

The Requirements for Determining Boundaries Between China and Mongolia

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Abstract

We analyzed of main goal that based on the provided information, the main sentences summarizing the China-Mongolia border agreement. We was studied and formalized the border between Mongolia and China through an international treaty, promoting peaceful relations and cooperation. The border of Mongolia is defined as the line demarcated from the territorial limits of neighboring countries, established by international treaty. The border agreement was signed on December 26, 1962, in Beijing, by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia and the Prime Minister of the State Council of China. The agreement was registered with the United Nations General Secretariat in March 1978, in accordance with Article 102 of the UN Charter. A collaborative process involving representatives from both governments and a joint commission lasted for one year and eight months, resulting in the first official establishment of the Mongolia-China border based on equal rights. This was the first comprehensive border settlement between Mongolia and China in the 20th century, forming the basis for current peaceful trust and cooperation. The total length of the border is 4,709 kilometers (2,926 miles), with the demarcation process involving surveying and setting up boundary markers. This border agreement marked a crucial step in formalizing the geographical and political relationship between Mongolia and China, providing a foundation for their modern diplomatic ties and economic cooperation.

Keywords: Border Security, Identification, Joint Inspection, Border Relations, And Collaboration.

1. Introduction

The Constitution of Mongolia firmly states that the country's territorial integrity and national borders are inviolable, meaning they are protected by law. This principle is crucial for guiding Mongolia's foreign relations, ensuring that the nation follows international laws and norms. By adhering to these legal frameworks, Mongolia aims to maintain peaceful interactions with other countries. The constitution also emphasizes a foreign policy focused on peace and cooperation, which helps to strengthen Mongolia's sovereignty. This commitment to territorial integrity reflects Mongolia's dedication to fulfilling its international obligations responsibly.

Mongolia seeks to navigate its relationships with neighboring countries while also engaging with a broader international community. The emphasis on maintaining independence is vital for protecting national interests in a complex geopolitical landscape. Through its foreign policy, Mongolia strives for a balance that respects the sovereignty of all nations involved. This approach not

only secures Mongolia's borders but also enhances its standing in global affairs. Ultimately, the constitutional provisions highlight Mongolia's goal of fostering stability and security through diplomatic means.

2. Theoretical Framework

The interplay between international military-political, social, and economic factors in shaping border agreements can be understood through several theoretical frameworks. Dale Copeland's theory of economic interdependence and conflict suggests that nations engaged in economic exchanges are less likely to engage in aggressive border policies due to the potential economic fallout. James Fearon and David Laitin's research on ethnicity and civil war highlights how sociocultural differences and historical grievances can act as barriers to border agreements despite economic collaboration.

Additionally, Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye's concept of complex interdependence emphasizes how economic, political,

and social dimensions of globalization interconnect to influence international relations, including border policies.

The following international military-political, social, and economic elements may have had an impact on the process of creating the border agreement between Mongolia and China in the early 1960s. It includes the following:

Firstly, the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China have a friendly relationship since World War II ended with the victory of the Soviet Union and its allies, as well as the liberation of the people of Inner Mongolia and North-Eastern China by collaborating with the revolutionary army of the Republic of Korea and the Red Army of the Soviet Union in the War of Liberation of the People of the East from Japanese Oppression. become a key aspect in selecting [1].

On October 1, 1949, our southern neighbor declared independence and sent a declaration to numerous countries across the world requesting that they establish diplomatic ties with the People's Republic of China. In response, the Government of the People's Republic of China sent a message to Beijing on October 6, 1949, We decided to swap reps that "The Government of the People's Republic of China always strives to establish friendly relations with the Chinese people, so expressing the will of all Mongolian people, diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of China are established.

In addition, in February 1950, the People's Government of China exchanged a memorandum with the Government of the Soviet Union, confirming that the People's Republic of China's independence had been fully achieved as a result of the 1945 vote and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Republic of China. Following that, in 1952, the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of China signed agreements on economic and cultural cooperation, and in 1960 on friendship and cooperation, as well as respect for each other's sovereignty, independence, equality, mutual benefit, internal principles such as non-participation in cases, and establishing good neighborly relations [2]. After World War II, the United Nations (UN) was established to strengthen international cooperation and protect world peace, but soon the countries of the world were divided into two explosive systems. The United Nations was officially established on October 24, 1945, just months after the end of World War II. The main purpose of the United Nations was to protect world peace and security and to promote friendly relations between nations. The aftermath of World War II was the deadliest war in human history and lasted from 1939 to 1945, killing more than 60 million people. After this war, the political situation of the world changed dramatically.

