

※ Brief Analysis of Important Issues ※

A Brief Analysis on the New Mongolia Government in 2006

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(MTAC Officer)

Abstract

The Mongolian Parliament unexpectedly dissolved the less than two-year-old coalition cabinet, an action that took just five days (January 9 – 13, 2006) to carry out. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP, Mongolia's largest party), together with smaller parties such as Republican Party, the People's Party, and Motherland Party, successfully expelled Democrats from the Cabinet on the ground of illegitimate dissolution of the Motherland Democratic Coalition (MDC) and sliding economic growth. The scenario was followed by a negotiation between the MPRP and other parties on the possibility of forming a new coalition cabinet.

The 2004 Parliamentary Election led to a coalition government shared between the MPRP and the MDC. Dissolution of the MDC in 2005 due to internal disputes presented the MPRP with an excellent opportunity to dictate not just the parliament but also the government. Later the MPRP secured victory in local primary elections and the presidential election held in 2005, with N. Enkhbayar elected as the new President. Having pocketed the parliament, the presidential palace, and the local governments, the MPRP set its eyes on the cabinet, the only remaining political trophy. The MPRP is scheduled to lead the coalition government in June 2006. Surprisingly, the arrest of Customs General Administration Chief Kh. Baatar (a MPRP member) on the charge of corruption near the end of 2005 and the rumor that several high-ranking MPRP officials might be involved in other cases of corruption did not at all loosen the MPRP's grip on power, despite fierce protest from the people and calls for anti-corruption initiatives. The MPRP responded to protests and suspicions by seizing the Cabinet ahead of schedule. Feeling overwhelmed by its own farfetched explanations and the dark clouds surrounding the unpunished corruption, the MPRP had no choice but to open the Cabinet to smaller parties and share the political resources (as well as the hazards). Citizens of Mongolia were treated to a "surprise buffet" consisting of across-the-board pay raise, reduced public

transportation fare, higher old age pension, promise to introduce a long-term (20 – 30 years) administration plan, and anti-corruption policies, popular cuisines served by the MPRP with the promise of delivering a better term than the MDC.

Performance of the new Cabinet is being closely watched at home and abroad. It was a perfect opportunity for Taiwan to extend a helping hand to Mongolia, considering the long-standing friendly relationship between Taiwan and Mongolia, the fact that several Cabinet members have extended friendly gestures toward Taiwan, and the political reality that the new Cabinet was eager to create a new atmosphere and give some real performance and Taiwan's assistance could be of great help. MTAC Minister Hsu Chih-hsiung's visit to Mongolia at the end of 2005 led to the agreement that more mutual visits between high-ranking officials will take place in the future to facilitate exchange and cooperation.

Key Words: Dissolution of Coalition Cabinet · Coalition Government · Motherland Democratic Coalition · Parliament Organization Committee · the 800th Anniversary of Great Mongolian State

1. Background Analysis for the Dissolution of Mongolia's Coalition Cabinet Outbreaks of Major Corruption Scandals

In the evening of October 28, 2005, Kh.BAATAR, former General Customs Office Chief, was arrested along with aides on his way to Selenge Province for his alleged involvement in a major corruption scandal. The police found in his office 500,000 USD notes, and retrieved data related to the case from his computer. In early January, 2006, his family asked for permission to take him to medical treatment for his worsening diabetes condition. The appeal was approved and he was transferred to First Affiliated Hospital for treatment. Pressed by reporters, Head of State and

Government Service Agency Su. Batbold refused to rule out that S. Bayar, Secretary General of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), along with MPRP Secretary Yo. Otgonbayar and other MPRP staffs, paid a visit to Kh. BAATAR in the hospital on January 13, 2006. Some media reported that Kh. BAATAR returned to jail from the hospital on January 16, but the story was never confirmed. Many believe the arrest had something to do with the MPRP's actions to dissolve the Cabinet. (Kh. BAATAR later claimed that he was not the only one involved.) (In a mass civilian protest against public transportation fares on January 11, protesters produced and torched the images of former Ulaanbaatar Mayor and Parliament Members Enkhbold, T. Badamjunai, and Pevdorj for allowing monopoly over bus operations and rising fares.) The corruption scandal involved a large sum of money and many top government executives. During the first wave of arrests, President N.ENKHBAYAR, Parliament Speaker Ts. Nyamdorj, Former Ulaanbaatar Mayor Miyegombo ENKHBOLD, and other MPRP top government executives were alleged to have been involved. (Parliament Secretariat Secretary General N.Luvsanjav was questioned by reporters over the suspected involvement of Parliament Member D.Idevkhten, Deputy Prime Minister Ch.Ulaan, and other parliament members R.Bud, T.Badamjunai, L.Gansukh, and Ts.Tsengel. N.Luvsanjav said there was no information or evidence suggesting their involvement.)

