

The History of Re-Establishment of the Mongol State

On December 29, 1911, Mongolians initiated the reconstruction of their nation, marking the commencement of a new chapter in Mongolia's 20th-century history. On this day, exactly 112 years ago, Mongolians declared their national independence and managed to hold the fate of their country, which was on the verge of extinction, in their hands.

To put it differently, the once mighty state established by the Great Emperor Chinggis Khaan experienced a decline leading to its eventual destruction. Mongolia, as a country, vanished from the map just over a century ago. December 29 is the day on which Mongolians commemorate the proud history of the wise and warrior ancestors who navigated the challenging times, isolated the country, and laid the foundation of the new history of New Mongolia.

The existence of Mongolia without its government, which has been confirmed and recognized as an independent country in the world, is a new story. After Ligden, the last Khaan of Borjigin, died in 1634, when Southern Mongolia came under Manchurian rule in 1636 and Khalkha Mongolia in 1691, Mongolians lived without their own government for more than 200 years. The affairs of Mongolians who came under the rule of others and did not have



a unified state were specially handled by a place called the Ministry of the Reformation of the Outer Mongolia State in Beijing, Manchu Qing. At the time when the Mongols were under foreign rule for more than 200 years, a new era of human development and technical progress had already begun, and Western civilization had come to

dominate the world. In this sense, by the beginning of the 20th century, the whole world was under European colonial rule, but Outer Mongolia remained under the control of the Qing Dynasty of China.

The Manchu Qing Dynasty exerted control over Inner Mongolia, isolating it from external influences until the latter

part of the 19th century. However, as time passed, the dynasty's grip weakened, and Russia's influence in Mongolia began to rise. To maintain power and influence, the Manchu Qing Dynasty introduced the "New Administration Policy" in Mongolia. This policy aimed to sustain control by overturning strict regulations that prohibited Chinese settlement and farming

in Mongolia and that forbade marriages between Mongolians and Chinese citizens, lifted the ban on using Chinese names in Mongolian territories, and enforced the use of the Chinese language in official matters. These oppressive measures, previously confined to Manchuria, sparked

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2024 Parliamentary Elections to Take Place in 13 Constituencies



On December 21, 2023, the State Great Khural of Mongolia approved a Resolution on "Establishing 2024 Electoral Constituencies of the State Great Khural and Determining the Number of Seats in a Constituency, Territory, and Center of Constituencies" for the upcoming Parliamentary elections.

Under Article 4 of the Election Law of the State Great Khural and Article 21, Section 1

of the Constitution, parliamentary elections will be held under a mixed electoral system. A total of 78 members of Parliament will be elected by majoritarian representation, and 48 members by proportional representation.

According to the Resolution, there will be a total of 13 electoral constituencies with the distribution of 7 constituencies in Aimags, and 6 in the capital city Ulaanbaatar:

-Arkhangai, Bayankhongor and Uvorkhangai aimags are

combined in the 1st constituency;

-Gobi-Altai, Zavkhan, Uvs and Khovd aimags are united to the 2nd constituency;

-Bayan-Ulgii is the 3rd constituency

-Bulgan, Orkhon and Khuvsgul are united in the 4th constituency;

-Darkhan-Uul, Selenge and Tuv aimags are united to 5th constituency;

-Dornod, Sukhbaatar and Khentii aimags are united to 6th constituency;

-Gobisumber, Dornogobi, Dundgobi and Umnogobi aimags are united to 7th constituency;

-Bayanzurkh district is the 8th constituency;

-Bayangol district is the 9th constituency;

-Sukhbaatar and Chingeltei are united to 10th constituency;

-Songinokhairkhan district is the 11th constituency;

-Khan-Uul district is the 12th constituency;

-Baganuur, Bagakhangai,

and Naliakh are united to 13th constituency. Legal adjustments including goals of regional development, the population of the aimag and district, the distribution of administrative and territorial units, the size and location of the constituency, consensus with the Parliament and other political parties, and that the administrative units included in the electoral constituency must be homogeneous in territory and adjacent along the borders were taken into account in determining electoral constituencies.

The draft Resolution on "Establishing 2024 Electoral Constituencies of the State Great Khural and Determining the Number of Seats in a Constituency, Territory, and Center of Constituencies" was developed based on a summary of the country's population and the number of citizens of voting age by aimag, capital, soum, district and bags reported by the General Authority of State Registration of Mongolia as of November 30, 2023.

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Website: montsame.mn/en
@montsame_en

Bloomberg commodity price 2023/12/26		
GOLD	USD/t oz.	2.074.50
COPPER	USD/lb.	391.55
SILVER	USD/t oz.	24.64
BRENT CRUDE	USD/bbl.	79.31
WHEAT	USD/bu	616.25

Prime Minister Oyun-Erdene: Mongolia Extricates from 12-Year Debt Cycle

On December 25, 2023, Prime Minister of Mongolia Oyun-Erdene Luvsannamsrai made remarks to the people of Mongolia, foreign and domestic investors, and international cooperation partners. We present the full transcript of his speech.

Dear Mongolians,
Honored investors and international cooperation partners,

I would like to announce that Mongolia has entirely paid off its "Samurai" bond, amounting to JPY 30 billion (approximately USD 200 million), solely from its own sources, marking complete freedom from external debt on the eve of the New Year. On October 23, 2023, we also fully repaid the USD 500 million debt of the "Euro" bond of the Development Bank from our own sources. These are a testament to Mongolia's commitment to financial responsibility and its capability to fulfill obligations to the international community and investors.

The recent Cabinet meeting discussed a proposal for comprehensive legal reform to transform the Development Bank into a classic Exim bank to elevate the Bank's governance and proficiency to international standards. The proposal was submitted to the State Great Khural of Mongolia," highlighted the Prime Minister.



There is a saying in Mongolia that "Out of debt, out of danger." Our government faced a series of historic challenges, including

hensive legal reform to transform the Development Bank into a classic Exim bank to elevate the Bank's governance and proficiency to international standards. The proposal was submitted to the State Great Khural of Mongolia," highlighted the Prime Minister.

overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic, managing the economic strain during wartime, combating corruption, and timely paying off foreign debt to safeguard the nation from the danger of bankruptcy.

We had only two choices: to accept external default and enter the International Monetary Fund program or mobilize our own sources through drastic reform

measures. Thanks to the anti-corruption measures implemented at the Development Bank and Erdenes Tavantolgoi JSC, we, Mongolians, have succeeded in extricating from a protracted debt cycle that lasted for 12 years. The irresponsible practice of taking loans in the name of the country, dividing them among specific groups, and passing amnesty laws for themselves, with the belief that "our children will pay one day", will not be repeated in Mongolia. These debts were a painful lesson that must never be forgotten: 12 years of missed opportunities that hindered the country's development, stole the income of every household, and pushed the nation to the brink of bankruptcy.

