

## Prime Minister on Official Visit to the US

**The Prime Minister of Mongolia Oyun-Erdene Luvsannamsrai is paying an Official Visit to the United States of America at the invitation of the Vice President of the United States Kamala Harris on August 2-6, 2023.**

On August 2, Prime Minister L. Oyun-Erdene and Vice President Kamala Harris held official talks at the White House. Before holding official talks, they made a statement for the first time at the level of Government on the current state of Mongolia and the US Strategic Partnership and the priorities for the bilateral relations and cooperation.

PM Oyun-Erdene noted "Our two countries established diplomatic relations-1987. Since that time, our bilateral relationship has grown from strength to strength. Mongolia is best known as the birthplace of Chinggis Khaan and for the great history of Mongolian Empire and green landscapes and never-ending blue sky.

In 1990s, the people of Mongolia voted for democracy and the market economy. And we are very proud Americans regard us-an oasis of democracy. The United States is not only our strategic third neighbor, but also the guiding North Star on our democratic journey. I would like to take this opportunity to thank American people for their continued support and commitment to democratic reforms, and for the progress of market economy, and respect for human rights and freedom.

I'm looking forward to hav-



ving very open and constructive talks with Vice President Harris regarding our strategic partnership, which forge closer links between our two nations and people. We will discuss about high-tech solutions, including space and AI, and share our insights about global issues, such as climate change and geopolitical issues.

During my visit, I am pleased that Mongolia and U.S. will issue

a joint statement strategic third neighbor partnership, and we are going to sign an economic cooperation roadmap. These strategic documents will play a significant role in expanding our trade and economic cooperation and attracting more investment from the U.S. ...Mongolia is one of the over 40 landlocked countries in the world. We face great challenges in terms of transport

and logistics. We seek your support raising these issues in the international stage."

Mr. L. Oyun-Erdene expressed Mongolia's interest to closely cooperate in the following areas:

-Searching opportunities to cooperate in the field of space research;

-Capacity-building in digital economy and advanced technology;

-Training English language teachers and increase number of exchanges;

-Cooperating and implementing joint programs and projects in green development and critical minerals sector;

-Strengthening democracy and combating corruption, as the Government of Mongolia has

Continued on page 3

## Building Friendly Environment for Foreign Investment

*Mongolia's frontier market and vast mineral reserves represent potentially lucrative opportunities for investors. From 1990 to the first quarter of 2023, Mongolia's foreign direct investment (FDI) has reached USD 41.1 billion. The mining industry is still the primary beneficiary of FDI, accounting for 73 percent of the total FDI inflow, followed by the trade and services sector with 11 percent.*

By country, China, Netherlands, Canada, Luxemburg, and Singapore collectively contribute 75 percent of the total FDI inflow in Mongolia. Oyu Tolgoi LLC's investment solely represents 40 percent of the total investment.

Due to optimistic outlook for the mining industry and the rising

prices of raw materials on the world market, FDI in Mongolia witnessed a steady annual growth of 27 percent between 2005 and 2010. In 2011, it surged to USD 5.7 billion, making a significant contribution of 55 percent to the country's GDP.

However, in 2015, it experienced a decline to 12 percent of the GDP. This decrease was attributable to unfavorable foreign and domestic economic conditions, as well as a decrease in global market demand for raw materials and a decline in their prices.

Since then, investment has not shown substantial growth, averaging around USD 2.5 billion per year, which accounts for approximately 15 percent of the GDP.

With the aim of creating favorable conditions for foreign

trade and expanding export market opportunities, Mongolia has become a party to several multilateral treaties, including the 1965 Washington Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Arbitration Rules, the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement and the Energy Charter. Moreover, Mongolia has entered into Bilateral Investment Treaties with 43 countries, as well as Double Taxation Agreements with 26 countries.

Thanks to these bilateral and multilateral treaties, Mongolia is now able to export approximately 11000 types of goods to countries such as the Republic of Korea, China, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh,

and Laos. These exports are conducted under preferential tariff conditions.

According to these treaties, the Government is obligated to ensure various guarantees to investors, including fair and equal treatment, non-discrimination, and protection against unlawful confiscation of assets. In case of breach of obligations, the investor has the right to file an investment claim against the Government.

In addition, with the European Union's Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+), 7200 types of goods are exported to the European Union member states, and 5700 types of goods are exported to Japan under preferential tariff conditions within the framework of the

Continued on page 4

### Inside

- Joint Committee with the EU Takes Place in Brussels .....p2
- National Rail Network Expands ....p3
- National Chamber to Cooperate with Yantai City of China .....p4
- Conference of Intern'l Architects for New Kharkhorum City .....p5
- M. Bayarmagnai: Mongolia will implement 22 energy development projects within the framework of the "New Revival Policy" .....p6

Website: [montsame.mn/en](http://montsame.mn/en)  
@montsame\_en

Bloomberg commodity price 2023/08/03		
GOLD	USD/t oz.	1,972.60
COPPER	USD/lb.	383.45
SILVER	USD/t oz.	23.67
BRENT CRUDE	USD/bbl.	82.83
WHEAT	USD/bu	644.00



## Joint Committee with the EU Takes Place in Brussels



*The European Union (EU) and Mongolia held their annual Joint Committee meeting under the EU-Mongolia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, in Brussels on July 26, 2023.*

*The meeting was an opportunity for Mongolia and the EU to reaffirm their partnership based on shared values such as democracy, human rights, the rule of law and the respect of the principles of the UN Charter.*

The EU remains fully committed to supporting Mongolia's Third Neighbour Policy and welcomes Mongolia's long lasting commitment to multilateralism.

Mongolia and the EU share a common interest in promoting green sustainable development in Mongolia, which is a key objective under the EU-Mongolia Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027 and the EU's Global Gateway. Mongolia is among the five priority countries with whom the EU has signed a Forest Partnership Agreement as a Global Gateway Flagship in the margins of the COP 27 Climate Change Conference in November 2022. Mongolia and the EU agreed on the continued need to combat climate change and protect the environment as well as to support the full implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs Agenda.

The EU remains fully committed to assist Mongolia in sustainably diversifying its economic and foreign trade structures, as well as to cooperate on improving the Mongolian business environment and maximise the efficiency of Mongolian trade policy tools. Mongolia and the EU are committed to finalise their negotiations of an agreement on the protection of geographical indications, started in 2022.

The EU and Mongolia are examining the possibility of enhancing cooperation on security including peacekeeping.

The EU and Mongolia also discussed regional and global challenges. The EU and Mongolia expressed concern over the suffering of the civilian population and the bombing of civilian infrastructures, and emphasised the need for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine in line with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The EU recalled its position clearly expressed in the UNGA resolutions ES-11/1, ES-11/2, ES-11/3, ES-11/4, ES-11/5 and ES-11/6, underscoring the grave violation of the UN Charter and international law. The EU and Mongolia reaffirmed their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including the need to respect the

sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of all nations. It is essential to uphold international law and the multilateral system that safeguards peace and security.