On January 12, Prime Minister Ts. ELBEGDORJ said in his farewell address that he could not agree to the MPRP's accusations over the

Cabinet's incompetence, adding that he had reduced government staffs by 4,000 since 2004, improved administrative efficiency by amending 50 out of 200 taxations laws, and simplified customs rules from 260 to 120 articles. Ts. ELBEGDORJ cited figures and statistics to back his claim. However, he said, he was forced to step down to satisfy the vulgar ambitions of some political parties after many top government executives were alleged to have been involved in the corruption scandal. He blasted the MPRP for its long-time acquiesces for corruption. According to him, it was Miyegombo ENKHBOLD who allowed monopoly over public transportation operations in his capacity as Ulaanbaatar Mayor, and it was also him who let MPRP members take important positions at the city government. Even the Ulaanbaatar City Foundation was under the control of MPRP members, who used students as accomplice in the corruption scheme.

The Fight over Exposure in the 800th Anniversary of the Founding of Mongolia Celebrations

President N. ENKHBAYAR attended the World Leaders Summit in September 2005 and invited US President to visit Mongolia. On November 14 of the same year, the United Nations officially acknowledged the contribution of Mongolian nomad culture to world civilization. To celebrate this as well as the 800th anniversary of the founding of Mongolia in 2006, President N. ENKHBAYAR, Parliament Speaker Ts. Nyamdorj, and Prime Minister Ts.ELBEGDORJ sent invitations to leaders of other countries. The government estimated that over 500,000 people from around the world

would travel to Mongolia for the 800th anniversary celebrations.

The celebrations would take place from January 1 to the end of year, with activities being held in various parts of Mongolia by various parties every day in commemoration of Genghis Khan. It was an occasion for politicians, including district governors, provincial governors, political party and faction officials, and central government officials to fight for exposure through various events (such as cultural events featuring the traditional Mongolian long verses), construction projects (such as the Genghis Khan Palace), or various contests, competitions, and commemorative events in which they would be seen presenting medals or trophies to winners. The occasion is important to politicians because it is also followed by the international community. Taking the center stage on this occasion is important for politicians who are desperate for exposure at home and abroad and who need the exposure to make a name for themselves as well as for their political parties to boost their bid in the future.

2. The Process of the Old Cabinet's Dissolution

2006.1.9-1.11

The MPRP called an internal meeting in the evening of January 9, 2006 and decided to ask all of the party's incumbent Cabinet members to sign an agreement to dissolve the Cabinet. MPRP Cabinet members informed Prime Minister Ts. ELBEGDORJ of the decision in the Cabinet meeting in the morning of January 11, 2006. At two o'clock in the afternoon, Ts. ELBEGDORJ had a meeting with MPRP Chairman M. ENKHBOLD,

and the latter noted that the MPRP was convinced following the slide in economic growth in recent years that the government had failed the responsibility of running the country. M. ENKHBOLD also noted that the coalition between the Democratic Party, the Civil Will Party, and the Motherland Party was dissolved over internal conflicts following the parliamentary election; therefore, the Democratic Party-led Cabinet had lost the legitimacy to rule.

The ten MPRP Cabinet members, including Deputy Prime Minister Ch. ULAAN, Minister of Environment U. BARSBOLD, Minister of Health T. GANDI, Minister of Fuel and Energy T. OCHIRKHUU, Head of State Professional Inspection Agency U. KHURELSUKH, Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs Su. BATBOLD, Minister of Foreign Affairs Ts. MUNKH-ORGIL, Minister of Industry and Commerce S. BATBOLD, Minister of Food and Agriculture D. TERBISHDAGVA, and Minister of Defense Ts. SHARAVDORJ made a unanimous proposal in writing calling for the Parliament Organization Committee to dissolve the Cabinet for the following reasons:

1. The MPRP formed a coalition government with the Motherland Democratic Coalition (which consisted of the Democratic Party, the Civil Will Party, and the Motherland Party). However, the Motherland Democratic Coalition had dissolved following the parliamentary election.
2. Therefore, as the MPRP's partner in the coalition government had

disappeared, the Cabinet led by Democrats, who were part of the Motherland Democratic Coalition, had lost the legitimacy to be part of the ruling coalition government.