In the past, the Government of Mongolia has spent MNT 13.3 trillion to repay USD 1.5 billion for "The Chinggis" bond, USD 500 million for the "Mazaalai" bond, USD 800 million for "Gerege" bond, USD 430 million of "Khuraldai" bond, USD 500 million of "Euro" bond, USD 200 million of "Samurai" bond, and

other debts. At the peak of the pandemic, Mongolia's economic growth was minus 4.7 percent. However, in 2023, the economy is predicted to have growth of 6.8 percent, and the gross domestic product rise from MNT 36.7 trillion to MNT 63.3 trillion, pushing the GDP per capita to USD 5,220. Notably, for the first time, both the state budget and balance of payments are expected to be in surplus.

Mongolia's foreign exchange reserves have reached USD 4.5 billion today, compared to USD 2.7 billion in June 2022. This positive growth sustains at the targeted level despite the bond repayment. Importantly, if the government continues its policy to make the economy open and transparent, foreign exchange reserves can reach USD 10 billion.

In the past, the economic growth was used for paying off the debts. However, as of today, the fundamental condition has been established to ensure that every household and citizen benefits from the growth.

Joint Statement on the United States-Mongolia Annual Bilateral Consultations

The statement was released by the Governments of the United States of America and Mongolia on the occasion of the Annual Bilateral Consultations.

"To continue positive momentum in the United States-Mongolia Strategic Third Neighbor Partnership, representatives of the two governments held the 16th Annual Bilateral Consultations on December 12 in Washington. In this Strategic Dialogue, the U.S. and Mongolian sides discussed the current state of bilateral relations, regional and global challenges, and shared accomplishments.

In this 36th year of bilateral diplomatic relations, the U.S. and Mongolian sides noted with satisfaction the meeting between Vice President Kamala Harris and Prime Minister Oyun-Erdene Luvsannamsrai in Washington in August 2023 and underscored the intent of both nations to continue strengthening official dialogue and concrete cooperation for the benefit of their peoples.

The two sides shared their respective visions for democracy and regional development, including in the Indo-Pacific, and exchanged views on cooperating to ensure a prosperous and peaceful future. They underscored that the international community should work toward security and peace, including through UN peacekeeping efforts. The U.S. side commended Mongolia's commitment to further streng-

thening the role of women in peacekeeping. The two sides noted with concern the urgent security situation in Haiti. Mongolia and the United States emphasized the importance of international law, including the United Nations Charter and the principles of sovereign equality, respect for the political independence and territorial integrity of states, and prohibition of the threat or use of force. To this end, the two sides expressed deep concern over the humanitarian consequences of the war in Ukraine. Both sides reiterated their commitment to diplomacy with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as the only viable means of achieving lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula and called on the DPRK to fully comply with its obligations under relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

The two sides noted the significance of the Economic Cooperation Roadmap for the Strategic Third Neighbor Partnership, signed in August 2023, and further discussed opportunities to advance economic cooperation, including through capacity building, trade facilitation and promotion, and improving the investment climate. Both sides noted the importance of investment in climate resilience, agriculture, supply chain security, small and medium enterprise development. They highlighted critical minerals and clean energy as areas of high potential and importance. Both sides expressed a desire

to enhance collaboration in the digital domain to strengthen connectivity, prosperity, and cybersecurity. They emphasized that increased space cooperation can contribute to the scientific and commercial interests of both nations. They further noted with satisfaction the entry into force of the bilateral Air Transport Agreement, signed in August 2023 during Prime Minister Oyun-Erdene's visit, and underscored their mutual intent to diligently support the required processes to launch direct flights between the United States and Mongolia as soon as possible.

The two nations highlighted their shared commitment to democratic values and individual freedoms, as well as to strengthening the rule of law, promoting good governance, fighting corruption, and protecting human rights, including freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly, and religion or belief. The two nations expressed their mutual intent to continue collaboration in these areas and to encourage people-to-people ties through educational exchanges, tourism, and cultural channels. They expressed readiness to support the promotion of English language learning and teaching in Mongolia.

The United States and Mongolia decided to maintain the exchange of high-level bilateral visits and hold the next Annual Bilateral Consultations in 2024 in Ulaanbaatar."

New Image Cast Voting Machines to be Used for 2024 Parliamentary Election

A resolution on the use of voting equipment for the 2024 parliamentary elections was approved at the State Great Khural session, which took place on December 21, 2023.

Concerning the Law of the Automated Electoral System and the Law on the State Great Khural of Mongolia, the draft resolution reflects that New Image Cast voting machines are to be used for voting, vote counting, and reporting results in the regular parliamentary elections.

The General Election Committee (GEC) maintains and runs the voting machines. The Chair-

man of the GEC stated that a working group in charge of monitoring the voting equipment software will be comprised of intelligence and police officers and the equipment is secured under guard. He also highlighted that as it is regulated, the intelligence, police, and professional organizations monitor the processes before and after election day as well as a pilot testing is done before an election to exclude any external influence.

The draft resolution was approved by 55.6 percent of the State Great Khural members, attending the Session.

Mongolia and Qatar to Expand Cooperation in Museum Sector



Minister of Culture of Mongolia Nomin Chinbat received Sponsorships at Qatar Museums Sheikh Abdulaziz bin Hamad Al Thani. The two sides exchanged views on expanding cooperation between museums of Mongolia and Qatar.

Minister Ch. Nomin expressed satisfaction with the expansion of cultural ties between Mongolia and Qatar and noted that the Exhibition "Chinggis Khaan: How the Mongols Changed the World", currently on display at the Nantes History Museum of France, could be displayed at the National Museum of Qatar. She invited representatives of nomadic tribes of Qatar to take part in the international Nuudeln (Nomadic) Festival and also expressed willingness to develop

cooperation in fine arts. Sheikh Abdulaziz bin Hamad Al Thani emphasized that the "On the Move" Exhibition opened at the Qatar National Museum in 2022, featuring agriculture, history, and culture of Mongolian nomads, was a great success and became the most visited Exhibition in the Museum's history. Sheikh Al-Thani noted that in 2024 an Exhibition of Qatari culture is to be displayed at the National Museum of Mongolia.

As part of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mongolia and Qatar, which is taking place this year, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed on December 22, 2023, between the National Museum of Mongolia and the Qatar Museums Authority in the State of Qatar.

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WEATHER

Sunrise: 08:41 Sunset: 17:04

■ Ulaanbaatar and Central Aimags: Night temps between -18 C and -25 C. Day time temps between -7 C and -12 C

■ Eastern Aimags: Night temps between -16 C and -21 C. Day time temps between -5 C and -11 C

■ Western Aimags: Night temps between -15 C and -20 C. Day time temps between -7 C and -12 C

■ Gobi Aimags: Night temps between -11 C and -16 C. Day time temps between 0 C and -6 C

The History of Re-Establishment of the Mongol State

Continued from page 1

resentment among Mongols and fueled their determination to break free from foreign oppression.

