs became 4.2 km.

In some parts of the Nümrög, Khalkh and Sharilji Rivers, which are the border lines, the rivers and islands have been renumbered and belong to both sides. In order to make it clear in the future, an aerial map was taken and made into a 1:10000 scale image.

Second Joint inspection (2001-2004)

According to Resolution No. 94 of the Government of Mongolia dated April 25, 2001, to began the 2nd inspection of the state border between Mongolia and China.

The Central Commission for the second joint inspection of the border between Mongolia and China has established 17 sections of 11 technical works, sub commissions for inspection of border lines and field work. At the meeting of the joint inspection commission, the field and fixed processing works of the border device were discussed and agreed upon.

During this joint inspection, 1597 pillars of 1533 border markers were erected on the border of Mongolia and China. These, 1,487 border markers were erected singly, 28 border markers in pairs, and 18 border markers in threes. By adding 424 border markers of 420 new border markers, the average distance between border markers became closer by 1.2 km, and the density increased by 27.4 percent.

1113 cement border markers will be replaced with granite stone markers, 15 granite markers with national emblems will be erected on border crossing roads and state borders, straightening of 75.5 km of road border sections, and 190.5 km of river border sections will be inspected. the islands and bays were identified and

numbered, the 69.3 km long forest strip was restored to a width of 15 m, and the 30.3 km water border of Buir Lake was marked with a "buoy" sign Total parts that were bordered by roads for adjustments are made between the border marks.

As part of the stationary processing of the border equipment, 1:35,000 aerial photos along the border, 1:50,000 scale maps of the border strip, and 1:10,000 scale in the river area were digitally processed for the first time, and a GPS network was established at 120 points along the state border. 1597 border markers and height checks were measured respectively. A new map of the border strip with a width of 5 km on both sides of the state border has been digitally created based on aerial photo materials.

Comparing the work done during the above two joint inspections:

Work done	First joint inspection	Second joint inspection
Border markers density	4.7 KM	1.2KM
The length of the boundary line	4676.895 KM	4709.658 KM
Border markers	Cement	granite
Forest strip	5M	15M
New technology	Water border mark	ITRF 97 system

Table 1. A comparison of two co-inspections for border

Significance

When the third joint inspection of the border, which is a very important process in the relationship between Mongolia and China, begins in 2024, it is important to plan future work based on the results of the previous two joint inspections, and to pass on the knowledge and patriotism of the country's protected border to the younger generation. I believe the information in this article is important.

Conclusion

As a result of the above two joint inspections, the two countries have reconfirmed that they do not have any unresolved border issues, so Mongolia and China renewed the **Agreement on Friendly Relations and Cooperation** in 1994, and in 2003, the two sides established **good neighborly, mutual trust and partnership relation**, and in 2011 In 2014, Mongolia and China's **strategic partnership reached the level of comprehensive strategic partnership**, and the related documents and the results of the joint border inspection played a decisive role in the border agreement.

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