Mongolia and the EU will continue working together to protect and promote human rights. The EU and Mongolia held their annual Human Rights Dialogue on July 18, 2023, which discussed most recent human rights related developments in the EU and Mongolia, the cooperation with UN Human Rights monitoring bodies, their respective approaches on Business and Human Rights, judiciary reforms in Mongolia and the ongoing reform of the EU's GSP+ Scheme.

Mongolia and the EU held a meeting of the Working Group on Development Cooperation (July 19, 2023), in which both parties welcomed the significant progress achieved since last year in the implementation of the Multiannual Indicative Programme for 2021-2027 and of Global Gateway, and also looked ahead towards future challenges and opportunities.

Mongolia and the EU agreed to strengthen their cooperation on green transition, connectivity and digitalisation with the support of the EU's Global Gateway and Team Europe Initiatives with EU Member States and European Development Banks, creating synergies with Mongolia's mid-term and long-term development agenda.

Mongolia and the EU agreed to hold their next Joint Committee meeting in 2024 in Ulaanbaatar.

The Joint Committee was co-chaired by Mr. Gunnar Wiegand, Managing Director for Asia and the Pacific at the European External Action Service (EEAS) and Mr. Amarsaikhan Sainbuyan, Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia.

Within the framework of the 22nd Meeting of the Joint Committee on Cooperation between Mongolia and the European Union, the Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Amarsaikhan and the Managing Director Mr. Gunnar Wiegand signed a document on establishing the Development Cooperation Working Group.

The Development Cooperation Working Group is an important mechanism for exchanging ideas on the effective implementation of projects implemented under the Multiannual Indicative Programme of the European Union.

The European Union is financing and implementing 33 projects in the priority directions of green sustainable development, democracy and economic development in Mongolia.

## State Secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs Receives Swiss Ambassador

*The State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ankhbayar Nyamdorj received Jürg Burri, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation to Mongolia. During the meeting, the newly appointed Ambassador handed over a copy of his Credentials.*

The State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs N. Ankhbayar congratulated the Ambassador on taking up his position and expressed his full support.

During the meeting, the parties exchanged opinions on the bilateral relations, cooperation and events to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mongolia and Switzerland next year.

Ambassador Jürg Burri is an experienced diplomat, who worked in the Foreign



Ministry of Switzerland, New York, Brussels, and the diplomatic mission in China. Previously, he worked as the Ambassador of the Swiss Confederation to the Republic of Poland, and now to the People's Republic of China, Mongolia and North Korea.

## SDC Director General on Visit to Check Sustainability of Swiss Support

*Ambassador Patricia Danzi, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Director General of the Swiss Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Swiss Agency for international cooperation, is on a visit to Mongolia to check the results and sustainability of Swiss support.*

She visited the Responsible Nomads project to see the commercialization and traceability for fibre and wool products.

The State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ankhbayar Nyamdorj received Ambassador Patricia Danzi on August 1.

During the meeting, they discussed the relationship between the two countries and further cooperation in the fields including economy, banking, finance, e-transition, climate change, energy, disaster management, and humanitarian cooperation. With the funding and support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, numerous important projects and programs worth more than CHF 200 million have been implemented in Mongolia, which made valuable contributions to the social and economic



development of Mongolia, underscored State Secretary N. Ankhbayar, expressing gratitude to SDC.

He also stressed the importance of implementing mutual visits and enriching bilateral relations with an economic context within the framework of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries next year.

Ambassador Patricia Danzi noted that Switzerland pays attention to expanding relations between the two countries, intensifying economic cooperation. She also pointed out that the country gives emphasis to cooperation in the fields of climate change, e-development, culture, and humanities.

## Empowering Mongolian Filmmakers through "Film Nomad"

*Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and the Mongolian National Film Council, the "Digital Participation of Citizens" NGO is conducting an international film development program named "Film Nomad."*

"Film Nomad" program is designed to nurturing the talent and creativity of emerging and established filmmakers in Mongolia, providing them the sources, training, and mentorship needed to develop their projects and advance their careers.

Through the program, filmmakers will have the opportunity to participate in workshops, masterclasses, and networking events with local and international industry professionals as well as gain insight into the global film industry and learn how they can access funding to



bring their cinematic visions to life.

As part of the program, eight top-notch consultants and five experienced teachers from Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Italy, France, and Spain will participate as panelists for the workshops, including "Screenwriting" and "Project Development."

The program is running from August 1 to September 29.

## "Mongolian Mining Week" to Take Place for the Second Time

The Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry, in collaboration with the Mongolian National Mining Association, will organize "Mongolian Mining Week-2023" on October 9-13, 2023. The event, to take place for the second time, aims to attract foreign investments.

"Mongolian Mining Week" is a comprehensive event encompassing various activities, including forums, discussions, exhibitions, and face-to-face meetings. Participants and representatives from the mining and heavy industry gather to exchange knowledge, share insights, and collaborate towards sustainable and ethical mining practices in Mongolia. This year, they will discuss reforms and investment climate implemented as part of the Long-term Development Policy of



Mongolia "Vision-2050," and the "New Revival Policy" of the Government of Mongolia.

The first "Mongolian Mining Week" was collaboratively organized by the Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry and Oyu Tolgoi LLC in 2022 to commemorate the historic 100th anniversary of Mongolia's mining industry development.

The Mongol Messenger is operated and printed by the National News Agency MONTSAME

**Journalists:** BATBAYAR Luvsandorj, ENKHBAT Surenjav, OOLUUN Batbayar, SAMBUUNYAM Munkhtulga, GANCHIMEG Batbaatar

Layout/design: BAT-SUKH Nyamdash

The Mongol Messenger, C.P.O.Box 1514, Ulaanbaatar-15160, Mongolia. Tel: (976-51) 266740  
Web: montsame.mn/en E-mail: mongolmessenger@montsame.gov.mn ISSN 1684-1883

For enquiries regarding advertisement, subscription and sales of the Mongol Messenger newspaper, please contact the numbers below.  
Tel: 266904, 99291632, 99890918

### WEATHER

Sunrise: 05:32 Sunset: 20:25

■ Ulaanbaatar and Central Aimags: Night temps between +11 C and +14 C. Day time temps between +22 C and +27 C  
■ Eastern Aimags: Night temps between +13 C and +15 C. Day time temps between +23 C and +28 C  
■ Western Aimags: Night temps between +14 C and +16 C. Day time temps between +28 C and +30 C  
■ Gobi Aimags: Night temps between +18 C and +21 C. Day time temps between +31 C and +35 C





# Prime Minister on Official Visit to the US

Continued from page 1

declared 2023-2024 as the Year to Combat Corruption.

Vice President Kamala Harris expressed her delight for the Official Visit of Prime Minister of Mongolia after many years and highlighted the United States' profound commitment to fostering relations and cooperation with Mongolia, based on shared values such as democracy, market economy, human rights, and civil society development. In her remarks Ms Kamala Harris said, "Mongolia has been a reliable democracy and friend in the Indo-Pacific for more than three decades, and the partnership between our countries has helped to ensure stability and prosperity in the region. And the American people have a profound stake in the future of the Indo-Pacific."

As a proud Pacific power, it is in our vital interest to promote an Indo-Pacific region that is open, interconnected, prosperous, secure, and resilient, which is why President Biden and I have each been, since we have been in office,



to the Indo-Pacific three times each. And as Vice President, I'm proud that I have met with nearly three dozen regional leaders, here in Washington and in the region, in bilateral meetings such as this one and at multilateral summits.