Hence, the Mongols voiced their opposition to the Manchu government's policy of invading Mongolia's territory, exploiting its natural resources, assimilating the population into Chinese culture, and eradicating their descendants, and started looking for ways to separate from the Manchu state. Those at the forefront of resisting the New Manchurian government's policies and actively working towards the nation's independence comprised a coalition of Noyons from Outer Mongolia and the 8th Jebtsundamba Khutuktu, known as Bogd Javzandamba. In 1909-1910, the Noyons of Outer Mongolia, united by the desire for statehood, declared their independence and began secretly discussing the establishment of a sovereign state with Bogd Javzandamba. Preceding these events, in 1895 and 1900, Bogd Javzandamba had corresponded with the Russian Empire, urging their support for separating from Manchuria. Identified as the 8th Jebtsundamba Khutuktu at the age of two, Bogd Javzandamba, also known as Agwaanluvsanchoinjamdanzanvanchugbalsambuu, arrived in Outer Mongolia's capital in 1874 at the age of five. History reveals his upbringing of deep connection to Mongolia and his sincere dedication to shaping Mongolia's future destiny.

In the summer of 1911, the Khalkha Noyons secretly met with the Bogd Javzandamba in the summer of 1911, in name of offering dhanish to Bogd Javzandamba, and wrote a letter seeking assistance from the Russian Empire for Mongolia's quest for independence. A consensus was reached that Russia would provide crucial support for the country's secession, with Bogd being the preferred candidate for the throne due to his widespread recognition. Bogd VIII, who was the spiritual leader of the Mongols at that time, was the most capable person to lead Mongolian nobles and monks without bias and unite the Mongolian people. Among the Khans, Tusheet Khan Dashnyam was the most likely to lead the state due to his descent from Chinggis Khaan's

golden bloodline, but Bogd Javzandamba, who was worshiped as a living god among all Mongolians, recognized that he had more influence in guiding the minds and courage of the people. Despite the golden descendants of Chinggis governing four provinces in the Khalkha region, the prevailing wisdom was to choose a leader widely accepted by the populace to ascend the throne.

When Mongolia was under the rule and oppression of a foreign country for more than 200 years, Buddhism had a profound influence on the Mongols, but on the other hand, this circumstance served as a great impetus for the national revolution. In other words, we can say that among the inhabitants of Mongolia there was almost no person who could be against the enthronement of the head of the Buddhist religion to the throne, since religious traditions and doctrines were so deeply rooted that they began to be revered on a par with state laws and orders.

In July 1911, Da Lama Tserenchimed, as a representative of Bogd Javzandamba Khutagt, Chin van Khanddorj, as a representative of the Mongolian aristocracy, Gun Khaisan, as a representative of Inner Mongolia, went to Russia to present the Russian Emperor a letter asking for support for the cause of the national revolution, signed by the khans of 4 aimags of Khalkha Mongolia.

In the letter, the Mongolian nobility turned to the Russian Emperor with a request for protection and assistance, noting: "...according to established international laws, there is a practice of showing mutual respect by small and weak countries, and providing by large and strong states assistance and support to small and weak countries...". This serves as proof that the Mongol nobles and officials of that time had a high knowledge of international relations. It is obvious that they had an instinct and calculation of the distant future of the country in connection with the external situation, which they carefully monitored, that they were able to create a revolutionary situation, sensitively using the time when uprisings and movements aimed at establishing independence were expanding in China, and it was obvious collapse of the Man-

churian Empire.

Thus, the nobles of the Khalkha Mongolia began to implement the desire to restore own sovereign state and, in order to receive support from Russia, sent a delegation to Russia on July 16, 1911, which arrived in St. Petersburg on August 2, 1911.

Historical facts confirm that there was disagreement among Russian ministers regarding the issue of the separation of Mongolia from the Manchurian Empire. If some ministers supported such a separation, then the other part pursued the goal of maintaining their influence on Mongolia, rich in natural resources and livestock raw materials, and implementing this policy without discord with China or the Manchurian Empire. Therefore, it was difficult for Russians to directly decide on providing assistance to Mongolia. However, the Mongols, determined to restore independence, decided to mobilize their own forces.

In October 1911, a Provisional Government of Mongolia was created headed by Tusheet Khan Chagdarjav, called the Provisional General Office for the Affairs of Khalkh. The duty of the Provisional Government was to proclaim the independence of Mongolia and ensure preparations for the enthronement ceremony of Bogd Javzandamba Khutagt. The Provisional Government was also responsible for mobilizing troops, providing weapons and ammunition, and collecting funds. The Governor-General of the Manchu Empire in Mongolia, Sando, who had been working and trying to forcefully implement Manchurian policies in Mongolia since 1909, was expelled from Mongolia on December 4, 1911 under pressure from the Mongolian nobility and religious dignitaries. The Provisional Government proclaimed the national independence of Mongolia on December 29, 1911 and elevated Bogd Zhavzandamba Khutagt to the throne of the Khaan with unlimited state and religious power.

It was no coincidence that Mongolia declared its independence three days before the overthrow of the Manchurian state and the declaration of independence by China. It was extremely important to get ahead of the Chinese attempts to establish their influence over Mongolia,



which was also under the rule of Manchuria, immediately after the fall of the Manchurian Empire and gaining a national independence by Chinese.

Independent Mongolia, led by Bogd Khaan, formed a new Government with five ministries and appointed Da Lama G. Tserenchimed as the Minister of Internal Affairs, Chin Van M. Khanddorj as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tushee Gun G. Chagdarjav as the Minister of Finance, Dalai Van G. Gombosuren as the Minister of Military Affairs, Erdene Van M. Namsrai as the Minister of Justice. All these people faithfully served the cause of the national revolution from the very beginning. Also, the new Government of Mongolia sent a note on the declaration of independence of the country to

the authorities of France, Great Britain, Germany, the USA, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Austria-Hungary. This shows that the Mongolian statesmen knew that by declaring independence to the world and securing international recognition, the independence acquired through great efforts could be preserved.

Exactly one hundred years after the establishment of freedom and independence of Mongolia at the beginning of the twentieth century, or in 2011, the Parliament of Mongolia passed a law on celebrating this day as the Day of Restoration of National Freedom and Independence. The December 29 is undoubtedly a historical day of pride for the restoration of the National State by the Mongols.

The Youth Delegate Environmental Leadership 2023 Brings Voice of Mongolian Youth to the Global Level

The closing ceremony of the UN Youth Delegate Environmental Leadership 2023 program, jointly organized by the Office of the President of Mongolia, the Minister of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN Association, and NGOs for four months since August, took place on December 22, 2023.