Even after the establishment of the United Nations, the countries of the world were soon divided into two competing systems: capitalist and socialist. The capitalist system was represented by Western European countries, led by the United States. The socialist system was represented by the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries [3].

This marked the beginning of a new era called the Cold War. The two systems began to compete with each other for political, economic, and military power, threatening world peace.

Mongolia joined the United Nations in 1961 and supported the socialist system. However, by transitioning to a democratic system in the 1990s, Mongolia opened a new page in its international relations. In this way, the main goal of the United Nations, which is the protection of world peace, has faced difficulties due to the conflict between the two systems, but over time, cooperation and mutual understanding between countries have improved.

Secondly, The withdrawal of Soviet military units from the southern border of Mongolia in the early 1950s in accordance with the agreement on friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between the Republic of Mongolian and the USSR created conditions for the improvement of political, social and economic relations between Mongolia and the People's Republic of China. The improvement of Mongolia-China relations in this period include:

China officially recognized Mongolia's independence in 1949, paving the way for formal diplomatic relations.

Border demarcation, in 1962, Mongolia and China signed a border treaty, helping to resolve territorial disputes and establish clear boundaries. Ideological alignment, both Mongolia and China were communist states at the time, which provided a basis for cooperation despite previous tensions. Economic cooperation, China began to increase its economic engagement with Mongolia, though this was limited during the early years of their relationship. Cultural exchanges, the two countries started to promote cultural and educational ties, which helped improve mutual understanding. However, it's important to note that relations between Mongolia and China remained complex and sometimes tense during this period:

Sino-Soviet split: As the relationship between China and the Soviet Union deteriorated in the 1960s, Mongolia found itself caught between its two large neighbors.

Security concerns: China had ongoing concerns about Soviet influence in Mongolia, which continued to affect bilateral relations.

Limited engagement: Despite improvements, economic and political ties between Mongolia and China remained relatively limited until the 1980s.

The real turning point in Mongolia-China relations came later, in the 1980s and 1990s:

Normalization: In 1986,

a series of agreements were signed to bolster trade and establish transport and air links between the two countries.

Post-Cold War era: After the collapse of the Soviet Union, China took major steps to normalize its relationship with Mongolia, emphasizing respect for Mongolia's sovereignty and independence.

Economic partnership: Since the 1990s, China has become Mongolia's biggest trading partner and a major source of foreign investment.

Comprehensive Strategic Partnership: In 2014, the two countries elevated their relationship to a comprehensive strategic partnership, marking a new era of cooperation [4]. In conclusion, while the withdrawal of Soviet troops in the early 1950s did create conditions for improved Mongolia-China relations, the full realization of this potential took several decades. The relationship has continued to evolve and strengthen into the 21st century, with economic cooperation now playing a central role in bilateral ties.

Thirdly: The ideological divide between capitalist and socialist nations significantly impacted the functioning of the United Nations. **Security Council Dynamics:** The permanent members of the Security Council (US, UK, France, Soviet Union/Russia, and China) often found themselves at odds, leading to frequent use of veto power. **Proxy Conflicts:** Many regional conflicts became proxy wars between the two systems, complicating UN peacekeeping efforts. **Decolonization:** The process of decolonization in the 1950s and 1960s brought many newly independent nations into the UN, often aligning with one system or the other [5].

The division between capitalist and socialist systems had lasting effects on global politics and economics:

It shaped alliances, trade relationships, and diplomatic ties for decades. It influenced the development of international institutions and agreements. The competition between the two systems drove technological advancements, particularly in space exploration and military capabilities. The end of the Cold War in the late 1980s and early 1990s marked a significant shift in this dynamic, but the legacy of this division continues to influence international relations to this day [6].