Which brings me to the

agenda for our meeting today: which will include, Mr. Prime Minister, the work that we will continue to do to strengthen the strategic partnership between the United States and Mongolia; the work that we will do and continue to do together to work

on global challenges, which include the climate crisis but also the importance of upholding democracies and human rights; and addressing the threats to international rules-based order.

Today, I am pleased to announce that the next steps in our work together will be about further expanding our partnership. In particular, we will discuss the work that we will do together to strengthen our space cooperation. Strengthening our space cooperation would be a part of that agenda - including, of course, using our space cooperation to think about how we strengthen the economic prosperity and development of our nations."

The PM and the VP pointed out that the Strategic Partnership is strengthening and the scope of the cooperation between the two countries is rapidly developing in the sphere of politics and defense, education, culture, and humanitarian sectors. Moreover, they exchanged views on developing the cooperation further in space research, digital development, mining, transport and logistics, and climate change.

The parties declared that the two countries would sign an Open Skies Agreement, which enables to conduct direct flights between Mongolia and the United States. "I am excited that we are going to commence direct flights, our two countries, Q2 2024. It's going to be great opportunity to promote tourism and trade, business and investment. We have taken many steps to improve our legal environment and for investment and private-sector partnership, including constitutional reforms and digital transformation and fight against corruption," said Prime Minister Oyun-Erdene.

VP Kamala Harris emphasized the country's willingness to broaden the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries with new content and to deepen close cooperation in safeguarding democracy and human rights, and strengthening effective governance further.

As part of his Official Visit, the Prime Minister will visit NASA, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation.



## National Rail Network Expands

expansion is being advanced constantly, as there are plans to tap into further significant coal and ore deposits over the coming years.

The 240 km Tavantolgoi-Gashuunsukhait railway that connects Tavantolgoi mine and Gashuunsukhait, port, running through the territories of Tsogtsetsii, Bayan-Ovoo and Khanbogd soums of Umnugobi aimag put into operation in September of 2022.

The Zuunbayan-Khangai railway, a key connection between the Tavantolgoi-Zuunbayan railway that spans 226.9 km across the southeast and the Khangai-

Mandal crossing on Mongolia's border with China was also opened in December, 2022. This railway has become the second line of the Mongolia-China-Russia Economic Corridor. Previously, there was only one railway connecting Mongolia-China-Russia, which was the Altanbulag-Ulaanbaatar-Zamiin Uud line (the Trans-Mongolian Railway) in the last 70 years. The construction of the Khangai-Mandal border port planned to be completed in 2023. The Khangai border port is located exactly at the middle point of Gashuunsukhait and Zamiin-Uud, making it a geopolitically strategic point.

*National rail network of Mongolia has been expanded by 416.1 km as the Tavan Tolgoi-Zuunbayan railway put into full operation according to the decision of the State Commission in charge of giving the authorization.*

Mongolia's railway network is over 1,800 km long. The most important arterial route is the Trans-Mongolian Railway, which runs from Russia to China. 90 percent of freight transport to and from neighbouring countries is handled on this route. Moreover, the railways also connect Mongolia's key industrial cities such as Erdenet, Darkhan and Baganuur.

The Tavan Tolgoi-Zuunbayan track, connecting the south to eastern routes, stretching for 416.1 kilometers have one station and six crossings.

There are a total of 37 licensed mineral deposits within a 30-kilometer radius along the railway line, such as Tavantolgoi coal deposit, Tsagaan Suvarga copper deposit, Kharmagtai copper and gold deposit, Manlai coal deposit, and other major deposits of gypsum, zeolite, and uranium.

Therefore, the railroad, with the capacity of 15-20 million tons of freight annually anticipated to boost coal export, facilitate transportation of mining and other industrial products, and support regional social and economic developments: coal export is expected to increase fourfold a year, production at the Tavan Tolgoi mine is estimated to rise two to three times, as well as the transportation cost will be decreased twice and around 2,000 full-time jobs will be created.

The extensive railway track will also reduce harmful environment impacts by protecting pastures, mitigating dust emis-

sions, decrease air and soil pollutions, and reduce noise in the surrounding area, says experts.

The construction work of the railway started in May, 2019. The Ulaanbaatar Railway and the Mongolian Armed Forces worked as main contractors and a total of over 10 thousand people including 106 national companies took part in the railway construction.

The construction of this heavy-duty railway contrasts with other railways as it was constructed by Mongolian engineers and technicians, reports the Ministry of Road and Transport Development.

The Mongolia's rail network





# National Chamber of Mongolia to Cooperate with Yantai City of China



Innovation Society, "Chuanghui Electronics" Co.,Ltd, "Fenlin," and "Aile Industry" Co.,LTD for medical equipment.

The parties agreed to organize joint meetings and other events to connect businessmen of the two countries. The administration of Yantai City, one of the largest municipalities in Shandong province plans to implement 537 major projects with a total investment of CNY 2.2 trillion, covering advanced manufacturing, modern services, new energy, infrastructure, urban development, and many other sectors. Therefore, the Chinese part pointed out that there is a wide demand and space for mutual in-

cooperate in a way of establishing a joint factory and partnering to sell their products in Mongolia.

Bilateral Currency Swap Agreement Renewed with the People's Bank of China

The Bank of Mongolia and the People's Bank of China have renewed the bilateral currency swap agreement of RMB 15 billion/MNT 7.25 trillion. The effective period of the agreement is three years, until 2026, which can be extended when both parties agree.

The renewal of the bilateral currency swap agreement will further deepen the monetary and financial cooperation between the two central banks, promote



vestment and cooperation.

At the face-to-face meetings, the entrepreneurs from Yantai City expressed their aspiration to

the bilateral trade for economic development and support the stability of financial markets, reports the Bank of Mongolia.

*The Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Federation of Industry and Commerce of the coastal city of Yantai in East China's Shandong province have signed a memorandum of cooperation. A large group of representatives of Yantai city administration and business communities of Shandong province of China arrived in Mongolia to hold a Mongolia-China Joint Business and Investment Meeting and face-to-face, B2B meetings on July 24.*

In his opening remarks President of the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry O. Amartuvshin said, "I am glad that companies in the fields that Mon-

goleans are interested, such as construction, housing, urban improvement, space technology, software, electronic systems, peanut processing, mining, and renewable energy, are included in this business group. I hope that this visit will pave the way for business cooperation between the two countries to be further developed in many new areas."

Noting the fact that Yantai is a pioneering city for green and low-carbon development in Shandong, it has been making efforts to promote the growth of the clean energy industry in recent years, Hu Weining, Deputy Director of the United Front Work Department of the Yantai Municipal Party Committee, highlighted that there is plenty of room for entrepreneurs from

the two countries to maintain mutually beneficial cooperation. This can be achieved by leveraging Yantai city's advantages, such as its location as a port city and its developing stock market.

Representatives of more than ten sectors of Shandong province and Yantai City, including medical equipment, construction, electronic equipment, machine parts, and food production from the Chinese side and 50 enterprises from the Mongolian side took part in the Business and Investment Meeting.