At the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28), the importance of youth participation in tackling the climate crisis was highlighted. As part of the UN Youth Delegate Environmental Leadership program, since 2022, young

leaders annually participate in international environmental conferences, bringing the voice of Mongolian youth to the global level.

G. Erchissaran, the best participant in the Youth Delegate Environmental Leadership program 2023, shared her experience of participating in COP28: "Developing countries are the last to be blamed for the problem of climate change, but they suffer the most. I have a startup company that produces environmentally friendly materials. We recycle manure, waste paper, felt, and coffee beans to produce paper and other products. I think our country needs more investment in science and innovation and should improve university education, and create

research laboratories."

As part of the Youth Delegate Environmental Leadership 2023 program, thirty young people aged 18-30 were enrolled in courses on various environmental issues through an open online selection. The participants had an opportunity to learn about the latest research, methods, and skills of leading scientists and young leaders from countries such as the USA, Japan, Singapore, New Zealand, Germany, and India.

One of the goals of the Youth Delegate Environmental Leadership Program 2023 was to raise the voice of youth to the international level. In this context, a Local Youth Conference was organized, the results of which were officially presented to the

Global Youth Statement, which represents more than 700,000 young people around the world.

"In my presentation at the COP28 Conference, I highlighted that youth can actively participate in the issue of climate change and have their voices heard at the decision-making level. At the political level, it is necessary to stop using briquettes and coal and make renewable energy more accessible," said B. Enkhuun, a participant of the Climate Youth Negotiators Programme and Operations Director of the Breathe Mongolia-Clean Air Coalition NGO.

B. Naranzaya, a participant in the Climate Youth Negotiators Programme, a student at the National University of Mongolia

stated: "Young people can actively contribute to the issue of climate change. I believe basic knowledge about climate change should be taught in primary school. Then young people can unite to implement joint projects and raise their voices."

Ten out of the thirty attendees in the Youth Delegate Environmental Leadership 2023 were from law firms. The Mongolian Bar Association focuses on the engagement of young lawyers and legal experts in environmental issues and has also involved industry participants in training and events. Lawyer O. Munkhnasan will represent Mongolia at the UN Environment General Assembly, which will be held in Kenya in February 2024.

MONTSAME Mongolian National News Agency Highlights



1 NATO ENLARGEMENT

Finland joined NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as the 31st ally 74 years after NATO's formation.

On April 4, Minister for Foreign Affairs Pekka Haavisto completed the final steps in the process, handing over accession documents to US Secretary of State Antony Blinken.

In this regard, the NATO Secretary-General, Jens Stoltenberg, said, "Finland is safer, and NATO is stronger with Finland as an ally."

Following Russia's invasion of Uk-

raine in February last year, Finland opted to repeal its 75-year neutrality policy, and along with neighboring Sweden, applied to join NATO.

Membership applications to NATO must be approved by all member countries. However, Hungary and Türkiye refused to support the request of Sweden and Finland.

As the result of several rounds of negotiations and reciprocal visits, Finland's application was ratified by the parliaments of the two countries. As for Sweden, it is not yet clear when exactly it will join NATO.



2 END TO COVID-19 AS A GLOBAL HEALTH EMERGENCY

On May 5 this year, the World Health Organization (WHO) ended the global emergency status for COVID-19 which was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020. Four months earlier, China dropped its Covid-19 quarantine requirement for passengers arriving from abroad since January 8.

Since the declaration of the emergency, the meetings of the Emergency

Committee convened every three months and the decision to end the pandemic's emergency followed the 15th meeting of the WHO's International Health Regulation Emergency Committee.

The threat of the pandemic, which lasted three years and threatened humanity, is now over, and the countries have completely returned to normalcy.

Since March 2020, from the time COVID-19 was officially declared a pandemic by the WHO until the first half of December 2023, there have been more than 772 million confirmed cases of COVID 19 including more than 6.9 million deaths.



3 FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 70 YEARS, A NEW MONARCH PROCLAIMED IN BRITAIN

The coronation of Charles III as

king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, took place on 6 May, at Westminster Abbey, London.

After the death of his mother, Queen Elizabeth II who reigned the country for 70 years, her eldest son Charles

Philip Arthur George, Prince of Wales, was named 40th king. Charles, now 74, is the oldest monarch to ever take the British throne. King Charles III is the monarch and head of state for fourteen sovereign countries, collectively known as the Commonwealth realms.

About 100 heads of state from around the world and more than 2,000 guests

from 203 countries were invited to the coronation ceremony. Over 20 million people watched Charles III's coronation broadcast live on TV.

The culmination of the two-hour ceremony was when Charles III placed his hand on the Bible and took the oath as king.



4 THE TWO SIDES OF THE COIN: AI ADVANCEMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

Since its launch in November 2022, ChatGPT, an artificial intelligence chatbot based on the large language model, has attracted global attention due to its ability to perform diverse tasks.

It can generate text, translate languages, answer questions in a human-

like manner, produce creative content such as poetry and music, and engage in conversations. The latest model, ChatGPT-4, has shown notable advancements in capability compared to earlier versions (3.5), drawing widespread adoption from public and private organizations, companies, and individuals.

Some hold hope that the rapid advancement of AI will propel human creativity to unprecedented heights. On the other hand, fears abound that artificial intelligence could exacerbate unemployment and social inequality, potentially leading to our very extinction.



5 THE ELECTRIC VEHICLE REVOLUTION BEGINS

Electric vehicle sales surged 34 percent in the first nine months of 2023 due to the falling prices earlier this year.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts that electric vehicles will reach a significant milestone in 2023, with one in five cars sold globally being

electric. Production is also expected to climb 35 percent, reaching a total of 14 million vehicles. By 2030, the IEA estimates that the shift from gasoline-powered cars to electric vehicles could save a staggering 5 million barrels of oil per day worldwide.

Currently, China, the United States, and the European Union are the leading markets for electric vehicles, with China alone accounting for 55% of global sales.

A YEAR DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKES

2023 has witnessed a significant increase in earthquake activity around the globe. Several regions, including Türkiye, Syria, Afghanistan,

Morocco, and Ecuador, were struck by seismic disasters.

The most devastating earthquake ravaged Türkiye on February 6, causing immense tragedy. Over 48,000 lives

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were lost, and more than 500,000 buildings and infrastructure elements were destroyed, leading to a staggering economic loss exceeding USD 100 billion for the country.

Other deadly earthquakes include a 6.8-magnitude in Morocco on Septem-

ber 8 and a 6.3-magnitude in Afghanistan on October 7, both causing significant casualties and damage, resulting in the loss of thousands of lives.

Most recently, a 6.2-magnitude earthquake in China's Gansu Province and Qinghai Province, bordering Gobi-Altai aimag, Mongolia, killed 131 lives.



7

INDIA'S CHANDRAYAAN-3 SUCCESSFULLY LANDS ON THE MOON

On July 14, 2023, India's Chandrayaan-3 mission's Vikram lander successfully touched down on the surface of the Moon.