Fourthly, the country's sovereignty gives rise to the idea of territorial integrity and border inviolability. This notion has been acknowledged as a widely accepted fundamental principle of international law. In international relations, UN member states must refrain from threatening or using force against any state's territorial integrity. As a result of many years of arduous work, Mongolia was admitted to the United Nations as a full member on October 27, 1961, therefore confirming its international independence. The Republic of Korea joined the United Nations but was unable to establish a border with neighboring China [7].

Finally: The establishment of friendly relations between Mongolia and China has affected the situation on the border between the two countries, and the border conflicts have decreased and become peaceful. As a result, the units and branches of the Border Guard, which had been guarding the country's border since 1951, were disbanded and their staff reduced, but our southern neighbor also refused to protect the country's border with military force. By 1953, a total of 10 points remained along the border between Mongolia and China, each of which had an average of "... 1 officer, 3 captains, 10-12 conscript sergeants, 3 pistols, 14 rifles, riding horses, and an average of 450 km.

Since the protection of the state border by military and armed force has been stopped, the governments of the two countries have paid

special attention to resolving border violations on the spot in a short time. For example, in the summer of 1954, more than 600 horses crossed the border downwind and entered the territory of China due to heavy rains in the Eastern Province. As a result of our notification of these horses to the border representatives of the PRC, more than 600 horses were received in November 1954 in Bayankhoshuu and Ovdegi areas.

In addition, the people of Mongolia-China border settled in the favorable part of each other's land under the difficult weather conditions as agreed by the governments of the two countries. In 1956-1958, due to drought in the border areas of Dornogovi province, 193 families from Erdene, Ulaanbadrah, Khuvsgul, and Khatanbulag districts of the province and their 30,000 head of livestock, 150 families from Hanbogd district of Mungogovi province, more than 200 people from Bayannuur district of Inner Mongolia with more than 25,000 head of livestock. They lived in Tsonj and Ulaankhure, the territory of the Northern Union Province, from January to September 1958. Also, more than 500,000 cattle were introduced from East New Barga and West New Barga districts of Khulunbuir province to Khalthgol and Choibalsan Sum areas of Dornod province in the harsh weather conditions of winter and spring of 1956-1957.

Judging from the above facts: the local governments, their management, border protection branches and units, and the people of the border areas of Mongolia and China strictly adhere to the cooperation agreement between the two countries and jointly take all measures to ensure that the state border is not violated. It is a sign of implementation.

The Government of the People's Republic of China paid attention to clarifying the location of the historical border line in the south and took some measures. For example, in 1948, a special commission headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lamjava, was appointed to examine the location of historical mounds on the southern border [8].

In 1958, in order to clarify the border between Mongolia and China, the Government of the People's Republic of China made a proposal to the Government of the People's Republic of China to define the border between the two countries and conduct border negotiations. The Chinese side considered our proposal and in the memorandum submitted on March 28, 1958, the Chinese government agreed to conduct border negotiations. There is no clear border between Mongolia and China. When negotiating the independence of Mongolia, he replied that the current border will be the basis of the future border setting. After considering the notes of our Government and the Government of China, and according to the proposal to "maintain the current borders" in the border negotiations, the current border line, which has been protected since the People's Revolution of 1921, was marked on the map, and accompanied by the note on July 21, 1958, the People's Republic of China It has been submitted to the government [9].

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As border negotiations with the People's Republic of China began, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Republic of China appointed an expert group to study the state border line between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of China and prepare for negotiations by Resolution No. 4 dated April 11, 1960. In 1960-1961, the expert group conducted a very detailed study of the southern border of Mongolia. Historical documents of border importance, local menus of provinces, and other relevant materials stored in many places such as the State Central Archives, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry

of Social Protection from Threats, the archives of the Ministry of Defense, the Academy of Sciences, and the State Central Library.

Collected and researched, 191 pile marks on the border of four provinces of Khalkh and Dargang special province were determined by whom and in what year and by what agreement the border was marked. In addition, we traveled more than 2,500 km along the southern border and conducted research, identified the locations of 174 mounds on the ground, and prepared more than 50 pages of materials, which basically satisfied the research work for border negotiations from our side [12].