This year's group of Chinese businesses includes companies, such as "Global" Machinery and Equipment Company of Yantai City, Shandong "Ronghua" Food Group, Yantai Construction Group, Science and Technology

# Building Friendly Environment for Foreign Investment

Continued from page 1

Mongolia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement.

In order to enhance the investment and business environment, the Government is actively working on improving the legal framework, protecting investors' interests, improving the institutional system, and digitizing and streamlining Government services. In the Development Plan-2024 of Mongolia, "Increasing Investment" has been set as a policy priority, with the goal of increasing annual FDI to USD 4 billion.

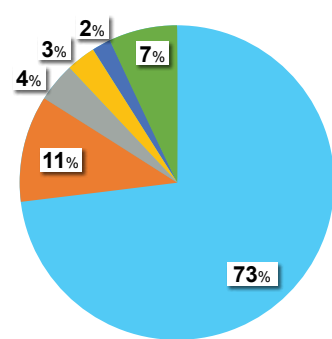
As part of this priority goal, a new Investment and Trade Agency has been set up, with operations commencing on July 1. This agency will offer support and services to investors looking to invest in non-mining sectors, such as agriculture, information technology, tourism, and energy. The agency will focus on enhancing the investment environment, building investor's trust, and increasing the opportunities for foreign investment.

FDI can introduce new technologies, skills, and knowledge to the host country, enhancing its productivity, competitiveness, and innovation capacity. Moreover, it unveils many ways and opportunities for local producers to export. Therefore, the Mongolian Government has been working to diversify its economy and attract foreign investment in other sectors beyond mining, including agriculture and tourism.

It can be achieved by leveraging free trade zones. According

to the Law on Free Trade Zones, a "free zone" in Mongolia is defined as a specific area within the country's territory that is exempt from customs duties and other taxes. It is designated as outside the customs territory and provides special privileges for conducting business activities.

To that extent, the Khushig



- Mining
- Wholesale and retail; car and motorcycle repair service
- Financial and insurance service
- Other services
- Construction
- Other

Valley free trade zone has the potential to offer a wide range of opportunities as well, including services, entertainment, and logistics. Similarly, Umnugobi and Dornogobi aimags, where the Mongolian agricultural free zone

is located, not only have vast resources of renewable energy, such as solar and wind, but also host several industries, including oil refining, steel, leather processing, and copper smelting.

The Government has significantly increased the capacity of border ports in the past two years. If Khangai-Mandal and Gashuunsukhait-Gantsmod ports will be connected in the near future, facilitating the transport and export of a larger volume of goods at a lower cost. Additionally, all aimags are now connected by paved roads, establishing the fundamental infrastructure necessary for conducting business.

Head of Investment Policy Department of the Ministry of Economy and Development B. Anar clarified the factors affecting the decline of foreign investment in recent years. He said, "To attract investments, it is essential to have a clear policy and a stable legal environment, eliminate obstacles in acquiring the necessary rights and permissions, as well as ensure transparent and well-defined activities within public organizations. For instance, numerous laws in sectors, such as agriculture, telecommunications, auditing, and banking have restricted the operations of foreign-invested enterprises in the name of safeguarding the domestic market within the legal framework. Furthermore, the adoption of the Law on the Regulation of Foreign Investment in Entities Operating in Strategic Sectors in 2012 has contributed to the decrease in investment.

Previously, Mongolia lacked a system to receive and address investor complaints regarding the improper conduct of public organizations, as well as a platform to safeguard their interests. This absence was one of the factors leading investors to withdraw their investments and exit the country. On average, it takes around 3-6 years to resolve complaints and disputes between investors and public organizations in court. Moreover, the implementation of court decisions can be further delayed by several years, exacerbating the challenges faced by investors.

Furthermore, the investors also face other problems such as the lack of coordination between public organizations, insufficient transparency in their operations, bureaucratic procedures, leading to delays in government services, and duplication in government inspections.

In this context, we asked him about measures taken in the field of investment and the draft revision of the Law on Investment.

"Ministry of Economy and Development has been undertaking several projects, aiming at diversifying economy, increasing investment, and developing public-private-partnership. One of them is a draft revision of the Law on Investment.

The draft revision encompasses important amendments primarily focused on investment support, protection of investors' rights and legal interests, establishment of investment guarantees, and clarification of a spe-

cific form of government assistance. Additionally, we are working to remove investment restrictions and bans that defined by sector-specific laws, introduce a mechanism for addressing investor complaints, and provide the investors with opportunity to resolve disputes through international arbitration. Furthermore, the disparity in the registration period of legal entities and the payment of stamp duty between domestic and foreign-invested enterprises and the reference required to obtain visa and residence permit from the Ministry of Economy and Development will be eliminated. On the other hand, the types of tax and non-tax incentives, along with the tax provisions designed to stabilize the investment environment, which have been reflected in the existing Law on Investment, will remain unchanged. Similarly, the regulation that the Government enters into contracts with the investor who invest more than MNT 500 billion will also remain in place.

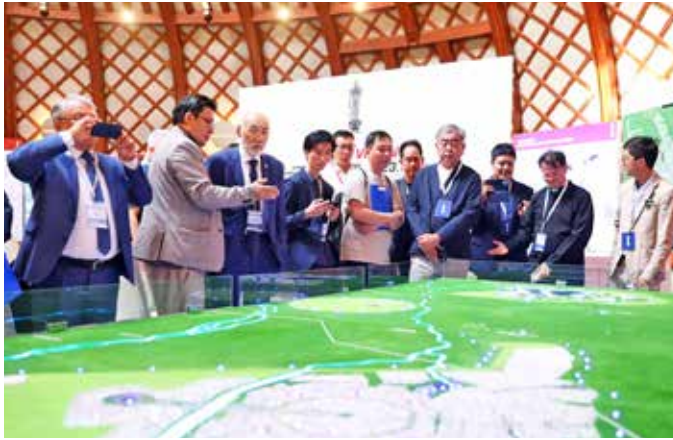
Another aspect under discussion in the draft revision is the reduction of duplicated inspections carried out by multiple public organizations. The proposed approach is to consolidate the inspections into joint inspections to be conducted twice a year."

Thus, the approval of the revised draft of the Law on Investment is expected to be a support for attracting foreign direct investment, fostering reinvestment, increasing capital flows, and ensuring sustainable economic growth.



# Conference of International Architects for New Kharkhorum City

*"Urban Vision,"  
Conference of International  
Architects for Kharkhorum  
City was held on July 30  
in Kharkhorin soum of  
Uvurkhangai aimag, jointly  
organized by the Ministry  
of Construction and Urban  
Development and the  
Administrative Office in Charge  
of the New Kharkhorum City  
Development.*



The President of Mongolia Khurelsukh Ukhnaa issued a decree in December 2022 to restore the ancient capital of the Great Mongol Empire, Kharkhorum in Orkhon Valley, aimed at creating healthy and safe living conditions for citizens, improving accessibility to basic social services, decentralizing the population, ensuring a balanced development of the regions, and strengthening the valuable heritage of the State.

