

Shall we start the Engine?

Hello! Mongolia

Mongol in Mongolia

Aug. 18th 2010 | Area Group Mongolia

- I. World View**
- II. Social Condition**
- III. Political System**
- IV. Economic Structure**
- V. Regional Cooperation**



0. Prologue



When it rains in the Gobi, Gobi becomes a lake.
But a few hours after no lake is here.

National Flag of Mongolia stands for ▲Planet ▲Sky ▲ Ground
The Philosophy starts from the flag.



Red means the Planet and Sun, Moon, Water etc.

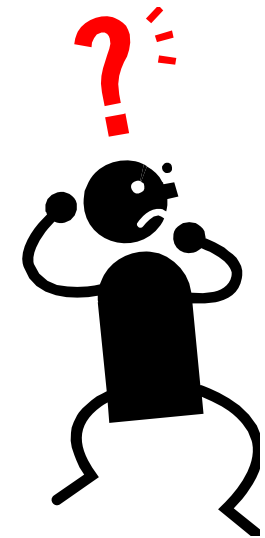


Blue means the Sky



Red means the Fire

Getting along with nature lead Mongolians to the Nomadic Life



Mongolians follow Tibetan Buddhism , Shamanist, Baha'i , Christian and Muslim



50%
Tibetan Buddhism



40%
No religion



6%
Shamanist, Baha'i and Christian



4%
Muslim

Basic Information

Population: 2.8 million

Area: 1,566,000 sq km (610,740 sq mi)

Land boundaries: 8,158 km,
(Russia 3,485 km/China 4,673 km)

Average altitude: 1,580 m above sea-level

Terrain:

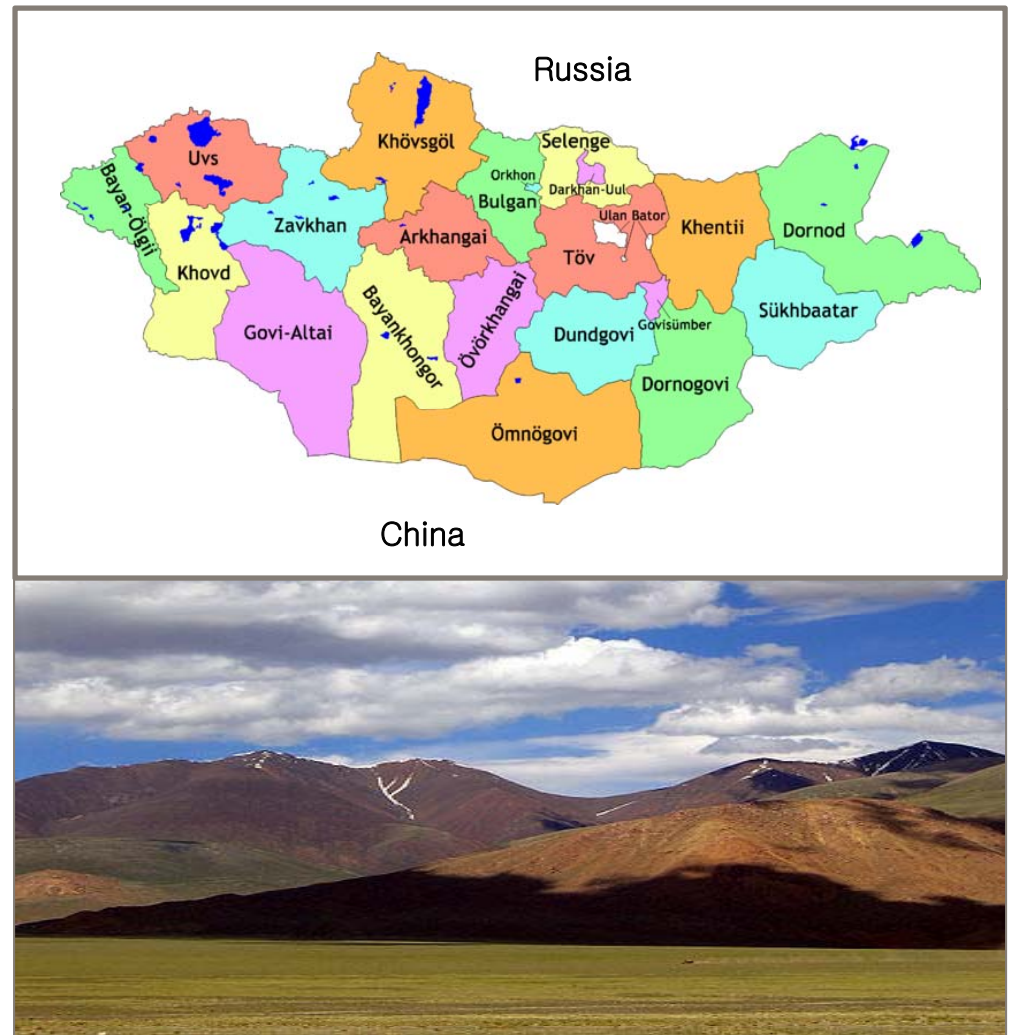
Vast semi-desert and desert plains

Mountains in west and southwest

Gobi Desert in southeast

Languages:

Mongolian(Native), Kazakh(Muslim),
Russian, Chinese. English is widely spoken in the Ulaanbaatar



Mongolia by Numbers

86%

Khalkha Mongols

6%

Kazaks

8%

Other Mongolian ethnic groups

People

63

years (men)

70

years (women)

Life Expectancy

97.3%

58th of 180 countries)

[UNDP `09]

Literacy rate

Jan 1st

~

Dec. 31th

Fiscal Year



Chinggis Khaan Airport



Sukhbaatar station

Entrance

Tianjin/China
(1,344 km)

Nakhodka/Russia
(4,037 km)

Sea Access

32%

Poverty Ratio

[UNDP 2009]



Income poverty and growing inequality are the major problems in Mongolia

- A large share of the benefits of growth is going to those already well off.
- Street Children living in manhole
- People in poverty are concentrated on Ulan Bator

II. Social Condition

3. Foreign Relations



~1990

~2000

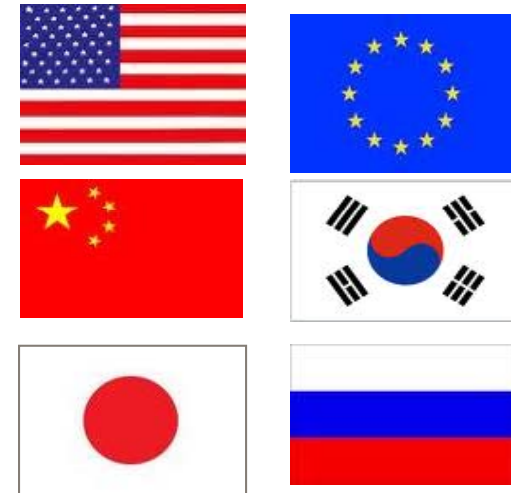
~Now



1



2



3

- Ties with Japan and South Korea are particularly strong.
- Japan is the largest bilateral aid donor to Mongolia.
- Mongolia has also made efforts to steadily boost ties with European countries.
- China is now the largest foreign investor in Mongolia.

III. Political System

1. Parliament Democracy

Mongolia is a multiparty, parliamentary democracy.

Democratic Party

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party(MPRP)

Civil Will Party

Mongolian Green Party

Motherland Party

New National Party

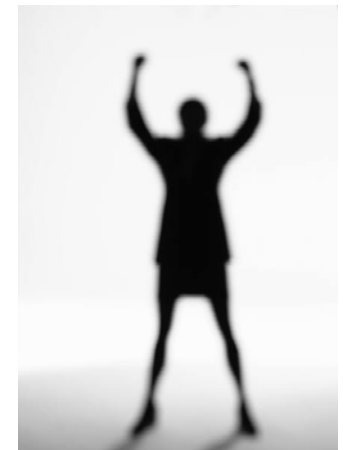
People's Party

Republican Party

May 24th ,2010

Presidential Election

Tsakhagiin Elbegdorj (Democratic Party) won the election defeating incumbent Nambaryn Enkhbayar(MPRP).