On the other hand, from the Chinese side, a large number of blocks and sections were made along the border, making maps, measuring places, putting numbers and numbers on the border markers, erecting new pillars, and determining the distance between the border markers. In addition, in order to determine and discover the forest wealth and mineral resources of the land along the border, "... planes will be flown along all and part of the border lines. In the note submitted by the Government of China on March 17, 1962, it was stated, "The Chinese side is ready to conduct border negotiations. Some people of our office have taken measures to stop the violation of the border of the honorable country by mistake. "He warmly calls for border negotiations to be held in the near future."

In response to this, our Government accepted the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of China and issued Council of Ministers Resolution No. 377 of 1962. Institute of Building Design and representative from each of the 8 provinces of the southern border have been appointed.

Before the start of the border negotiations, the two sides exchanged opinions and agreed on the principle issues. It says: "When determining the border line, the territorial disputes that have arisen in the past will not be considered, and it will be determined based on the current border line of Mongolia. "The border outposts, guardhouses and guardhouses that guarded the country's borders during the war should be inviolable," the proposal was put forward by our side and approved by China. As a result, the two sides have started to settle the territory covering 39 sums of 8 provinces of Mongolia, 2 autonomous regions of China, 1 province, 26 sums, cities and counties.

The border starts in the west at the western tripoint with Russia in the Altai Mountains, located just 100 kilometres (62 miles) east of the China-Kazakhstan-Russia tripoint. From there it runs overland in a generally south-eastwards direction, with straight line sections predominant in the Gobi Desert section, down to the southernmost point of Mongolia just north of the 40°30 line of latitude. From there it proceeds overland in a north-eastwards direction, over to the Greater Khingan mountains near Mongolia's easternmost point. From there the border veers to the north-west and then west, utilising the Khalkhyn Gol river for a stretch before running through Buir Lake, and then turning sharply to the north-east up to the eastern Russian tripoint [12].

3. The Boundary Analysis

The border between China and Mongolia was determined by the China-Mongolia Border Treaty of 1962 and the work of the Joint

Sino-Mongolian Border Demarcation Committee in 1964. The border is 4,673 kilometers long and is marked by 639 pillars.

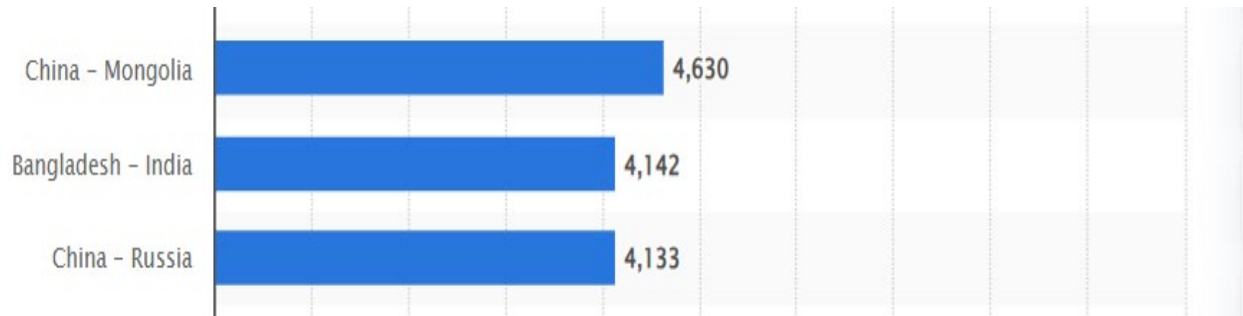


Table 1: Length of longest international land borders worldwide (in kilometers) Comparisons Mongolia-Russia and China-Mongolia

The Western Sector (the Altai)

In the west the China-Mongolia boundary begins in the Kuitun (K'uei-t'un) spur of the Altai Mountains at the Taban Bogdo Ula tripoint with the Soviet Union. The Mongolian Altai is a rugged mountain chain of north-facing, steep-fronted fault blocks. The westernmost boundary follows the main crests of the Altai chain, where elevations range from 3,000 to 4,000 meters. Farther east, elevations are reduced and the Altai is broken by intermontane basins interspersed along the frontier; these gateways, trending northeast to southwest, permit travel from Mongolia into the Chinese Dzungarian lowlands and the Tarim Basin. In the lower mountain steppeland, good grazing lands are common [14].