In accordance with the decree, the Government of Mongolia formed the Administrative Office in Charge of the New Kharkhorum City Development this March, and the Administrative Office has developed the concept of New Kharkhorum City development.

Architects, specialists, and academics from Mongolia, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Japan, and Israel participated in the conference and exchanged opinions on the concept of Kharkhorum city planning and the development trends of global cities.

New Kharkhorum city planning is based on the concept of being the center of Mongolia's public, administration, culture, tourism, health services, international relations, and high-tech industry. Kharkhorum city

will cover Uvurkhangai and Arkhangai aimags, having a population of approximately 500,000 people and 50 percent of the residential area will be green space, while 70 percent will be areas for walking, cycling, and public transportation. According to the city development concept, the new city will be an economically independent, modern smart city with developed infrastructure, which uses surface water, recycles waste, reuses gray water, and uses various types of renewable energy.

The conference participants highly appreciated the concept developed by Mongolian specialists and experts, emphasizing the importance of creating an environmentally friendly and healthy environment, water and food supply, and population structure planning. The Administrative Office in Charge of the New Kharkhorum City Development is working to complete detailed engineering-geological and hydro-geological studies and topographical mapping of the city of Kharkhorum this year.

Further, it is planned to take

the planned territory of Kharkhorum city for the special needs of the state and develop detailed studies and plans including the feasibility study and general development plan in stages.

Kharkhorum served as the capital of the Mongol Empire between 1235 and 1260 and of the Northern Yuan dynasty in the 14th and 15th centuries. The ruins of the city can be found at 350km southwest of Ulaanbaatar on the western bank of the Orkhon Valley in the Uvurkhangai aimag of modern-day Mongolia, close to Kharkhorin soum and the Erdene Zuu Monastery.

Although the buildings of Kharkhorum were destroyed by Ming around 1380, the city has never been abandoned completely and the Tibetan Buddhist Temple of Erdene Zuu was constructed in the city in 1586. Most of the ruins of the city have perished over time and only a few traces remain on the surface. The Soviet Union and Mongolia conducted a joint archaeological survey in 1948-49. Mongolia and Japan conducted a joint archaeological survey funded by the Japanese trust



fund of UNESCO in 1995-98. A large-scale archaeological survey was proposed at the evaluation conference held in the summer of 1997, and it was decided to urgently carry out preliminary measures for protection of the ruins. As a part of the measures, wooden fences were set up for the conservation of the ruins. In addition, the farmland, roads, and factories within the area of the ruins were moved out from the area.

A joint archaeological survey by the Mongolian Academy of Science and the University of Bonn of Germany has been carried out since 1999. As the ruins were registered as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site in 2004, establishment of a base for the protection, research, and exhibition of the ruins has become an urgent task.

The Report of the 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee says, "The Orkhon valley clearly demonstrates how a strong and persistent nomadic culture, led to the development of extensive trade networks and the creation of large administrative,

commercial, military and religious centres. The empires that these urban centres supported undoubtedly influenced societies across Asia and into Europe and in turn absorbed influence from both east and west in a true interchange of human values.

Underpinning all the development within the Orkhon valley for the past two millennia has been a strong culture of nomadic pastoralism. This culture is still a revered and indeed central part of Mongolian society and is highly respected as a 'noble' way to live in harmony with the landscape.

The Orkhon valley is an outstanding example of a valley that illustrates several significant stages in human history. First and foremost, it was the center of the Mongolian Empire; secondly it reflects a particular Mongolian variation of Turkish power; thirdly, the Tuvkhun hermitage monastery was the setting for the development of a Mongolian form of Buddhism; and fourthly, Khar Balgas, reflects the Uighur urban culture in the capital of the Uighur Empire."

## "Combating Gender-Based Violence in Mongolia" Project Concluded

*The "Combating Gender-Based Violence in Mongolia" project, implemented by UNFPA Mongolia in collaboration with the Government of Mongolia and with support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation was concluded.*

The successful conclusion was celebrated by the project partners and the donor this June. The project has achieved remarkable milestones in addressing gender-based violence in Mongolia. It focused on strengthening prevention and response capacities at the national, local and primary levels, realizes the project implementers.

Moreover, advocacy and capacity-building efforts of this project contributed to the revision and implementation of key legislations promoting gender equality and criminalizing domestic violence, such as the Law to Combat Domestic Violence and Law on Ensuring Gender Equality in Mongolia.

Multi-sectoral response mechanisms related to fighting gender-based violence are institutionalized and sustained, providing comprehensive support for survivors of violence. Data collection and analysis have been improved, enhancing understanding of the issue and informing evidence-based interventions.

Community engagement has



been vital in raising public awareness and promoting gender-equitable social norms throughout the project implementation period. Grassroots initiatives in high-prevalence areas contributed to lasting change, challenging harmful gender stereotypes and behaviours.

The impact of the project has been recognized nationally and internationally. The 2017 national Gender-based Violence prevalence survey provided crucial insights into the prevalence and

effects of gender-based violence in Mongolia. An integrated database system was established to monitor and evaluate gender-based violence cases.

As part of the project, 33 standard operating procedures were developed to strengthen the implementation of the Law to Combat Domestic Violence at various levels.

As the "Combating Gender-based Violence in Mongolia" project concludes, UNFPA reaffirms its commitment to conti-

nue working towards a violence-free future for all individuals in Mongolia. UNFPA recognizes that the fight against gender-based violence is ongoing and remains steadfast in its dedication to ensuring the safety and well-being of women and girls.

The end-evaluation for the 2nd phase of the "Combating Gender-Based Violence in Mongolia" Project was completed and the results were presented to the main implementing partners, participating organizations and the donor.

### Men's Voluntary Psycho-social Counselling Centre launched

With support from the "Combating Gender-Based Violence in Mongolia" project, the first pilot Men's Voluntary Psycho-social Counselling Centre was launched in May at the Chingeltei District Family, Children, Youth Development Division.

The centre provides free psycho-social counselling for men and their families to address harmful behaviours, social norms and attitudes that lead to gender-based violence and harmful practices. The pilot centre is operated by an experienced non-governmental organization with the vision to expand at the national level to promote gender equality

and healthy relationships.

A Four-season greenhouse was also established and launched at the Chingeltei District One-Stop Service Centre for survivors of gender-based violence. The greenhouse will provide space to learn new skills, and providing women with economic opportunities, resources, and support can help break the cycle of violence and create a safer and more equitable society.

This intervention is part of the Women's Economic Empowerment initiative supported by the "Combating Gender-Based Violence in Mongolia" Project, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

Furthermore, with the support of the National Emergency Management Agency, UNFPA provided dignity kits to the women and girls in eastern aimags, which were hit by extreme snowstorms. Emergencies increase the risk of gender-based violence due to elevated stress, shortages of essential goods and supplies, and restrictions on movement.

During emergencies, UNFPA pays special attention to ensuring the dignity of women and girls of vulnerable groups. Dignity kits were also distributed to one-stop service centres and shelters for survivors of gender-based operating across Mongolia.



# M. Bayarmagnai: Mongolia will implement 22 energy development projects within the framework of the "New Revival Policy"



■ Deputy Minister of Energy M. Bayarmagnai is invited to discuss the current state and future of the energy sector of Mongolia.