This achievement marks India as the fourth country to perform a soft landing on the Moon, following the United States, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China. Notably, it is also the first country to land a spacecraft on the Moon's south pole.

In 2019, India made two attempts to send a Vikram lander to the Moon for a soft landing; however, both missions ended in failure.



8

THE FIFA WOMEN'S WORLD CUP AND THE KISSING SCANDAL

The ninth FIFA Women's World Cup was held in Australia and New Zealand from July 20 to August 20.

For the first time, 32 teams competed in the tournament, whereas 24 teams used to participate. The Spanish National Team claimed their first-ever Women's World Cup title with a 1:0 victory over England at the World Cup final at Stadium Australia in Sydney.

However, a scandal arose in the

sports world as Luis Rubiales, the Head of the Spanish Football Federation, forcibly kissed midfielder J. Hermoso on the lips at the trophy ceremony.

For this reason, 46-year-old L.

Rubiales was forced to resign from the position of the Head of the Spanish Football Federation and the vice-president of the UEFA Executive Committee.



9

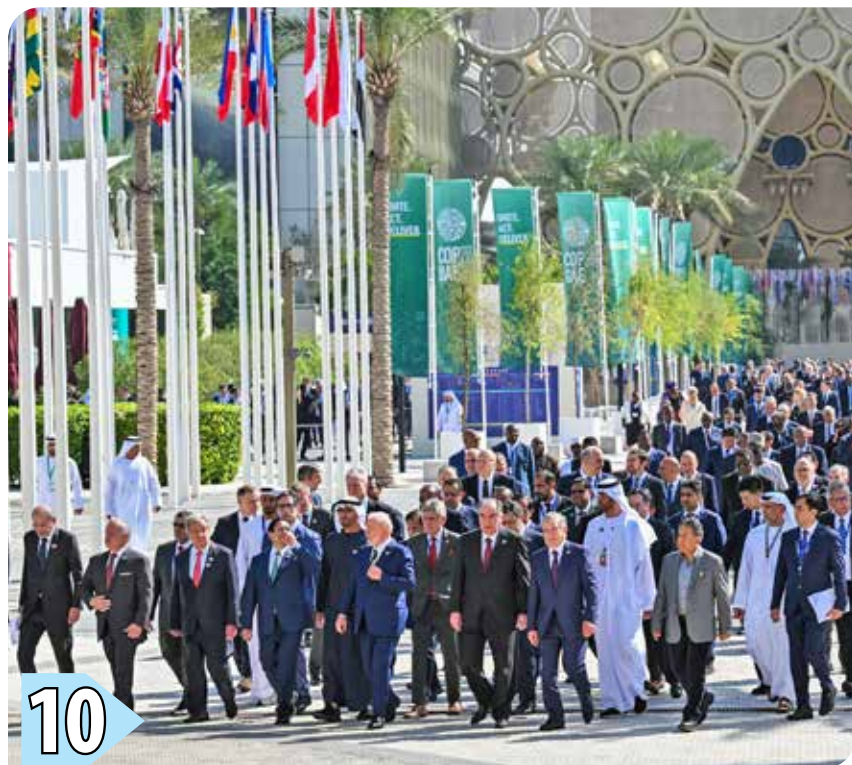
HAMAS' SURPRISE ATTACK, ISRAEL'S COUNTERATTACK

On October 7, the Palestinian militant groups led by Hamas all of sudden attacked Israel from the Gaza Strip, shocking not only Israel but also the countries of the region and the major world powers that closely observe the situation in the Middle East.

After Hamas fired more than 2,200 rockets at Israel, armed detachments

of hundreds of fighters entered Israeli territory and seized military equipment. About 1,200 Israeli citizens were killed and 242 were taken hostage in the surprise attack. It was the largest mass killing of Jews since the Holocaust and the largest terrorist attack by the Palestinian side in history.

In response, the Israeli Government declared a state of war in the country for the first time since 1973 and began military operations called "Iron Sword" in the Gaza Strip.



10

COP28 SUCCEEDS TO SET UP LOSS AND DAMAGE FUND

From November 30th-12th of December, COP28 brought together 84,000 people, including delegates from all 199 Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, to action meaningful change to tackle the ever-worsening climate crisis.

On the first day of the conference, Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed, the President of the UAE the host country of the Conference, announced the launch

of the USD30 billion "ALTERRA" fund, a new investment platform aimed at driving private capital towards climate investments, and on improving access to climate finance in emerging markets.

After extensive discussion around the creation of a Loss and Damage Fund, the initiative of the EU, the UK, the USA and other developed countries has finally been greenlit. This fund with an initial deposit of USD 420 million will help lower-income countries recover from the effects of climate change. According to this agreement, wealthier economies must contribute to the fund to a level proportionate to their role in contributing to climate change.

Revolution of 1911 for National Liberation – Basis of Independence of Mongolia

■ On the occasion of National Independence Day, marks on December 29, the MONTSAME Mongolian National News Agency interviewed Sc.D Professor B. Punsaldulam, a leading researcher at the Institute of History and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of Mongolia.

-On December 29, 1911, as the result of the National Liberation Revolution the independence of Mongolia was declared. What were the preconditions for the event?

-Any revolution takes place when preconditions are met. Both Mongolia and China were under the Manchu Qing Dynasty. From the middle of the 19th century, the Qing Dynasty was defeated by the developed countries of the world (in the drug war) and was compelled to lose its territory to their influence. Therefore, to strengthen itself without abdicating the throne of Manchu, from the beginning of the 20th century, the policy called "New Administration" was implemented in the fields of politics, economy, and culture. Of these, the most opposing and conflicting part in Mongolia was economic reform. As part of the economic reform, Chinese citizens were resettled in large numbers in Mongolia. The large number of Chinese people settling in Mongolian lands seriously contradicted the basic interests of the Mongolians, who had been living as nomadic herders for thousands of years. All the upper and lower classes of Mongolian society perceived and opposed it and joined the national liberation movements. National liberation movements took place in many places, such as China and Tibet, which were under the control of the Manchu Qing Dynasty. In addition, within their sphere of influence developed countries were competing to share from the world's territory. For example, Tsarist Russia was defeated in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, and by the treaties of 1907, 1910, and 1912 between the two countries Mongolia was divided into its sphere of influence. Since 1899, the United States implemented an "open door" and "equal opportunity" policy in China, which was also relevant to Mongolia. At the same time, Tsarist Russia's policies and activities in the Russian Far East intensified. In other words, the internal and external conditions for the National Liberation Revolution of 1911 were created.

-We only now call the events of 1911 a revolution. It was considered at the level of movement, what was the point?