III. Political System

2. Human rights of its citizens

Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from
Arbitrary or Unlawful Deprivation of Life

Disappearance

Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Arbitrary Arrest or Detention

Denial of Fair Public Trial

Arbitrary Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, or Correspondence



Respect for Civil Liberties, Including:

Speech and Press

Peaceful Assembly and Association

Religion

Movement, Internally Displaced Persons,

Protection of Refugees,

and Stateless Persons

Freedom of

Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government

However, the following human rights problems were noted:

Police abuse of prisoners and detainees

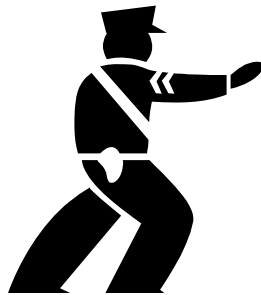
Impunity

Arbitrary arrest, lengthy detention, and corruption within the judicial system

Secrecy laws and a lack of transparency in government affairs

Domestic violence against women

Trafficking in persons



MDG-9 Project

In September 2000, the Millennium Summit convened by the UN in New York adopted the Millennium Declaration with eight global Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aimed at reducing poverty and improving health, education, gender equality, and environmental protection.

Mongolia along with other countries formulated its national MDGs and targets reflecting the demands of Mongolia's social progress.

To support the initiative of the Government of Mongolia, a project to support the implementation of MDG-9 was implemented with the funding provided by the UN Democracy Fund and the UNDP.



In 2006, Mongolia adopted a new Anti-Corruption Law, and established a principally new anti-corruption institution

– the Independent Authority Against Corruption (IAAC) in 2007. As a result, the anticorruption activities of Mongolia are very extensive at levels both nationally and internationally never seen before.

IAAC is a special independent state body, charged with five main functions nation-wide:

to rise anti-corruption public awareness and education;

to implement corruption prevention measures;

to carry out intelligence operations and investigations in detecting corruption related offenses;

to review and inspect the assets and income declaration of the public officials;

to study the extent, types and causes of corruption.