3. The differences between the government led by Prime Minister Ts. ELBEGDORJ, a Democrat, and the MPRP members in the parliament and the Cabinet in terms of political decisions had presented substantial obstacles to the operations of the government.

2006.1.12

Upon receiving the proposal, the Parliament Organization Committee called a meeting on January 12, 2006. Twenty out of the twenty-two members present approved the proposal, which was then sent to the Parliament for further review and approval. At 15:30 of the same day, the Parliament first called a ballot to decide whether the proposal should be included in parliamentary agenda. Independent parliament member R. AMARJAL walked out in protest, while Democratic Party Chairman R. GONCHIGDORJ, along with comrades J. MONKHTUYA, E. BAT-UUL, and S. LAMBAA proposed that the Parliament should take caution and wait until 15 days later to talk about the case. There were some parliament members questioning the procedural justice, and some others calling for the case to be treated as priority. The Prime Minister, however, said that as the coalition government usually had 40 days to negotiate a deal, and the coalition government had been abiding by the decisions of the Parliament on many occasions, the proposal should be subject to the proper

decision-making procedure adopted back when the coalition government was in the preparatory phase. In the end, the MPRP's parliamentary majority proved too powerful and the proposal entered the parliamentary agenda with a 48/69 approval.

2006.1.13

On January 13, 2006, an ill-omened "Friday the 13th" for westerners, the dissolution of the Cabinet led by Prime Minister Ts. ELBEGDORJ (a Democrat) became final in accordance with Paragraph 25.1, Article 6 and Article 43 of the Constitution of Mongolia after 39 parliament members voted in favor of the decision following two days of debate and negotiation, despite objections from the Democratic Party, the Civil Will Party, and a few independent parliament members who walked out in disgust. Ts. ELBEGDORJ would remain as Acting Prime Minister until a replacement was found.

The 39 parliament members in favor of the dissolution included 29 from the majority MPRP caucus as well as 10 members who entered the Cabinet over cooperation with the MPRP in forming a new government, including Democrats (including Minister of Construction and Urban Development J. NARANTSATSRALT, Deputy Prime Minister M. ENKHSAIKHAN, J. BATKHUYAG, and Minister of Defense M. SONOMPIL), Republicans (Minister of Industry and Commerce B. JARGALSAIKHAN), Motherland Party MPs (including Minister of Fuel and Energy B. ERDENEBAT, Ts. JARGAL, S. OTGONBAYAR, and B.

TSERENBALJIR), and People's Party MPs (including Minister of Health L. GUNDALAI). In addition, 5 out of 18 Cabinet members were disqualified from voting over the lack of parliament member status, including Prime Minister Ts. ELBEGDORJ, Minister of Finance N. ALTANKHUYAG, Minister of Education, Culture, and Science P. TSAGAAN, Head of State Professional Inspection Agency D. DORLIGJAV, and U. BARSBOLD. Four Democrat parliament members were also disqualified from voting because they concurrently held positions in the Cabinet. They are Head of Cabinet Secretariat S.BAYARTSOGT, Minister of Construction and Urban Development N.BATAYAR, Minister of Roads, Transportation, and Tourism G.BATKHUU, and Minister of Social Welfare and Labor Ts. BAYARSAIKHAN.

2006.1.15-1.25

Immediately after the dissolution of Cabinet, the MPRP parliamentary caused whip D.IDEVKHTEN called a meeting on January 15 with Republican Party Chairman B.JARGALSAIKHAN and People's Party Chairman L.GUNDALAI to open talks on personnel arrangement for the new Cabinet. Former Deputy Prime Minister Ch.ULAAN, of the MPRP, said he would respect the outcome of the parliamentary election in 2004. As it was the MPRP's turn to form a new government, the MPRP would naturally invite representatives of other parties in the parliament to negotiate toward the common objective of political stability. The Republican Party, the People's Party, and the Motherland Party shared a common stance with

the MPRP with regard to the dissolution of the Cabinet earlier, and all three had expressed willingness to serve in the Cabinet if asked. Ch.ULAAN also noted that the MPRP would make Prime Minister nomination from within the party and the new government would unveil the new Prime Minister on January 22.

On January 25, MPRP Chairman and parliament member M.ENKHBOLD was made Mongolia's 23rd Prime Minister after 55 out of the 66 parliament members present voted in favor of his appointment. Upon receiving the news, President N.ENKHBAYAR called for cooperation and open negotiation between all parties (especially the MPRP and the Democratic Party) toward the common objectives of political and social stability.