-In 1911, the events that took place in Ikh Khuree were not a movement, but a revolution for national freedom. If we consider the events of 1911 as a movement, we cannot accurately and objectively reflect and value the independence of Mongolia, which was the result of the victory, but we will see and value our history through external



studies and their opinions. In our historical research, there was a time when such evaluations and conclusions were given following Marxist historiography. However, in 1968, when the three-volume book "History of the People's Republic of Mongolia" was published, it is believed that realistic evaluation began, reviewing such conclusions and evaluation. Since 1990, research on the topic has developed and dozens of books have been published.

-Could you clarify the conclusions of researchers about the 1911 Revolution for National Freedom?

-The study of this event began at the beginning of the 20th century. Even at that time, this process was called "revolution", "great movement", and "movement like the Sun". During the development process of the study of the history of Mongolia, it is called "National Freedom Movement" (in Marxist historiography), "National Revolution" and "National Freedom Revolution".

The goals of the National Revolution in 1911 were:

- to save the nation,
- to save and protect the religion,
- to unite the Mongolian tribes.

Among these goals, the goal of uniting the Mongolian tribes was not achieved due to the imbalance of powers of countries and the greed of foreign countries.

The stage of the National Revolution is divided into two main periods concerning the process of achieving the goals set before it.

First, 1911-1913. The period when the National Liberation Revolution triumphed and Mongolians fought to establish a unified and independent nation. At that time, most of the Mongols of Barga, Inner Mongolia, Alashaa, Khukhnuur, and Il Tarvagatai officially expressed their intention to join Mongolia. In this way, the Mongolian national liberation revolution tended to go beyond Outer Mongolia and cover all Mongolian tribes such as Inner Mongolia and Buriad, which was against the

interests of the great powers. In 1913, Tsarist Russia and China reached an agreement in Beijing and issued a declaration to make Outer Mongolia an autonomous state. With this, the goal of the National Revolution to unify all Mongolian tribes collapsed.

Second, 1914-1915. Researchers call it the decline period of the National Revolution. This period continued until 1915 when the Tri-Party Treaty was signed in Kyakhta. Under the Treaty of Kyakhta, Tsarist Russia and China together forcefully made Mongolia "autonomous", reducing the value of its independence.

-Could you elaborate on the leaders of the National Revolution and their organization?

-One of the main criteria for naming and assessing an event as a national revolution is the political forces that lead the revolution, its organization, guidelines, and goals. In general, one of the criteria used by foreign researchers (such as E.A. Belov) to interpret the history of the Mongolian National Revolution of 1911 as a movement, not a revolution, is that there was no political force to lead the revolution in Mongolia. Also, some of our scholars are distorting history by writing that the takeover happened in Khuree and the 8th Bogd was put on the throne only because Tsarist Russia accepted it. However, historical records confirm that the Mongols were well aware of what was happening in the external and internal world, and knew exactly when to move and how to organize. At the time of the Tri-Party Treaty, the Mongols (in the unbalanced battle of 1915) fought for their independence with the experienced diplomats of Imperial Russia and China for 9 months and achieved results though little. This shows a lot such as the knowledge, skills, efforts, and common sense of Mongolians. If they did not have such awareness and knowledge, we can say that they could have lost opportunities forever. In general, the independence of Mongolia, which was established in 1911 as a result of the National Revolution, cannot be explained

simply by the recognition of Tsarist Russia.

We should appreciate the struggle, effort, knowledge, intelligence, sincere desire, endurance, patience, and ingenuity of the Mongols. The political institution was formalized and named the Provisional General Office for the Affairs of Khalkh. Some researchers consider it the Provisional Government. In the fall of 1911, Governor of the Assembly of the Tüsheet Khan aimag G. Chagdarjav headed a Provisional Government consisting of military governor of the Tüsheet Khan aimag league Chin van M. Khanddorj, Dalama G. Tserenchimed of Ikh Khuree, Head of the Assembly of the Tsetsen Khan aimag Jun van Gombosuren, khebei beis V. Gombosuren of the Tsetsen Khan aimag, Sain Noyon Khan aimag van Tsdensonom and Tüsheet Khan aimag gün M. Namsrai.

Major tasks undertaken and implemented by the Provisional General Office for the Affairs of Khalkh can be summarized in the following points:

-Consolidating and protecting the first achievements of the struggle for national independence, the complete liberation of the country,

-Closing and changing the state system, representative organizations, positions, and institutions during the period of Manchu rule,

-Regulation and management of the internal affairs of the country,

-Involvement of Mongolian aimags and regions in the National Revolution,

-Attracting troops and finance from aimags to prepare for the proclamation of the State,

-Preparation and organization to create a New Mongolian Government.

Additional tasks such as preparing the procedure for the solemn ceremony in honor of Bogd Khaan, determining the formal attire and order of the participants in the ceremony, composing an original sample of the royal seal, creating a seal, creating a state emblem and flag, establishing the Government of Mongolia, preparing a draft decree on the distribution of gifts from Bogd Khaan were completed.

-Thus, the throne of Mongolia had a monarch, and the Government of Mongolia with five ministries was established on December 29, 1911.

-The five Ministries are:

1. The Ministry of Internal Affairs headed by Da lama G. Tserenchimed
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Chin van M. Khanddorj
3. The Ministry of Finance headed by the G. Chagdarjav of Tüsheet Khan aimag
4. The Ministry of Military Affairs headed by Erdene Dalai van V. Gombosuren
5. The Ministry of Judicial Affairs headed by gün M. Namsrai

Then, in 1912, the Ministry of General Administration was created and Sain Noyon khan T. Namnansuren was appointed as Minister. Then in 1915, the

Ministry of Finance was dissolved and its authority was transferred to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

-It is very interesting Jav-zandamba (Agvaanluvsan-choijinnyamdanzanvanchig-balsambuu) Khutugtu or the 8th Bogd was elevated to the throne... Tüsheet Khan Dashnyam, a descendant of Chinggis Khan, who founded the Mongol Empire, was heir to the Golden Horde. What was their position?

-Our historians and researchers agree on the reasons why the 8th Bogd Khutugtu was appointed to the throne of independent Mongolia when there were people from the Chinggis clan of the Golden Horde.

First, he led the National Liberation Revolution from the very beginning.

Second, the head of Mongolian Buddhism and the spiritual leader of all Mongolian tribes,

Third, 8th Bogd was the reincarnation of Zanabazar and therefore associated himself as a descendant of Chinggis Khaan

Fourth, in Khalkha Mongolia, he had a large number of serfs, livestock, and wealth.

I agree with these researchers. I just would like to emphasize that from the abovementioned reasons the most persuasive is that the 8th Bogd was the spiritual leader of Mongolians. That's why the people from the Golden Horde family accepted him and did not fight fiercely for the throne. Moreover, as we can see from history, for the descendants of the Golden Horde independence of the Mongolian state and the interests of the Mongolian nation were more important than who ascended the Mongolian throne.