**-The energy sector is the main sector to develop to ensure the stable development of the country's security, economy, and society. Our energy production is growing at an average of 6-7 percent per year. Where is Mongolia directing its policy to meet the ever-increasing consumption?**

-To build central settlements, satellite cities, and new settlement areas, it is necessary to begin large-scale mining, road transportation, and production technology development projects, all of which are crucial to the country's economy. It is also necessary to develop small- and medium-sized industries and the energy sector. These goals are included in Mongolia's long-term and medium-term development policies, and we are working to ensure their implementation.

Currently, Mongolia is connected to five energy systems: western, central, southern and eastern regions, and Altai-Uliastai. A total of more than 330 soums and settlements are provided with a centralized energy system, and we are working to create comfortable living conditions for citizens within the limits of our resources.

By 2022, 10.3 billion kWh of electricity was produced and 9.3 billion kWh of electricity was distributed throughout Mongolia. Currently, 79.3% of the total distributed electricity is provided by domestic sources and 20.7% by imported sources.

Energy consumption is growing at an average of 7-8 percent per year, while domestic production is growing at around 6-7 percent, which has reached its capacity. Therefore, in the past years, the completion and commissioning of the 89 mW expansion and modernization of the fourth thermal power plant and the 35 mW expansion of the Erdenet thermal power plant played a significant role in ensuring the supply to the rise in consumption.

In order to meet the growing consumption of electric energy in Mongolia, the projects and measures included in the "New Revival Policy", implemented by the government are important. The implementation of these projects will double the installed capacity of power sources and the capacity of the transmission network.

First of all, we are working to implement the Battery Storage

project in the integrated network of the Central Region and put it into operation by the end of this year. Also, in the case of possibly reaching the upper limit of energy that may be obtained from Russia, negotiations have been started to import energy from China to the integrated network of the central region. Currently, we are talking about getting energy with a capacity of up to 80 MW. It will make a considerable contribution in 2024-2025 and 2025-2026. Additionally, the 300 MW Buurjuut power plant will begin operating in 2025, followed by the 400 MW Baganur power plant in 2026, and the 300 MW Tavantolgoi Thermal Power Plant (TPP) power plant in 2025.

It is intended to start operating a 50 MW expansion of TPP-3 in 2028 and a 300 MW expansion of TPP-3 in 2030. Furthermore, 2024 will see the expansion of the 50 MW Choibalsan TPP in the east, while 2027 will see the commissioning of the Erdeneburen hydropower plant in the west. These projects are of the utmost importance, and many more are simultaneously planned and estimated.

**-The Standing Committee on Budget of the Parliament supported two tax relief bills. The bills aim to provide tax relief to companies that support the growing energy sector. The tax relief threshold is set at 1.5 MW. Can this be substantial support to the energy sector?**

-Additions and amendments to the Law on Customs Tariffs and Customs Duties and the Law on Business Entity Income Tax Law were initiated and submitted to the Parliament. Both bills have their own features. By passing these bills, resources will be increased to accommodate rising consumption. This will improve the accessibility of energy supply and positively affect the growth of the economy. Amendments to the Law on Customs Tariffs and Customs Duties will support the import of energy equipment that cannot be produced domestically for large-scale resource projects. However, the draft law on Business Entity Income Tax aims to support domestic companies producing energy equipment and to create a new legal environment that will enable domestic production of main and auxiliary energy equipment to replace imports.

**-Our country is one of the few countries in the world with four seasons and a long season**

**that requires heating. Coal consumption will undoubtedly be in the energy sector for a while. In that sense, there is a need to expand the capacity of existing solid fuel-fired thermal power plants and build new thermal power plants. But how are the reform policies put forward by the government in the energy sector being implemented?**

-In the autumn session of the Parliament of 2021, the "New Revival Policy", initiated by the Government of Mongolia, was approved with the aim of resolving the factors limiting the economic and construction development of the country and establishing the basic conditions for the effective implementation of Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision 2050". In the "New Revival Policy", one of the factors limiting the country's development is not only the energy sector but also the economic infrastructure, which is a leading sector for ensuring national security and independence. Specifically, five goals of energy recovery were proposed, and 13 measures and 22 development projects are planned to achieve these goals.

**-The use and dissemination of renewable energy have been reflected in the long and medium-term policy documents and specific changes in the legal environment. For example, two 15 MW wind power plant projects and four 35 MW solar power plant projects will be implemented. How far along are these projects?**

-With the adoption of the Law on Renewable Energy in 2007, solar and wind power plants with a total capacity of 260 MW have been put into operation throughout Mongolia. Of these, 6 solar power plants with a total capacity of 90 MW and 3 wind power plants with a total capacity of 155 MW have been connected to the grid through private investment. As part of the 2020-2024 action program of the Government of Mongolia and the implementation of the "New Revival Policy", the "Upscaling Renewable Energy Sector Project" is being implemented with the financing of a concessional loan from the Asian Development Bank and a grant from the Joint Credit Mechanism. As part of the project, 3 solar plants and 1 wind power plant with a total capacity of 40.5 MW will be connected to the Altai-Uliastai power system in Gobi-Altai, Zavkhan, and Khuvsgul provinces. We are also working to build charging stations for the first time in the energy system. In the future, in the case of new construction of solar and wind power plants, it will be implemented through competitive selection in accordance with the 2019 amendment to the Law on Renewable Energy.

**-How is the Tavantolgoi power plant project, which is based on the Tavantolgoi resource, progressing?**

-The most important project for Mongolia's economy is the Tavantolgoi TPP project. With the construction of this station, Oyutolgoi will have access to domestic energy, and 110-120 million US dollars that were previously spent on energy imports

will stay domestic. Also, lignite, which does not meet export requirements, will be used for energy production and economic circulation. Bidding for the station's general contractor has been held twice since 2021, but has failed. Therefore, after investigating the reasons for the failure, a draft resolution was prepared to put 300MW of power into operation in the first instance, to organize the selection of the contractor under open financial conditions in the form of "EPC+Financing", and it was discussed and decided at the cabinet meeting to finance 30% of the total investment of the Tavantolgoi TPP to "Erdenes Tavantolgoi" JSC. The tender was announced on June 12, 2023. The contractor will be selected soon.

**-Our country is rich in primary energy. Namely coal, oil, uranium, renewable energy reserves, oil shale, and natural gas resources. Therefore, what should Mongolia pay attention to in order to eliminate imports and expand exports by using the available opportunities? How many years will it take us to become an exporting country?**

-Mongolia is one of the countries with primary energy resources such as renewable energy, lignite, and uranium. The share of renewable energy sources in energy production is increasing every year. Today, solar and wind farms account for 18 percent of the system's total installed capacity. By implementing 22 energy development projects included in the "New Revival Policy", the total installed capacity of Mongolia's energy system will increase by 1,765 MW, and the goals and objectives of the first phase set forth in the long-term development policy of Mongolia's "Vision-2050" at the level of 2030 will be fully met. In the future, it will be possible to export electricity.