3. Introduction to New Cabinet Members

The Parliament elected 18 new Cabinet members in a marathon session lasting from 19:00 on January 27 to the morning of the next day. The new Prime Minister and 17 other Cabinet members were nominated in a meeting of the Parliament Organization Committee on January 25. The appendix contains a brief introduction to the experience of the new Prime Minister and 17 Cabinet members. The new head of the National Emergency Management Agency had yet to be nominated.

The new M.ENKHBOLD Cabinet contained mostly MPRP members as well as a few members from other parties (including the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Motherland Party, and the People's Party) to underscore

the emphasis on political stability and harmony. However, important positions such as the Prime Minister (who happened to be the MPRP Chairman), the Parliament Speaker, and the President were still in the hands of the MPRP. Therefore, while the MPRP shared with other parties positions where kudos was easily won (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Health, Minister of Industry and Commerce, and Minister of Defense), it had a tight grip on important departments to keep the state apparatus under control to consolidate its status as the ruling party. Other smaller parties, on the other hand, were granted a perfect opportunity to use their positions in the Cabinet to raise support either for themselves or for their representatives. The alliance was beneficial to both sides.

Three Democrats, including Minister of Construction and Urban Development J.NARANTSATSRALT, Deputy Prime Minister M.ENKHSAIKHAN, and Minister of Defense M.SONOMPIL, invited the wrath of their parent party by insisting on taking up their Cabinet positions as independent agents. They were eventually expelled from the Democratic Party. B.JARGALSAIKHAN, a Republican and former manager of a cashmere company, became the new Minister of Industry and Commerce. The Motherland Party's B.ERDENEBAT, previously the manager of a mining company, took over as the new Minister of Fuel and Energy. L.GUNDALAI of the People's Party, a certified doctor, was made the new Minister of Health. All of them could apply their professional experience to their new positions as well as using their positions in the Cabinet to advance their career, provide

service for voters in their respective electoral districts, and raise support for themselves and their parties. Some of the new Cabinet members were actually presidential candidates back in the 2005 election (Bazarsad JARGALSAIKHAN of the Republican Party, Badarch ERDENEBAT of the Motherland Party, and Mendsaikhan ENKHSAIKHAN of the Democratic Party). For them, taking up positions in the Cabinet would help them make good use of their expertise and build up their bid in the upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections.

Most of the new Cabinet members share the following edges:

Young: the average age of the new Cabinet is merely 46.

Professional Expertise: Most of them possess relevant education and professional experience.

Political Credentials: All new members save one or two relatively new faces either held important positions in their parties or ran in major elections.

Half of the Cabinet had served in the government before.

Active and Open-Minded: The new Minister of Construction and Urban Development J.NARANTSATSRALT, of the Democratic Party, established sisterhood between Ulan Bator and Taipei City in his capacity as Ulan Bator Mayor. He then invited President Chen Shui-bian of Taiwan to visit Mongolia while he was Prime Minister. He was concurrently Chairman of the Mongolia-Taiwan Association responsible for pushing for exchanges between Taiwan and Mongolia.

The circle in which the MPRP and the Democratic Party took turns to rule

Mongolia was terminated. The new Cabinet contained members representing at least five political parties, who would be working closely with the MPRP in the future. These facts underscore the MPRP's ambition to consolidate its advantages ahead of the upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections. By appointing young, active, flexible ministers capable of allying with other parties, the MPRP had no doubt set its eyes on the elections two years away and wanted to outperform the Democratic Party and raise support at the same time.

4. Challenges for the New Government

Upon receiving news of the appointment of the new Prime Minister and Cabinet, President N.ENKHBAYAR called on all parties in the Parliament, especially the MPRP and the Democratic Party, to put political stability ahead of political stance and unite. The President also called on the new Cabinet to outperform the previous Cabinet in the face of immediate challenges of poverty, unemployment, and rising wage costs, strive for political stability and development, and above all, not to repeat the mistakes of the previous Cabinet.

Later Prime Minister Miyegombo ENKHBOLD delivered a speech at the Parliament immediately following his election on January 25 pledging to ask all Cabinet members to jump straight into the situation in the shortest amount of time, dedicate themselves completely to the tasks at hand, and not to shun responsibilities. The challenges for the Cabinet, according to the Prime Minister, included the possibility of adjusting wage structure to cope with

rising commodity prices, the battle against long-existing poverty and high unemployment, the shortage in pension fund for senior citizens and the social insurance fund, and other issues such as corruption, planning and management of state-owned land property, development of mining resources in mining areas, and development toward market economy. The Prime Minister also pledged to make national development plans for the next 20-30 years.