-What did the leaders of the National Liberation Revolution do first of all to overcome the obstacles they faced?

-Official letters were sent to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of 9 countries – France, the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, Belgium, Japan, Denmark, Holland and Austria. Unfortunately, Mongolia failed to receive any reply at that time. Subsequently, the next step was a Treaty of Friendship signed with Russia in 1912.

In addition, concrete measures were taken to promote the economic development of the country. In particular, a customs, tax, and financial system were established. Attention was paid to the creation of modern classroom schools, the first school with 40 students was established under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and many primary schools were opened throughout the country.

According to archival sources, more than 40-60 schools were created to educate children and youth. Children and young people were also sent to study in Tsarist Russia. Mongolia's current education system officially began in 1912. In other words, this year marks 111 years since the foundation of the modern education system was laid.

-Who participated from the Mongolian side in the Tri-Party Treaty of Kyakhta?

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The Sustainable Livelihood-3 Project Implemented in 2023

The third stage of the Sustainable Livelihood-3 project will be over in 2023.

Since 2017 as part of the Sustainable Livelihood-3 project, MNT 48.5 billion incentive was given to the the soums whose activities of the Local Development Funds (LDF) have been evaluated well. Also, MNT 1.8 trillion allocated to the LDF from 2013 to 2023 was spent on investments based on the needs of residents.

The Sustainable Livelihood-3 project implements multi-faceted activities aimed at supporting LDF, improving the legal environment, capacity-building of civil servants, and increasing citizen participation. Annual Performance Assessment

is carried out on the performance of the LDF, and an average score of 330 soums in 2016 increased from 32 percent to 71 percent in 2023.

Mongolia has been implementing the Sustainable Livelihood project since 2002, implemented in three stages as well as policies of decentralization, ensuring the balance of territorial development of Mongolia, and enhancing participatory budgeting since 1990. Within the framework of the "Sustainable Livelihood-3" project, citizen participation increased 4 times.

Since the Budget Law introduced the Local Development Fund (LDF) at the 2nd stage of the project in 2013, for over 10 years residents have been proposing from January to June how



to improve their living environment through LDF.

As part of the Sustainable Livelihood -3 project, more than 50,000 civil servants were trained, and accessible information provided to 1.6 million residents in aimags and 3.6 million

people nationwide to increase citizen participation. Over the past two years, approximately 600,000 electronic votes have been collected through a mobile phone application of the LDF Management Information System.

Korean Volunteers to Work in Mongolian Schools

The Opening Ceremony of the Seoul Youth Volunteer Program was held on December 20, 2023, at the Continental Hotel. A total of 40 volunteers appointed by the Seoul Metropolitan Government will work in Mongolia for three months.

"The volunteer activities will be organized jointly with students of two secondary schools and

universities. Our goal is to work as volunteers in every corner of the world. A team of volunteers cooperated in developing guides on climate change adaptation and global citizenship education, creating video content, organizing community campaigns, improving learning environments, and volunteering in other collaboration opportunities. During the three-month stay in Mongolia, we will work with students

and conduct research to write a textbook," stated G. Shinetulga, Project Manager in Mongolia.

In the first round, 40 volunteers from Seoul and Ulaanbaatar will work in:

- Secondary school No. 60 of Khan-Uul district,
- National University of Mongolia (NUM),
- Mongolia International University (MIU),
- Laboratory school No. 23,

-Cooperation with students from five institutions, including the Department of Education of Chingeltei District.

In addition to exchanging experiences with Mongolian volunteers, Korean volunteers collaborate with the Lantun Dohio NGO, which works towards promoting and ensuring child protection, volunteer work in the Magic Country 1 and 2 Branch will be organized.

Revolution of 1911 for National Liberation – Basis of Independence of Mongolia

Continued from page 6

-In October 1912, a Treaty of Friendship was signed between the Government of Mongolia and the Imperial Russian Government in Niislel Khuree. The Treaty was signed by I. Ya. Korostovets from Russian side and by a delegation of people led by Sain Noyon Khan T. Namsansuren, Prime Minister of Mongolia, from the Mongolian side. After concluding this Treaty, the Chinese authorities were indignant with the Russian-Mongolian agreement and complained that the signing of the Treaty of Friendship confirmed the independence of Mongolia. Then, in Beijing in November 1913, the representatives of Tsarist Russia and China signed the Chinese-Russian Declaration providing for Russian recognition of Chinese suzerainty over Outer Mongolia and attempted to impose it on the Mongolian Government. The Mongolian Government opposed this, and negotiations, held in Kyakhta with the participation of representatives from three countries, lasted 9 months.

Beis Biligt Dashjav, Minister of Internal Affairs, acting as a plenipotentiary ambassador, along with Tusheet Khan aimag's Chin van Chagdarjav, Minister of Finance, and advisors, including Deputy Foreign Minister Tserendorj, Chin van Udai, Jun Van Manlaibaatar Damdinsuren, Gun Jigjidjav, writer and translator Tseveen Jamsranov, and Tsogt Badamjav, and writer Sanjmyatav, were the Mongolian representatives to this Treaty.

Seven representatives, including Consul General Miller,

acting as a plenipotentiary ambassador from Tsarist Russia, and seven representatives from China, including General Bi Gui Fan and Ambassador Chen Lu as plenipotentiary ambassador, took part in the Treaty. During the negotiations leading up to the Tri-Party Treaty of Kyakhta, Mongolian representatives actively advocated for their own interests. As a result of negotiations, Outer Mongolia recognized the suzerainty of China. However, to appease concerns raised by participants, the Mongolian side removed two delegates, Manlaibaatar Damdinsuren and Da Lama Dashjav, and replaced them with Shirmendamdin.

The 1915 Tree-Party Treaty of Kyakhta is a testament to the longstanding political policy of Tsarist Russia and China to increase their influence in Mongolia, balancing their desires for control with maintaining their own regional interests. After the conclusion of the Treaty, life in Mongolia continued as before.

-Da Lama G. Tserenchimed, who participated in the 1912 treaty between Mongolia and Tsarist Russia, is said to have so angered the Tsarist Russian diplomat I. Ya. Korostovets that he even threw away the treaty documents. How did the Tsarist Russian diplomat I. Ya. Korostovets evaluate Da Lama G. Tserenchimed, and what were his views on the leaders of the National Liberation Revolution?

-Yes, I. Ya. Korostovets wrote about it in his book, which was translated into Mongolian. It was published in 2010 under the title "Nine Months Spent in Mongolia." Mongolians who participated in the Treaty of 1912,

including Da Lama Tserenchimed, steadfastly fought for the interest, status, and independence of Mongolia. On the other hand, their extensive knowledge of international legal norms and legal expertise placed an experienced Russian diplomat in a desperate situation when they revealed the truth to him.