The western mountain boundary terminates with the Baytik Range, which is located at the southwestern foot of the Mongolian Altai chain. China and Mongolia once disputed an area of roughly 15,000 square kilometers within this region (Boundary Atlas sheets 16–26, map 1). The area was occupied by Mongolia in 1932 and, as noted previously, assumed some importance in 1947 when Chinese and Mongolian forces clashed in the Hujirtayn River valley (45°, 21' N, 95°, 06' E) located within the Aj Bogd Uul spur of the Baytik Range.

Boundary Atlas depict a modern boundary well south of the site where Chinese-Mongolian hostilities were said to have occurred. Farther to the east, at the foot of the Baytik Range, barrenness begins to predominate. Thereafter, rivers are ephemeral, and mountain steppe gives way to "Gobi."

The Gobi

The Gobi Desert boundary stretches for more than 1,500 kilometers from the Baytik Shan to east of the Ulaanbaatar-Beijing road. The Gobi, often called the "dry sea" (han hai) in Chinese, is part of a larger desert system that wends its way from eastern Mongolia through Central Asia and includes the Dzungaria, Lop, Tsaidam, Iran, Sistan, and Balkash. Deserts and the Aral and Caspian Basins. The Gobi is a relatively flat surface covered in large part by gravel plains ("desert pavement") where surface water is rarely found and only sparse vegetation is encountered. Climatically, extreme

continentality prevails, and average winter lows (minimums) and average summer highs (maximums) have a range that can exceed 40 degrees centigrade.

The Gobi frontier is only occasionally broken by rocky hills or shallow salt depressions.

Although dunes may be found in the drier parts, gravel plains predominate. They are, however, no real barrier to modern cross-country travel. Nevertheless, owing to extreme aridity, human settlement is rare. The Mongolian analyst S. Tsegmid divides the Gobi region (which ranges from approximately 91(E) to 116(E)) into four regions. From west to east they are: 1) Trans-Altai Gobi (Boundary Atlas sheets 22–38); 2) Edzguy Gazar Plain (sheets 39–43); 3) coniform hill country of the Ochni-Hyar Massif (sheets 44–53); and 4).

Dzamin Uud Peneplain (sheets 56–79). At the Gobi's eastern margin the Erenhot and Dzamin Uud entrepots of the Beijing-Ulaanbaatar railroad impinge on the monotony of the desert landscape. Historically, this region has been of great significance to China because its physical geography provides no real barrier to the military penetration of northern China [14].

The Eastern Mongolian Plain

From the eastern fringes of the Gobi, proceeding eastward toward China's Great Khingan Mountains (Da Hinggan Ling), one first enters open steppe country and then the Dariganga flatlands (average elevation 1,150–1,300 meters). The Dariganga is an important grazing land which from 1688 through 1924 formed part of Chinese Inner Mongolia; it is now joined to Mongolia's Suhu Baatar Aimag.²⁰ The Dariganga (Boundary Atlas sheets 72–78) gives way to the gently sloping (1,500–1,700 meter) spurs of the Khingan Range, where the eastern boundary first bends to the north and then doubles back to the west (sheets 79–90), meeting the Herlen-Halhin Peneplain. This plateau forms part of the much larger Eastern Mongolian Plain and is sandwiched between the Herlen and Halhin Rivers that debouch into Lakes Buyr and Hulun. Near the eastern tripoint with the Soviet Union, salt marshes and

4. Conclusion

When the national borders are recognized by international law, the countries have their own territory and guarantee their independence and sovereignty. From all of this, the fact that the Mongolian-Chinese border was officially established and internationally confirmed in 1962 had a decisive effect on the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the state borders of the two countries.

It is a natural phenomenon that the border relations of any country have their own characteristics, positive and negative characteristics, and depending on the conditions of that time, they have always been normal, stable, not continuously developing well, and have been able to overcome all the ups and downs. Like him, the border relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of China have continued to develop amid various obstacles due to the military, political, and socio-economic conflict in the world.

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