Take Ulan Bator City, for example, the city vowed to improve the water supply, traffic, air quality, and employment in the yurt districts on the border of the city by the end of year, even introducing the slogan “Development in the yurt districts will bring better life to the city.” The ambitions of Ulan Bator coincided with the ambitions of the Cabinet in bringing down poverty and unemployment. Apparently officials in Mongolia government had to find ways to lure foreign investment to create jobs, ensure effective management and development of state-owned mineral resources and state-own land property, and try to tackle long-existing poverty and high unemployment in addition to running their respective administrative districts. The MPRP, as the ruling party in Mongolia, had to show the people its determination to eradicate corruption amid pressure from the international community and the people, and facilitate effective allocation of resources while pushing for the development of market economy to shorten the widening gap between the country’s rich and poor.

5. The New Government’s Relationship with Other Countries

Upon hearing the news of Mongolia's new Prime Minister, China and Soviet Union, two heavyweight neighbors of Mongolia, dispatched envoys to congratulate the new Prime Minister and express aspirations to the sustained development of cooperative relationships. In response, Prime Minister Miyegombo ENKHBOLD pledged to sustain interactive relationships with friendly allies without compromising Mongolia's independence and security. The Prime Minister vowed to consolidate bilateral relationships with the US, Japan, South Korea, India, Europe, other countries in Asia, and the United Nations and lead Mongolia to actively participate in regional organizations in Asia Pacific.

Meanwhile, Vice President of Asia Foundation R. Fuller and World Bank Advisor Richard Messick held meetings with Miyegombo ENKHBOLD and Mongolia Parliament Speaker Ts. Nyamdorj respectively to plan long-term assistance projects for Mongolia. In the meeting, R. Fuller and Miyegombo ENKHBOLD exchanged views on recent events in Mongolia and spoke of their belief that Mongolia's political parties would be able to cooperate on political affairs through dialogues and negotiations. On behalf of the Asia Foundation, R. Fuller complimented Mongolia on its achievement in building a democratic political system and a free market and pledged to keep monitoring the situation of Mongolia's education and send books to Mongolia. Richard Messick, when speaking to Ts. Nyamdorj on the World Bank's assistance plans for Mongolia, suggested that Mongolia set up effective, detailed, and feasible action plans to crack down on corruption given that the

country is a member of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption to ensure that relief funds would be used for the public. Richard Messick said emphasis must be attached to the practices of customs, taxation, finance, and banks, and any form of foul-play must be subject to strict punishment. Ts. Nyamdorj agreed that effective actions plans would be needed to eradicate corruption, and described corruption as one of the most difficult challenges lying ahead for the Cabinet as most cases of corruption involve important figures in the government and business circle.

S.LAMBAA, Chairman of the Mongolian parliamentary Social Policy Committee, met with Mr. James Hallmark, Country Director for Mongolia for the US Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) to discuss Mongolia's fund application. In the meeting, S.LAMBAA said the fund would be spent on medical centers, railways, and the development of yurt districts. Mr. James Hallmark assured that the MCC's assistance would not be affected in any way by the turnover of ruling party in Mongolia. However, Hallmark did note the serious harm corruption might pose to relief projects and urged the Mongolia Parliament to take steps to fight corruption. In response, S.LAMBAA pledged to use the funds to reduce poverty and create more jobs. Hallmark said the MCC would strive to help Mongolia establish a fair investment environment, facilitate free development of the private sector, push for the development of social services, and create more jobs.

6. Prospects of the New Government's Relationship with Taiwan

Taiwan has been nurturing its relationship with Mongolia for a long time,

maintaining equal friendly relationships with Mongolia political parties. In addition, Taiwan offered substantive assistance to Mongolia in recent years in the form of the Taiwan Scholarship, medical service teams, and humanitarian assistance. Many of Mongolia's top government executives and professional experts received training provided by Taiwan, including provincial governors and speakers, Cabinet top executives, parliament and local government officials, judges, prosecutors, education and health workers, and economy and trade experts. Private organizations in Taiwan, such as the Taiwan Dental Association, worked with Ulan Bator City government. Other examples of Taiwan's goodwill include the poverty relief projects launched by World Vision Taiwan and the Taiwan Fund for Child and Families. In the eyes of the Mongolian people, Taiwan is no longer a stranger but a friendly country of great help to them.

Assistance from Taiwan in the form of the Taiwan Scholarship, medical services, and training of top civil servants including prosecutor general, judges, provincial governors, district governors, and other government officials would be of great value to Mongolia, especially at a time when the new government was trying hard to tackle issues of high unemployment and poverty. In addition, the training programs would bring Taiwan closer to not just the government of Mongolia but other circles as well.