**-It is clear that in the next 10 years, China will focus on the development of nuclear energy and become the leading buyer of the uranium market. We will cooperate with France in the field of renewable energy to support and increase investment, diversify energy sources, and transition to clean energy.**

-Our country has 192, 241 tons of proven uranium reserves. That is two percent of the world's resources or 10th place in the world. The basic research work on the use of nuclear energy sources in Mongolia has been started, and proposals are being developed on what policy direction to follow in the future.

**-What should the government pay attention to in the energy policy and how can it be improved?**

-In recent years, the energy sector is facing new challenges. Due to the effects of climate change, global warming is rapidly progressing, related issues are becoming acute, and the transition to clean energy is taking place throughout the countries of the world. The issue of financing projects for new construction and capacity expansion of coal-fired thermal and power plants is becoming more and more difficult.

As part of the "New Revival Policy", sustainable development of renewable energy and research and analysis of new energy sources will be started. Also, projects will be implemented to save energy, improve efficiency, create appropriate use, provide measures against climate change with standards and technical regulations that meet international standards, and improve the yield and efficiency of academic work.

**-Due to Mongolia's remoteness and infrastructure development, the energy sector must be developed in a unique way. However, in the Paris Agreement to reduce climate change, Mongolia promised to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent is the energy sector's policy aligned with this promise?**

-Within the framework of the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the energy sector planned to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 4.9 million tons of carbon dioxide by 2030. There are two areas of focus on reducing greenhouse gases. First, we intend to expand the use of renewable energy in order to make Mongolia's energy sector more environmentally friendly. The target is for renewable energy to account for 30% of the energy system's total installed capacity by 2030. Secondly, with the aim of saving energy, the Government Resolution No. 67 of 2023 re-established the consumer threshold. By implementing this resolution, it will be possible to save 100 million kWh of electricity every year. This is equivalent to the construction of a 65 MW solar power plant and will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) emissions by 96,000 tons per year.

**-Implementing independent, effective, and cost-effective financial policies, as well as introducing innovation, sophisticated techniques, and smart technologies, are urgently needed in the energy sector. Let's wrap up the interview by discussing any developments in the energy sector on this front.**

-It is intended to increase the share of renewable energy in energy consumption without adversely affecting the stable and reliable operation of the integrated network. The government has set a goal to increase the share of renewable energy in the total installed capacity of the energy system to 20 percent in 2023. Our country can install and use 2,600 GW of solar and wind power sources, which is 5,457 TWh (terawatt hours) of environmentally friendly clean energy generation capacity per year. This resource will not only fully satisfy domestic energy consumption, but also meet the energy demand of the Northeast Asian region if the energy transmission infrastructure is optimally resolved. Also, the "New Revival Policy" focuses on increasing renewable energy and then developing it for export, introducing research projects in the field of hydrogen energy and nuclear energy, and developing projects for the use of the natural gas pipeline from Russia to China for domestic needs.



# Mongolists Around the World to Convene

*Under the auspices of the President of Mongolia, the XII International Congress of Mongolists will be held in Ulaanbaatar on August 9-14, 2023 with the accentuated theme of "Pax Mongolica and Historical Experience".*

The XII Congress will have five sessions: Prehistory and History of Mongolia and the Mongols; Historical Development of Mongolian Language and Literature; Mongolian Society, Economy, Politics, and Legislation; The "Outside World" of the Mongols, Foreign Relations; Mongolian Culture: Tradition and Innovation.

More than 300 scholars and researchers are anticipated to participate. Moreover, to support young Mongolists the "Young Mongolists" sub-session which involves PhD researchers up to the age of 45, is planned to take place on August 11 and 12, 2023.

The International Conference of Mongolian Language held in Ulaanbaatar in 1959, is the beginning of today's International Congress of Mongolists. The International Association of Mongol Studies, which unites Mongolists around the world, is also originated from the Conference. The International Conference of Mongolists is organized every five years, but since the 11th Congress convened in 2016 due to the pandemic, the next congress was postponed until this year.

The XI International Congress of Mongolists held in Ulaanbaatar in 2016 welcomed 412 Mongolists and researchers from 29 countries including Australia, Austria, England, the US, Vietnam, Canada, France, Ger-

many, Holland, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Israel, Italy, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Russia, Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, China, India, Japan, Mongolia and South Korea. The XX International Congress assessed the state of Mongol studies' development, and widely discussed the issue of how to further develop Mongol studies internationally.

The Congress elected Hungarian Mongolist Agnes Bertalan as the President of the International Association for Mongol Studies, and Dr. Professor S. Chuluun as the General Secretary.

The Government of Mongolia adopted and implemented a National Program for Promoting Mongol Studies in 2012-2016 and 2018-2021 respectively. Moreover, an issue of developing Mongol studies has been included in the country's medium and long-term development policies and programs.

With the implementation of the national programs, the policies and implementation activities of Mongol Studies have become integrated, conditions have been ensured for large-scale joint research works of researchers and Mongolists, qualitative progress has been made in scientific conferences and publications, which laid a foundation for broader development of this area.

At the initiative of the Ministry of Education and Science and the National Council for Mongol Studies, an unprecedented amount of funding has been approved to support the Mongol studies, which provides a favorable opportunity for the development of the sector.

In today's highly competitive



world, it is important to expand Mongol Studies internationally and regionally, to promote it scientifically, to create a favorable environment for Mongol studies, and to develop it sustainably, noted scholars during a national discussion on the policy for the development of Mongol Studies held in March 2022.

Consideration should be given to the expansion of the areas of science related to Mongol studies and opportunities to the country's development. In addition to the traditional fields of language, history, and culture, it needs to involve modern trends in archeology, anthropology, society, economics, politics, and law.

## Summer School for Young Mongolists Begins

*On July 31, the annual "Young Mongolists' Summer School" International Program commenced with an opening ceremony at the Ministry of Education and Science.*

"Mongol Studies is one of the most essential fields that Mongolians and the Mongolian State and Government must pay attention," emphasized Minister of Education and Science L. Enkh-Amgalan in his opening remarks.

Furthermore, the Minister said, "The Mongol Studies should hold considerable significance at the national security level. It is crucial to foster activities in

Mongol Studies with the goal of elevating it at international level. Also, it is imperative to develop a comprehensive state policy to support both foreign and nation-



nal scholars-Mongolists, with particular emphasis on Young Mongolists."

Over 30 young Mongolists from 13 universities and academic institutions of the leading countries in Mongol Studies, including the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Türkiye are participating in this year's program.

In recent years as a result of initiatives, studies and research works by Mongolists, young scholars, documents and records of history and culture related to

Mongolia and Mongol Studies have been translated from foreign sources into Mongolian. Noting the valuable contribution of Mongolists, the Minister of Education and Science expressed the Ministry's intention to support young scholars, master's, and doctoral students in Mongolian Studies, finance joint researches, and publish their works through the Science and Technology Fund.

The Ministry aims to organize the "Young Mongolists' Summer School" International Program regularly, not limited to the summer season.

### The lawyer's advice



In cooperation with Hanns Seidel Foundation

The Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) as a political foundation is active in 60 countries worldwide under the motto of Democracy, Peace and Development. In Mongolia, HSF is active since 1993 and supports the transformation and establishment of the rule of law.

