MONGOLIA – RUSSIA – CHINA
“ECONOMIC CORRIDOR”
BUILDING A NETWORK OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARKS

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First Summit (September 2014, Dushanbe)
• Focus on economic cooperation

Second Summit (July 2015, Ufa, Russia)
• Agreed to create Economic corridor
  • Mongolian “Development Road” program
  • Russian EAEC
  • “Belt and Road” initiative

Third Summit (June 2016, Tashkent)
• Signed the Program of China-Mongolia-Russia Economic corridor
The Program

• Goals
• Principles
• Mechanisms

Fields of Cooperation:

• Transportation infrastructure
• Cooperation in industrial sector
• Development of border-crossing points
• Facilitation of trade and inspection procedures
• Cooperation in energy sector
• Environment and ecology
• Education, science and technology cooperation
• Humanitarian
• Agriculture
Road Transit Corridors

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia

[Map showing road transit corridors with cities such as Ulaanbaatar, Altanbulag, Kyakhta, and others highlighted.]
Sponsors:
- Government budget
- Private sector investment
- PPP

Financing Sources:
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- BRICS New Development Bank
- SCO Interbank Consortium
- Silk Road Fund
- Other national and multilateral financial institutions
First meeting was held in Beijing on 24 Mar 2017.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia
- National Development and Reform Commission of China,
- Ministry of Economic Development of Russia

The parties agreed to establish “Trilateral cooperative mechanism” for ensuring implementation of program on economic corridor.

The parties discussed about Priority projects and its criteria.
TRILATERAL EXPERT 2nd MEETING

- The 2nd meeting was held in Moscow on 29 Aug 2017.

- The parties agreed on the content of “Trilateral cooperative mechanism” for ensuring implementation of projects listed on Economic corridor MOU

- The parties agreed to implement 3 priority projects:
  - Central railway corridor,
  - Central Highway corridor
  - Energy sector (electricity transmission line)
The main responsibilities to analyze laws and regulations of 3 countries and seek to harmonize them.
- To coordinate with Chinese and Russian similar organization
- To provide coordination between respective organizations in implementing projects
• In near future, the government of Mongolia is aiming to hold the third expert level meeting in Ulaanbaatar to review the implementation of establishing the Mongolia-Russia-China Economic Corridor.

• Discuss the implementation of priority projects of building railway, highway, upgrading electricity transmission lines and agree on the timeframe of implementing the project.
DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARKS IN MONGOLIA

Government of Mongolia

National council for science and technology (24 members)

Branch ministries

Ministry of education, culture and science

Mongolian academy of sciences

Institutes under the Mongolian Academy of sciences

Research institutes

Science, technology and production corporations

Public universities

Private universities

Public R&D institutes

Foundation for science and technology

Notes: _ Financing line _ Activities line
Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Regulations

- Constitution of Mongolia (1992)
- Conceptions of development of high technology industry (2010)
- Government policy on science and technology (1998)
- Law on transfer of technology (1998, *)
- Law on status of Academy of science (1996)
- Law on higher education (2002)
The Law on Science and Technology

- Finance 1.5 per cent of GDP to science and technological sector
- The ordering Ministry owns the results and possesses the responsibility to commercialize the S&T results within 2 years after the completion of the S&T project.
- Finance at least 1 per cent of foreign aids and loans for scholarships of these young researchers and refining the infrastructure of laboratories
Master Plan on Science and Technology Development up to 2020

- The vision of the Mongolian S&T in 21st century follows the primary principle to “be a nation developing the science based on new knowledge and progressive technology”, to practice the national innovation system as a driving force for social and economic development for 2020, and to ensure the secure and quality living of the people continuously supporting the science and technology progress and development.

Implementation stages:
- First stage: 2007-2010
- Second stage: 2011-2015
- Third stage: 2016-2020
The National Information Technology Park (NITP) was established in 2002 by the Government of Mongolia.

The establishment of NITP was implemented with the grant aid of 1 million USD from the Government of the Republic of Korea.
• **Vision**

To become Science Park-Information Technology for the acceleration of the high technology industry

• **Strategic Objectives**

With its available facilities, the Science Park-Information Technology aims to build stronger cooperation between universities, research institutes, and industries to achieve the following activities at the national level:

✓ **Tech transfer**
✓ **Intellectual property exchange**
✓ **R&D**

Achieving these activities will allow for clear SP management experience, capacity building in human resources, and integration between the goals of the Science Park-Information Technology and the universities and research facilities and industries in order for the successful development and operation of SP-IT
DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARKS IN MONGOLIA

Challenges

- The scientists and researchers have low awareness in IPRs
- Results of R&D are not fully utilized, and their intellectual property rights are not properly enforced
- Lack of application of up to date IPRs in R&D
- Lack of accurate, true and legitimate IP statistics
- No legal costs for international and domestic patent
- The regulation and coordination of IPRs is unclear
- List IPRs as intangible assets for accounting purposes
THANK YOU!