Moreover, Mongolia's new Cabinet features not just the ruling MPRP but also many other parties. Taiwan has been having a cordial relationship with all of them. With the new Prime Minister and the new Cabinet hoping to tackle

unemployment and poverty and attract foreign investments to secure economic growth, Taiwan can pitch in by providing labor input, humanitarian assistance and professional training, allowing Mongolian people to study at Taiwan, launching investment projects in Mongolia, or assisting Mongolia's local governments in key areas. The assistance and exchange of experience would go a long way in consolidating and sustaining the bilateral relationship.

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Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, and Other Members of Mongolia's New Cabinet

Position	Name in Chinese	Name in English	Party	Notes
Prime Minister	恩和寶勒道	Miyegombo ENKHBOLD	MPRP	Interacted with the MTAC before and once arranged for the Deputy Mayor to visit Taiwan
Deputy Prime Minister	恩和賽汗	Mendsaikhan ENKHTUVSHIN		A former Democrat
Head of State and Government Service Agency	巴特寶勒道	Sundui BATBOLD	MPRP	
Minister of Finance	巴亞樂塞汗	Nadmid BAYARTSAIKHAN	MPRP	Visited Taiwan
Minister of Construction and Urban Development	納蘭查茨勒特	Janlav NARANTSATSRALT		A former Democrat and Head of Mongolia-Taiwan Association
Minister of Roads, Transportation, and Tourism	岑格勒	Tsegmid TSENGEL	MPRP	
Minister of Education, Culture, and Science	恩和圖布新	Olziisaikhan ENKHTUVSHIN	MPRP	
Minister of Social Welfare and Labor	敖登其慕德	Luvsan ODONCHIMED	MPRP	
Minister of Defense	蘇楠比勒	Mishig SONOMPIL		A former Democrat and President of ZALUU MONGOL Corporation

Minister of Foreign Affairs	恩合保樂道	Nyamaa ENKHBOLD	MPRP	
Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs	歐德巴亞勒	Dorj ODBAYAR	MPRP	
Minister of Industry and Commerce	賈爾格勒賽汗	Bazarsad JARGALSAIKHAN	Republican Party	Visited Taiwan
Minister of Food and Agriculture	特爾畢希達格瓦	Dendev TERBISHDAGVA	MPRP	
Minister of Environment	鄂爾得尼巴特	Ichinkhorloo ERDENEBAATAR	Motherland Party	
Minister of Fuel and Energy	額爾德尼巴特	Badarch ERDENEBAT	Motherland Party	
Minister of Health	貢達賴	Lamjav GUNDALAI	People's Party	Visited Taiwan
Head of State Professional Inspection Agency	呼日勒蘇和	Ukhnaa KHURELSUKH	MPRP	
Head of National Emergency Management Agency				Nomination vetoed

A Brief Introduction to Members of Mongolia's New Cabinet

Prime Minister 恩和寶勒道 (Miyegombo ENKHBOLD)



1964.07.19 Born in Ulan Bator (42 years old)

Experience:

2005/9 Member of the State Great Hural

1999-2005 Ulan Bator Mayor

1996-1998 Chairman of Supreme Standing Committee of the Assembly of People's Deputies of Ulan Bator

1997 Head of MPRP Ulan Bator Headquarters

1997 Studied the subject of autonomous government agencies in administrative regions in Germany

1996 Studied the subject of structural improvement for state administrative agencies in Japan

1992-1996 Deputy Governor of Chingeltai District, Ulan Bator

1991-1992 Worked in Public Service Department of the Assembly of People's Deputies of Ulan Bator

1989-1991 Worked in the Community Service Ministry

1990 MPRP member

1987-1989 Economic Expert at the Assembly of People's Deputies of Ulan Bator

1987 Awarded PhD in Economics by Ulan Bator University

1982 Graduated from Ulan Bator University

1980 MPRP Youth League

Deputy Prime Minister 恩和賽汗 (**Mendsaikhan ENKHTSAIKHAN**)



1957 Born in Ulan Bator (49 years old)

Experience:

2005 Presidential candidate for the Democratic Party

2004-2006 Member of the State Great Hural and Chairman of the Parliamentary Security and Foreign Relations Committee

2004- Member of the State Great Hural

2003-2005 Chairman of the Democratic Party

1998-2003 International Affairs Advisor to the Prime Minister

1996-1998 Prime Minister

1993-1996 Director of the Office of the President

1992-1993 Member of the State Great Hural

1990-1992 Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the State Great Hural