### -What are law regulations related to doping issues?

-National wrestlers and archers are prohibited to use substances and methods included in the list of doping that is adopted by the international anti-doping agency every year. Wrestlers, archers and relevant national sports committees shall adhere to the World anti-doping rule, or National anti-doping rule like any other athletes. Activities on taking doping tests from wrestlers and archers to participate in the competitions of the National Festival Naadam each 10 years are organized by the Mongolian National anti-doping agency, and if the wrestlers and archers have used any types of doping substances, those wrestlers and archers are disqualified and the state title and badge (reward) shall be given to the wrestler or archer defeated in that round. If it has been found that the wrestler or archer used doping, the title, badge and award granted in the respective Festival Naadam will be removed, and the organizing committee shall deliver a proposal to give the state title and badge (reward) to the wrestler or archer defeated in that round. The President of Mongolia shall render a decision on whether to grant the state title and badge, or not to grant them, or reward within 7 days from the date of receipt of that proposal. If the tests have proved that the wrestler or archer used doping, the organizing committee shall deliver a proposal to disqualify the trainers of such wrestler or archer for two years to the authorized organization.

### -What are law regulations related to doping issues?

-National wrestlers and archers are prohibited to use substances and methods included in the list of doping that is adopted by the international anti-doping agency every year. Wrestlers, archers and relevant national sports committees shall adhere to the World anti-doping rule, or National anti-doping rule like any other athletes. Activities on taking doping tests from wrestlers and archers to participate in the competitions of the National Festival Naadam each 10 years are organized by the Mongolian National anti-doping agency, and if the wrestlers and archers have used any types of doping substances, those wrestlers and archers are disqualified and the state title and badge (reward) shall be given to the wrestler or archer defeated in that round. If it has been found that the wrestler or archer used doping, the title, badge and award granted in the respective Festival Naadam will be removed, and the organizing committee shall deliver a proposal to give the state title and badge (reward) to the wrestler or archer defeated in that round. The President of Mongolia shall render a decision on whether to grant the state title and badge, or not to grant them, or reward within 7 days from the date of receipt of that proposal. If the tests have proved that the wrestler or archer used doping, the organizing committee shall deliver a proposal to disqualify the trainers of such wrestler or archer for two years to the authorized organization.

Address: Sukhbaatar District, Khoroo 6, Sukhbaatar Street 11-1, Hanns Seidel Foundation Mongolia (inside the court of the Children's Art Center, in the right side)  
Tel.: 321294  
<https://mongolia.hss.de/mn/>  
<https://www.facebook.com/HSFMongolia>  
info@hssmongolia.mn





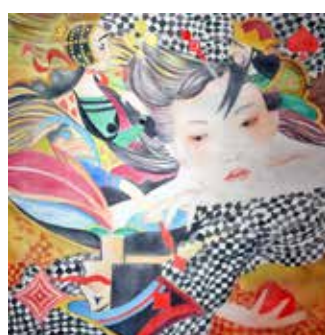
"Southern Winds," the first art exhibition of Vietnamese artists in Mongolia is running at the Mongol Art Gallery.

The Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Mongolia, in collaboration with Asia Art Link is organizing the exhibition from July 29 to August 2 to improve cultural co-operation between Mongolia and Vietnam and people-to-people relations. At the exhibition, 20 artists, representing Vietnamese contemporary art, working in art and education fields in cities, such as Ha Noi, Hai Phong, and Ho Chi Minh are displaying their paintings and graphic works to the public.

Zoan Han Dam, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam shared his impression during the opening ceremony of the exhibition, "Next year marks the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Mongolia. In anticipation of

# First Art Exhibition of Vietnamese Artists

this historic anniversary, a joint exhibition of contemporary Vietnamese artists is on display in Mongolia. The relations between the two countries have been developing at a high level in the political and economic spheres. I am happy to further enrich the relations with cultural and humanitarian cooperation. Previously, such a large exhibition that involves numerous Vietnamese artists has never been held in Mongolia, so both the participating artists and the organizers are satisfied. The only artist from Mongolia, taking part in the exhibition is U. Batzaya, who studied art in Vietnam for nine years.



## Exhibition "Mongolian Shamanism, Healing, and Traditional Medicine"



scientists and researchers from Mongolia and the Inner Asia Studies Unit of the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Cambridge.

The exhibition aims to contrast the shamanic healing with medical traditions that have existed among nomads for centuries

The special exhibition titled "Mongolian Shamanism, Healing, and Traditional Medicine" was opened on August 1, 2023, at the National Museum of Mongolia. The exhibition is jointly organized by the National Museum of Mongolia, the Mongolia and Inner Asia Studies Unit of the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Cambridge, and the Museum of Mongolian Traditional Medicine.

The exhibition "Mongolian Shamanism, Healing, and Traditional Medicine" is presented to the public as part of the research project "Traditional Medicine in Different Regions," conducted by



and present the results of an ethnographic study focused on cultural differences and common heritage.

"Mongolian Shamanism, Healing, and Traditional Medicine" is on display until September 1, 2023.

## Mongolian Judokas Earn Four Medals at Chengdu 2021

The 31st summer edition of the FISU World University Games is taking place in Chengdu, the capital city of southwest China's Sichuan Province. Running from July 28 to August 8, the FISU World University Games, with the slogan "Chengdu Makes Dreams Come True," is the first international multi-sport Games being held in China after the COVID-19 pandemic.

On the third day of the Games, Master of Sport Judoka O. Uranbayar, a student of Mon-Altius University, secured the very first medal of team Mongolia. Uranbayar, Bronze Medalist of the Paris Grand Slam 2023, topped the bronze medal podium of the Games after triumphing over Ahibo Hans-jorris from France by ippon in the -73 kg category.

On August 1, Master of Sports of Mongolia B. Erdenet-Od bagged a bronze medal in the -78 kg category of Judo, receiving team Mongolia's second medal.

Erdenet-Od's path to victory was no easy feat. In the intense contest for the bronze medal, she faced off against a formidable opponent Migle Dudenaite (LTU). However, determination and skill were on her side, and she managed to emerge victorious by ippon in just 2 minutes and 29 seconds.

In yet another splendid moment, we witnessed the impressive skills of International Master of Sports B. Gonchigsuren, the Bronze Medalist of the Asian Championship and Champion

of the Ulaanbaatar Grand Slam. Competing in the -100 kg category, Gonchigsuren showed his prowess by defeating Accogli Daniele (ITA) and Nasirli Ruslan (AZE). Unfortunately, in the semi-final match, Gonchigsuren faced a tough challenge when he went up against Green Kaito (JPN), who had previously won the Bronze Medal at the Tokyo Grand Slam in 2022. During the match, Kaito executed a skillful throw on Gonchigsuren, earning a Waza-Ari. Despite this setback,

the contest did not end there, and Gonchigsuren claimed a bronze medal, defeating Bulthuis Kylian (NED).

The fourth medal of team Mongolia was received by Master of Sports D. Nominzul, the Bronze Medalist of the Ulaanbaatar Grand Slam. After beating Simonetti Erica (ITA), the Bronze Medalist of World Championships Juniors, D. Nominzul proudly claimed her spot on the podium to receive the bronze medal.

