

specialized and licensed companies.

However, it is occasionally reported that the Chinese mining companies in Mongolia do not perform the environmental rehabilitation in a good manner. Because of it, public criticisms and oppositions have spurred among the local communities. For instance, PetroChina Daqing Tamsag LLC and Xin Xin LLC did not conduct the environmental rehabilitation in accordance with the applicable environmental standards and laws, and caused serious environmental damages. Thus, local residents have resisted the setting up of mining operations in their areas.

### Conclusion

Most of the foreign investment made in Mongolia from China is generally concentrated in the mining sector. However, 10 percent of the minerals exploitation licenses are held by the Chinese companies and three of 15 mineral deposits of strategic importance are possessed by Chinese entities. So, it can be argued that Chinese direct involvement in the sector is not as high as it is assumed, but there is no doubt that China plays an important role in development of Mongolia's mining sector. Chinese influence is mainly exposed in the foreign trade activities rather than the domestic market. More precisely, Mongolian

mining products are entirely exported to China. In this sense, Mongolia's mining exports are totally dependent on one market.

Chinese companies currently working in Mongolia are engaged in different markets, such as zinc, coal, iron and oil without competing with each other on the same market. Considering this fact, it can be argued that the Chinese companies enter the Mongolian market based on the focused government policy. All the taxes paid by the Chinese invested companies accounted for around five percent of the combined taxes collected by the Government of Mongolia. Large-sized Chinese companies pay the taxes according to the law and are socially responsible enough, while small-sized entities are unable to do so. Therefore, it is required to set higher requirements for potential mining investors to enter the Mongolian mining sector. Furthermore, small-sized Chinese mining companies tend to increase the number of Chinese citizens in Mongolia, violate laws and create negative sentiment within the public. However, despite their sizes, all the mining companies tend to not ensure environmental protection, and not perform environmental restorations due to both of their weak responsibility and insufficient law enforcements by the Mongolian government.

## 中国の対モンゴル鉱業部門への投資と地域経済への関与

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### (要旨)

今日、モンゴルに対しては中国から巨額の投資が行われている。中国は国内のエネルギー消費量の増加に伴い、海外市場志向型戦略を行い、豊富な鉱床を確保・投資して、各国との協力関係を作り始めている。モンゴルは石炭、銅、石油などの豊富な天然資源によって、過去数年間、多額の中国投資を惹きつけている。その結果、モンゴルは中国の投資相手先の上位20位内に入った。

中国の対モンゴル投資の大部分は、概して鉱業部門に集中している。ただし、中国企業が所有しているのは、鉱物採掘ライセンスの1割と、戦略的に重要な15鉱床のうちの3つである。この部門における中国の直接投資は、想像されているほど多くはないと言えよう。しかし、中国がモンゴルの鉱業部門発展に重要な役割を果たしていることは、疑いようがない。中国の影響は、国内市場よりも、むしろ外国貿易活動に大きく現れている。より具体的には、モンゴルの鉱業製品は、もっぱら中国に輸出されている。この意味では、モンゴルの鉱業輸出は完全に一つの市場に依存している。

本稿では、中国の投資企業の販売、税金並びに企業の社会的責任という中国投資の3つの現状を分析しながら、中国の対モンゴル投資の影響についての調査結果を述べる。

[英語原稿をERINAにて翻訳]