1989-1990 Chairman of Marketing Research Association

1978-1988 Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

1978 Graduated from the Department of Economics at Kiev University in Ukraine, Soviet Union with a PhD in Economics; Fluent in English and Russian languages; Worked in US, Japan, and Germany

Minister of Environment 鄂爾得尼巴特 (**Ichinkhorloo ERDENEBAATAR**)



1960 Born in Khovd Province (46 years old)

Experience:

2004-2005 State Professional Inspection Minister

1994-2004 Deputy Manager and Manager of BTT&Erel Construction Company

1984-1994 Member of Ulan Bator Architects Association

1989-1990 Chairman of Marketing Research Association

2003 Awarded PhD in Economics by the Soviet Union College of Economics;

Fluent in English and Russian languages

1985 Graduated from the Department of Architectural Engineering at Novosibirsk College, Soviet Union

Minister of Construction and Urban Development 納蘭查茨勒特
(**Janlav NARANTSATSRALT**)



1957 Born in Ulan Bator (49 years old)

Experience:

2004-2006 Chairman of the Parliamentary Infrastructure Construction Committee

2000- Member of the State Great Hural

1999-2000 Professor at Mongolia State University

1998-1999 Prime Minister

1996-1998 Ulan Bator Mayor

1996-1998 Director of Land and Real Estate Administration of Ulan Bator

1991-1996 Convener of Urban Planning and Administration Committee of the Assembly of People's Deputies of Ulan Bator

1989-1991 Research Fellow and Senior Research Fellow at the Ministry of Environment's State Property Management Department

1981-1989 Worked at the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and served as Senior Engineer and Engineering Expert at the Ministry's State Property Management Association

1990 Awarded PhD in Geography by Mongolia State University; Worked in Soviet Union, India, Japan, and South Korea; Fluent in English and Russian languages

1987 Graduated from the Department of Political Science at Moscow State Lomonosov University

1981 Graduated from Moscow State Property Management (State Property Management and Engineering) College and awarded Honorary PhD by the college

1976 Graduated from Belarus University, Soviet Union

*Head of Mongolia-Taiwan Association; Once visited Taiwan and has been on friendly terms with Taiwan

Minister of Defense 蘇楠比勒 (**Mishig SONOMPIL**)



1965 Born in Uvs Province (41 years old)

Experience:

2004- Member of the State Great Hural

1993-2004 President of Zалу Mongol Corporation

1988-1993 Infantry Commander

1988 Graduated from the Department of Ordnance Engineering, Military College; Fluent in English and Russian languages

Minister of Education, Culture, and Science 恩和圖布新 (**Olziisaikhan ENKHTUVSHIN**)



1958 Born in Khövsgöl Province (48 years old)

Experience:

1997 MPRP Secretary, Member of the State Great Hural, Cabinet Minister, Cabinet Secretariat Chairman (2000-2004), a member of Advisory Council to the MPRP government, and a member of the MPRP Hural Committee

1996-1997 MPRP Secretary, Chairman of MPRP Ulan Bator Headquarter Committee, Editor-in-Chief of Unen newspaper

1995-1996 Owner of radio and television stations in Mongolia

1990-1995 Parliament commentator and secretary; concurrently held positions in Ardyn Erkh daily newspaper in Mongolia

1980-1990 Research Fellow at Mongolia Social Science Academy; Member of the MPRP Central Standing Committee

1989 Awarded PhD in History by Mongolia State University; Fluent in English and Russian languages

1980 Graduated from the College of Social Sciences at Mongolia State University and worked as a member of the college's Soviet Communist Central Standing Committee

Minister of Foreign Affairs 恩合保樂道 (Nyamaa ENKHBOLD)



1957 Born in Zavkhan Province (49 years old)

Experience:

2000- Member of the State Great Hural

1997-2000 Information Director of the Presidential Office

1993-1995 Advisor to Deputy Prime Minister

1990-1993 Manager of Hevlel Publications

1986-1990 Deputy Chief of Government Publications Department

1980-1986 Planning Expert of the Ministry of Culture

1979-1980 Economic Expert of the Ministry of Culture

1996 Awarded a Master's Degree in Public Administration in Sydney, Australia; Fluent in English and Russian languages

1990 Graduated from the Department of Political Science, Moscow Institute of Politics

1979 Graduated from Moscow Institute of Journalism (majored in economics and engineering)

Minister of Roads, Transportation, and Tourism 岑格勒 (**Tsegmid TSENGEL**)



1957 Born in Bulgan Province (49 years old)

Experience:

2004- Member of the State Great Hural

2000-2004 Secretary of the Ministry of Infrastructure Construction

1996-2000 General Manager of Khasvuu Co. Ltd.

