

RUSSIAN- MONGOLIAN

Geopolitics Version 2.0

April 2019

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KHALTMAAGIIN BATTULGA

Creating a New Reality



KHALTMAAGIIN BATTULGA

Mongolian President since July 10, 2017



IN A WORLD FULL OF
GAME PLAYERS, THE
ONLY WAY TO SET
YOURSELF APART IS

**TO BE
A GAME
CHANGER**

-Matshona Dhliwayo

KHALTMAAGIIN BATTULGA

Mongolian President since July 10, 2017

Member of the State Great Khural from 2004 to 2016 and Minister of Roads, Transportation, Construction and Urban Development from 2008 to 2012.

March 3, 1963 Born in Ulaanbaatar City

1970–1978 School No. 34 of Ulaanbaatar City

1978–1982 School of Fine Arts

1982–1986 Artist at the Union of Mongolian Artists

1983–1989 Athlete of the National Team

1992–1997 Director-General, Genco LLC

1997–1998 CEO, Bayangol Hotel JSC

2000–2004 CEO, Makh Impex JSC

2004–2008 Member of Parliament, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Human Rights

2008–2012 Member of the Cabinet, Minister for Road, Transport,

FULL POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIA

he President of Mongolia shall be the Head of State of Mongolia and embodiment of the unity of the people. The President shall enjoy the full rights and powers as enshrined in the Constitution of Mongolia.

The President shall:



EXERCISE THE RIGHT TO VETO AGAINST A PART OR ENTIRETY OF LAWS

and other decisions adopted by the State Great Khural.



THE LAWS OR DECISIONS SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE

if two thirds of the members present in the session of the State Great Khural do not accept the President's veto.



“Would you like me to show you now? It won’t hurt.”

–Battulga

**NATIONAL HERO WHO WON
THE WORLD SAMBO
[A RUSSIAN MARTIAL ART
SIMILAR TO JUDO]
CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1986.**

“My favorite move was crawling under opponents and flipping them on their back,” he smiles at me.

BATTULGA'S JOURNEY FROM YURT TO THE PRESIDENCY IS A MODERN MONGOLIAN ADVENTURE.

He spent his childhood staring enviously through the window of Ulaanbaatar's elite "dollar store," where Communist functionaries could buy Western goods unavailable to ordinary Mongolians. On making it into Art High School to study graphic design, Battulga was bullied by street kids who picked on the soft Art School boys.



He turned to sambo for self-defense.



President Donald
Trump

BATTULGA ASKED FOR IMPROVED ACCESS FOR MONGOLIAN TEXTILE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Trump replied that he would be delighted to explore ways to boost trade in a “fair and equitable manner,” according to the Mongolian presidential office.

“EVERY MAN IS USED TO BEING INDEPENDENT, TO BE THE CAPTAIN OF HIS OWN YURT. EVERYONE CONSIDERS HIMSELF A LITTLE GENGHIS KHAN. NO ONE WILL KNEEL DOWN.”



He turned to sambo
for self-defense.

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MONGOLIA-US

Diplomatic relations

**IN 1987, THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED BILATERAL
RELATIONS WITH MONGOLIA.
SHORTLY THEREAFTER,
WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE
UNITED STATES AND OTHER
COUNTRIES,**

Mongolia embraced democracy after
nearly 70 years of communism.





“THE PRAISES OF THE UNITED STATES THAT MONGOLIA IS ‘AN OASIS OF DEMOCRACY’ OR ‘MODEL OF DEMOCRACY’

have not brought any substantial contribution to the economy,” Battulga wrote in a letter to President Trump in December. “Discouraged by this fact, ordinary citizens of Mongolia are losing confidence in democracy and doubting the choice of democratic path.”

BUT BATTULGA WANTS AMERICAN SUPPORT, TOO. IN 1990, THEN-SECRETARY OF STATES JAMES A. BAKER III PLEDGED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE THE “THIRD NEIGHBOR” TO THE NEWLY DEMOCRATIC MONGOLIA,

a pledge repeated when President George W. Bush visited in 2005. More recently, another secretary of state, John F. Kerry, praised Mongolia as an “oasis of democracy” between Russia and China.





The AMERICAN CHAMBER of Commerce in Mongolia

Mongolia Third Neighbor Trade Act

Introduced to the U.S. Congress

Mongolian cashmere is globally recognized for its high quality and softness, but unfortunately, the vast majority of Mongolia's cashmere is exported to China as a raw product at a very low price, providing little return for the Mongolian economy and, thereby, denying Mongolia a real chance to fully integrate its cashmere industry. Mongolia produced almost 50% of the world's cashmere in 2017, with 9,400 tons of raw cashmere created, of which only 1,100 tons were processed domestically, while the remaining 8,300 tons were exported to China.

**ON JULY 26, 2018,
REPRESENTATIVE TED YOHO
AND NINE OTHER MEMBERS
OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES
INTRODUCED A TRADE BILL
BETWEEN THE UNITED
STATES AND MONGOLIA.**

The proposed Mongolia Third Neighbor Trade Act seeks to promote Mongolia-U.S. trade by authorizing duty-free treatment for certain imports, like cashmere and textile materials. The Mongolia Third Neighbor Trade Act would play a crucial role in Mongolia's overall economic development.

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MONGOLIA-RUSSIA

Diplomatic relations

A FORMER PRESIDENT OF MONGOLIA'S JUDO ASSOCIATION, HE SHARES A LOVE OF WRESTLING, AND A FRIENDSHIP, WITH PUTIN.

“Because we both practiced judo, it is easier for us to communicate,” he said in an interview, noting that Putin is also “president of a country that has been our neighbor for thousands of years.”





**MY NEXT (5TH) VISIT TO
MONGOLIA IS SCHEDULED
FOR THE SUMMER OF 2019**



Vladislav Portnov



МОНГОЛЫН

ОБЪЕДИНЕННАЯ ГОРНОРУДНАЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ КОМПАНИЯ