It should be noted here that, during that time, foreign reports indicated that the leaders of the National Liberation Revolution of 1911 adopted positions that were perceived as either pro-Russian, pro-Chinese, or pro-Japanese. These positions are documented in historical records. Furthermore, the leader of the National Liberation Revolution did not align with any specific country and did not lend support to any particular nation. Instead, they sought avenues for cooperation to enhance and safeguard the interests and independence of Mongolia.

In his book, I. Ya. Korostovets wrote that Tserenchimed was energetic, intelligent, and never thought only about himself — a selfless man who enjoyed great respect. Additionally, Korostovets mentioned that Chin Van Handdorj held views on rapprochement with us (the Russian Empire). The book also covers insights about other individuals and leaders.

-How significant is the Mongolian Revolution of 1911 in the history of Mongolia in the 20th century?

-The history of Mongolia in the 20th century was very dynamic and active. Since the beginning of the century, Mongolia declared its independence, marking the era with significant achievements.

Over the course of the century, Mongolia experienced three pivotal revolutions in 1911, 1921, and 1990, proclaiming its statehood, joining the United Nations, advancing agriculture, industry, modern science, and education sectors, and prioritizing the training and development of its national personnel.

The Mongolian Revolution of 1911 marked a bedrock, laying the foundation for many of the achievements we celebrate today. The defining characteristic of the revolution was an impetus for other revolutions, ultimately contributing to the independence and development of our country. It embarrasses me to see people attempting to compare historical processes, placing them hierarchically, discussing and attempting to prove whether they qualify as revolutions or not. Unfortunately, some well-known people are spreading unverified information online. It is our eternal need and principle not to separate past historical processes from one another, but to evaluate historical times, and external and internal conditions, mainly from the perspective of Mongolia's interests and the continuity of the state's independence. It becomes crucial to instill an understanding of this principle among the next generation.

In conclusion, I would like to note that the People's Revolution of 1921 is a continuation of the Mongolian Revolution. All Mongolians involved in these revolutions received support from outside. But they did not take anyone's side. They exerted everything to safeguard the Mongol nation, independence, and heritage.

The lawyer's advice



Hanns Seidel Foundation

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 authorities conduct the monitoring and inspection of the Great Khural and how is it carried out?

-The Standing, Sub and Temporary monitoring and inspection committee shall organize and implement activities to monitor the enforcement of the legislation by the Great Khural.

When the Great Khural exercising its powers of monitoring and inspection, if it is deemed necessary, it shall conduct it based on the State Audit Body, the Bank of Mongolia, the National Statistics Office, the Financial Regulatory Commission, the National Human Rights Commission, the Civil Service Council, and other relevant independent organization with functions of monitoring and inspection. The Great Khural shall not interfere with the independence of that organization when involving them in the monitoring and inspection. When the Great Khural exercising its powers of monitoring and inspection, if it is deemed necessary, it shall involve professional researchers, experts, specialist, professional associations and non-governmental organizations specialized under the respective matters.

According to the law, the Great Khural shall exercise the powers of monitoring and inspection through the following methods:

1. to ask questions;
2. to make inquiries;
3. to make assessment on the outcomes of the implementation of the legislation;
4. to hear an information, discuss reports and presentations;
5. to monitor the budget;
6. to conduct a monitoring hearing;
7. to establish a temporary monitoring inspection committee.

A member of the Great Khural shall not constitute the composition of the monitoring and inspection working group related to the activities of the position that he/she previously and currently performs concurrently.

-What form does the Great Khural use for the monitoring and inspection?

-The monitoring and inspection of the Great Khural shall have the forms of planned and unplanned. When making assessment on the outcomes of the implementation of the legislation, hearing and discussing reports, information, and presentations, conducting the budget inspections, as well as carrying out the monitoring and inspection within the scope of their competence by the Standing and sub-committees, they shall be planned and issued a timeline. The unplanned monitoring and inspections can be carried out by reflecting it in the monitoring and inspection timeline of the Standing Committee by taking into account of opinion, complaints, information from citizens and organizations, or the proposal of the member of the Great Khural issued based on the results of the monitoring and inspection.

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New Year Concert in Children's Palace for the 65th Time

The Capital City Governor's Office in cooperation with the Children's Palace is organizing the 65th annual New Year Concert in Children's Palace. The Concert will be displayed until December 30, 2023. The event was first organized in 1958.

The New Year Concert in Children's Palace features singing, dancing, and many other fun performances. It is celebrated with high spirits by the young and their parents.

This year more than 60 children from the Drama, Dance, and Singing clubs of the Children's Palace are showing their performances to the audience. During the performance, fairy-tale characters come to life, Grandpa Winter and the Snow Maiden traditionally give gifts to children. The New Year Concert in Children's Palace is on a wish list for every child as everyone can have unforgettable memories, taking you to a fairyland of good wizards, beautiful fairies, mysterious elves, and other magical creatures.



Concerts to Take Place at Sukhbaatar Square for a Week Ahead of New Year



The annual "Silver Night of Ulaanbaatar," organized by the Governor's Office of Ulaanbaatar City and the Arts and Culture Department of Ulaanbaatar City, will be held at Sukhbaatar Square on December 31, 2023. To make the wait for the big night even more magnificent, a series of concerts will take place at the central Square.

Specifically, on December 24, concert took place under

a "Classical Arts" theme. On December 26, people felt the magic of ethnic music performed by singer of the Ulaanbaatar Theatre D. Shijirmaa, along with musicians G. Bat-Ulzii and B. Batjargal. On December 26, Saxophonist of the Mongolian State Conservatory Ts. Nyamgerel will take you on a journey through the wonders of jazz music. On December 27, I. Munkh-Erdene will take the stage for a rock-pop extravaganza, whereas on December 28, you

can immerse yourself in the royal melodies of the piano played by N. Munkh-Erdene. On December 29 (National Freedom and Independence Day), the singer of the State Opera and Ballet Academic Theatre A. Anar-Erdene will present jazz songs. On December 30, singer M. Oyunsuren will stage the old but gold songs.

Every concert kicks off at the Sukhbaatar Square marquee at 6 pm.

Moon Dance Wins Bronze at the World Championship Formation Latin Adult

WDSF World Championship Formation Latin Adult in Hong Kong took place in Hong Kong, China, on December 18, 2023.

The top 12 teams from eight countries met at the Championship to convince in the preliminary, intermediate and final round. Moon Dance team strongly represented Asia in the World Championships and won a bronze medal. Moon Dance became the first team in Mongolia and in Asia to medal at the World Championships for two consecutive years. In

addition to dancers with 10 years of experience, the Moon Dance team included athletes who participated in high-level competitions for the first time.

Moon Dance athletes came together in 2013 with a strong determination of one day becoming world champions. They have been competing in the World Championship Formation Latin since 2014 and got into half finals 3 times and finals 4 times. Moon Dance was the runner-up at the World Championship Formation Latin Adult 2022.

