

MONGOLIA

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Overview...(1)

- **Full name:** Mongolia
- **Population:** 2.8 million (UN, 2012)
- **Capital:** Ulan Bator
- **Area:** 1.56 million sq km (603,909 sq miles)
- **Major language:** Mongolian
- **Major religion:** Buddhism
- **Life expectancy:** 65 years (men), 73 years (women) (UN)
- **Monetary unit:** 1 Togrog (tugrik) = 100 mongos
- **Main exports:** Copper concentrate, cashmere, textiles, hides
- **GNI per capita:** US \$2,310 (World Bank, 2011)
- **Internet domain:** .mn
- **International dialling code:** +976

Overview... (2)

- Mongolia is a landlocked country dominated by sparsely populated steppe and semi-desert
- Mongolia spreads across 1.5 million sq km of the Central Asian plateau/ Northeast Asia but its population is far smaller than the Mongol population of China.
- The country has been one of the world's fastest growing economies in recent times, driven by this foreign direct investment. It reported high growth rates in 2011 and 2012
- Mongolia is generally conceptualized as the Inner Asia or “frontier” of China and figures significantly largely in the imagination of historians who study the Qing Empire (1644-1911)

- Born in 1963, Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj was one of the leaders of the peaceful revolution that ended the Communist dictatorship in 1990. He has a degree from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government in the US from the Democratic Party, The veteran democracy campaigner has twice served as prime minister and was first elected president in 2009 the growing role of foreign firms in the mining sector were key campaign issues in the 2013 election a "resource nationalist" approach



President: Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj

Mongolia Global Mining Scene

- Recent discoveries of copper, gold and coal, the era of isolation is rapidly coming to an end. The Gobi is now seeing a flood of geologists, miners, investors and speculators.
- Over the next five to 10 years they are going to produce a world class mining industry that will rival Chile or Brazil





- In 1992, Mongolia became the first country in the world to unilaterally proclaim its territory as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, These principles have been reflected not only in Mongolia's foreign policy priorities but in its national legislation
- The foreign policy of Mongolia focuses on creating the best possible external environment for its domestic growth and prosperity.

Issues

- **Economy:** Chinese demand for minerals fuels a mining boom, but many Mongolians live in poverty
- **International:** Mongolia's mining wealth is attracting attention beyond its Russian and Chinese neighbors
- Mongolia has expanded political and financial ties with the US, Japan and the European Union
- Mongolia adopted the “**third neighbor**” **policy** – seeking political, economic and cultural connections with partners other than Russia and China, particularly the US, EU, Japan and South Korea. Third neighbor countries are selected according to their potential contribution to Mongolia’s economic development and common values.
- Mongolia will demonstrate that small states can be active players and can make a significant contribution to strengthening regional peace and security.

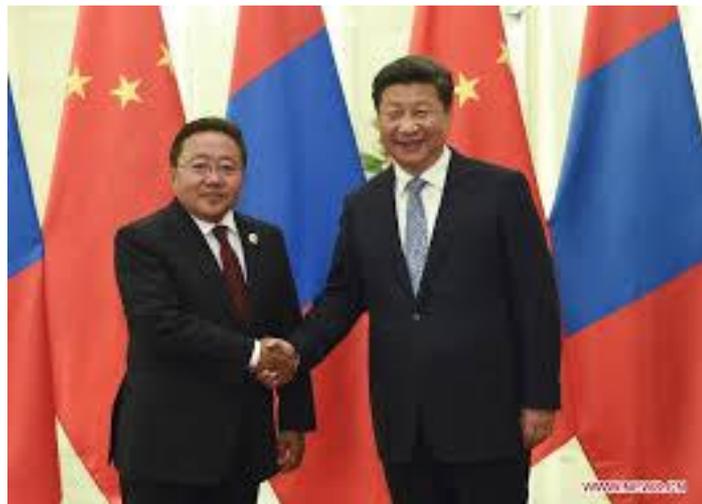
- Mongolia is a relative newcomer in contemporary world politics but Mongolia is attempting to become an **honest facilitator** :

1. Mongolia does not have unresolved territorial or border issues with its neighbors.

2. As a relatively small country it does not have its own narrow political agenda. The Mongolian saying that '*a duck is calm when the sea is calm*'

3. Mongolia wants to institutionalize its nuclear-weapon-free status





- Strategic Partnership to Comprehensive Strategic Partnership with China. According data 2015 China accounts 89 percent of Mongolia Export and 26 percent of its import “ ***When China sneezes, Mongolia gets a cold***”
- In his new book *Sinophobia: Anxiety, Violence, and the Making of the Mongolian Identity*, University of Cambridge researcher Franck Bille explains that “anti-Chinese attitudes of Mongols reflect an essential desire to distance themselves from Asia overall and to reject their own Asianness

- The bilateral relationship between the United States and Mongolia has grown considerably in the last 20 years, the dynamics of the relationship, particularly in the decade of the 1990s, were mainly reactive—reacting to developments in a modernizing China and a collapsing Soviet Union. In 1987, the year of U.S. recognition of Mongolia, the United States valued Mongolia only as a window on the Sino-Soviet relationship
- in 1991 the American focus towards Mongolia changed completely when Mongolia's peaceful democratic revolution abandoned communism during the concurrent collapse of the Soviet Union. The U.S. throughout the next 17 years sought to assist Mongolia in creating both a stable free market and a democratic society, which would be a model for other former socialist nations



East Asia's New Peacemaker : Mongolia

- Mongolia has diplomatic relations with North Korea, every year meetings. NK representative visits Ulaanbaatar and they (NK) see that there is a different way of governance
- Mongolia currently holds the Presidency of the Community of Democracies, a global intergovernmental coalitions of democratic countries
- Mongolia serve as an intermediately talks between Tokyo and Pyongyang
- The Mongolian Armed Forces and U.S. Pacific Command are hosting the multinational peacekeeping exercise Khaan Quest 2016
- Mongolians are not afraid of regional integration because they have a strong national identity, a proud history and a unique culture.



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