Economic Statics

2,736,800

People

1,488,000

Work Force

Population

\$9.378 billion

Total

\$9.456 billion

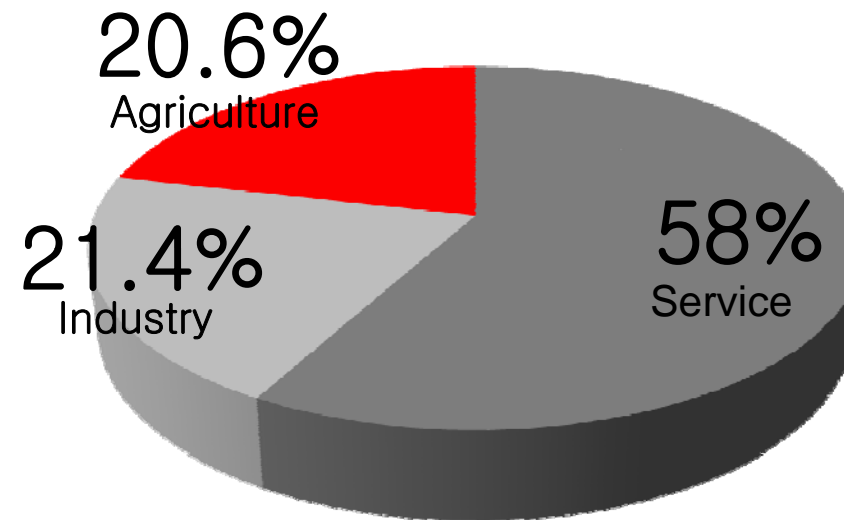
PPP

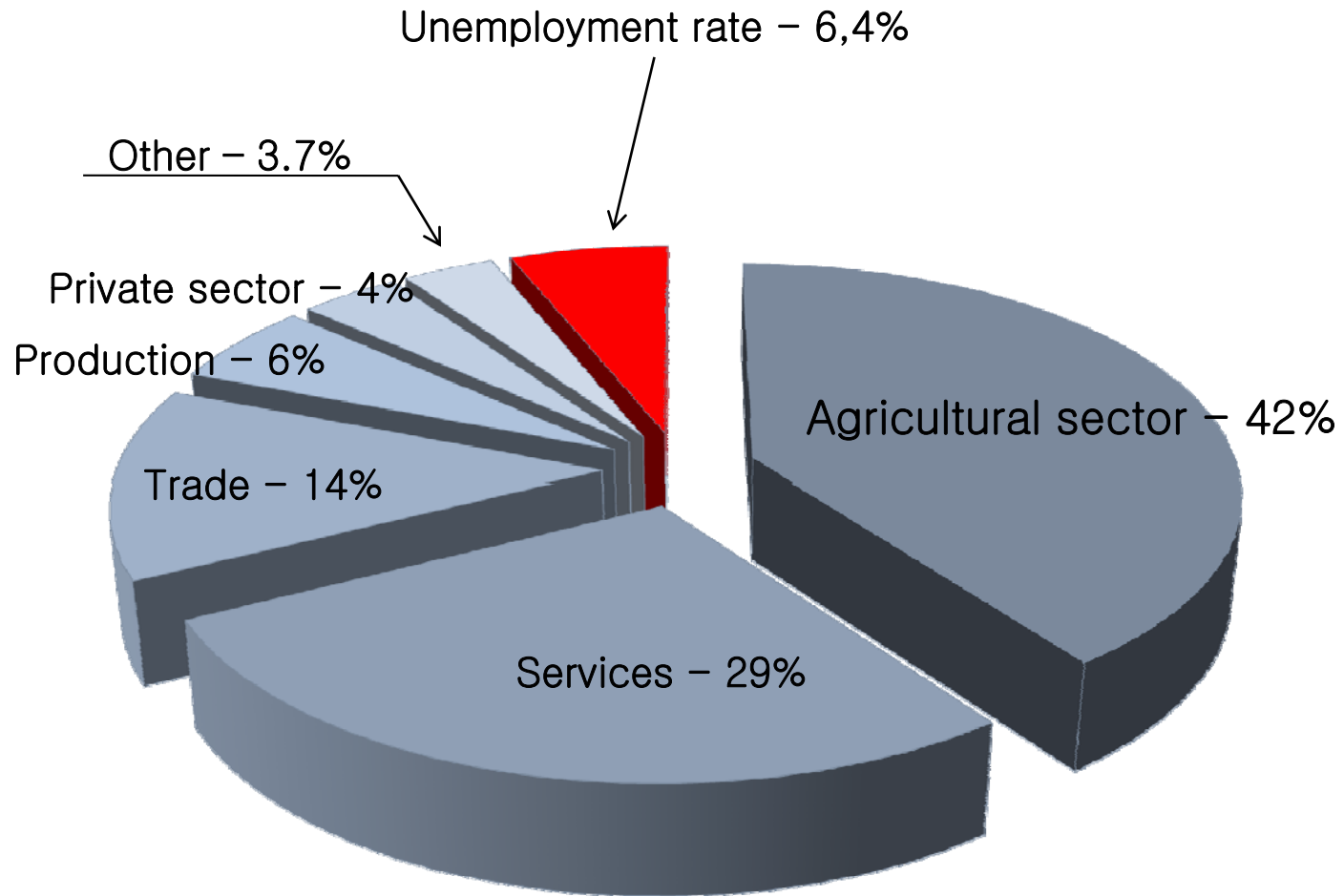
\$3,481

Per Capita

GDP

GDP (PPP) distribution is shown as below

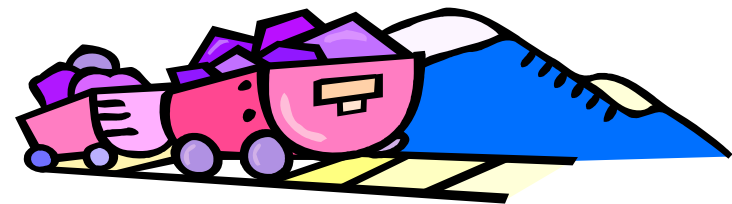
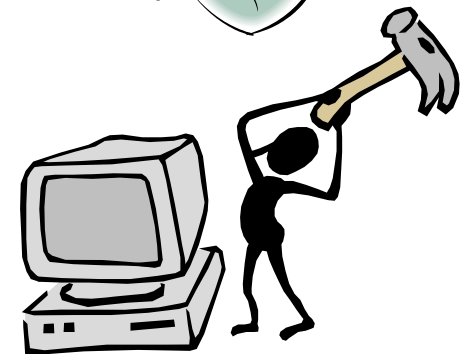
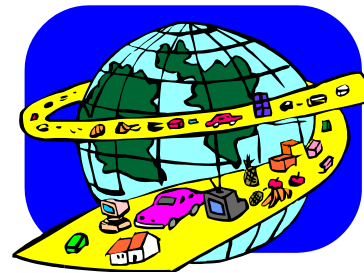




V. Regional Cooperation



- Labor
- Higher Education
- Minerals and Meat
- Technology
- Infrastructure
- Trade(Port)



Thank you!