1990-1996 Supervising Engineer and Chief Engineer of the Third Power Plant

1988-1990 Director of the Fourth Power Plant

1983-1988 Member of renovation task force of the Ministry of Geography and Minerals

1995 Awarded PhD by the Soviet Union Institute of Administrative Development

1983 Graduated from the Department of Biotechnology, Ural State University, Soviet Union

Minister of Social Welfare and Labor 敖登其慕德 (**Luvsan ODONCHIMED**)



1942 Born in Dornogovi Province (64 years old)

Experience:

2000- Member of the State Great Hural

1996- President of Mongolian Red Cross Society

1992-1996 Governor of Dornogovi Province

1991-1992 Director of Medical Division of the Central Standing Committee of the Trade Association

1983-1991 Director of Leisure Division of the Central Standing Committee of the Trade Association

1978-1983 Lecturer of MPRP Central Standing Committee

1977 Awarded PhD by Karlov University in Prague; Fluent in English, Russian, and Czech languages

1971-1974 Director of Dornogovi College of Medicine

1967-1971 Lecturer of Dornogovi College of Medicine

1967 Graduated from Charles University in Prague

Minister of Finance 巴亞樂塞汗 (Nadmid BAYARTSAIKHAN)



1962 Born in Ulan Bator (44 years old)

Experience:

2000-2004 Chairman of Parliamentary Budget Committee

1992- Member of the State Great Hural

1982-1989 Lecturer of methodology for MPRP Central Headquarter

1992 Graduated from the Department of Political Science at Moscow Institute of Government Management; Has a PhD in Economics; Fluent in English and Russian languages

1982 Graduated from Irkutsk Institute of Economics, Soviet Union

Minister of Fuel and Energy 額爾德尼巴特(**Badarch ERDENEBAT**)



1959 Born in Ulan Bator (47 years old)

Experience:

2005 Presidential candidate for the Motherland Party

2000- Member of the State Great Hural

2000 Awarded PhD in Science

1989-2000 General Manager of Erel Group

1998 Founded Motherland Party and served as party chairman

1984-1989 Engineer for the Department of Geology and Minerals at Erel Group

1997 Awarded PhD in Economics; Fluent in English and Russian languages

1987 Taught business management and economics at Mongolia State University

1984 Graduated from Novosibirsk Institute of Geology and Surveying, Soviet Union

Minister of Industry and Commerce 賈爾格勒賽汗 (**Bazarsad JARGALSAIKHAN**)



1959 Born in Ulan Bator (47 years old)

Experience:

2005 Presidential candidate for the Republican Party

2004- Member of the State Great Hural

1992 Founded Capital Party (renamed Republican Party in 1997), and has served as party chairman since then

1989-2004 President of Buyan (a cashmere company)

1988-1989 Manager of Cooperation Department at Buyan

1982-1984 Worked at Gobi Cashmere

1982 Graduated from the Department of Botany at Irkutsk University in Soviet Union; Fluent in English and Russian languages

Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs 歐德巴亞勒 (**Dorj ODBAYAR**)



1956 Born inUvs Province (50 years old)

Experience:

2004- Member of the State Great Hural

2004-2006 Chairman of the Parliamentary Legal Affairs Committee

2000-2004 Governor of Dornogovi Province

2000 Studied international relations in the Netherlands; Fluent in English, Russian, and Indian languages

1997-1998 Expert and Senior Expert for Foreign Affairs Office at Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs

1987-1989 Assistant and Convener of Dornogovi Youth Revolution League

1997 Graduated from the Department of Law at India University

1992 Mongolia State University

1987 Graduated from Moscow Youth University

Minister of Food and Agriculture 特爾畢希達格瓦 (**Dendev
TERBISHDAGVA**)



1955 Born in Arkhangai Province (51 years old)

Experience:

2004- Member of the State Great Hural

2004 Minister of Food and Agriculture

2002-2004 Mongolian Ambassador to Germany (Berlin)

2000-2002 Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture

1994-2000 General Manage of TBD Anduud

1992-1994 Senior Expert at Bernau, Germany

1988-1990 Lecturer of Translation Studies for the University of Free Youth in
Germany

1986-1988 Manager of a canned meat company

1982-1986 Worked at a canned meat company

1982 Graduate from the Department of Food Technology and Engineering at
Hamburg University in Berlin; Fluent in English, Russian, and German
languages

Minister of Health 貢達賴 (Lamjav GUNDALAI)



1961 Born in Ulan Bator (45 years old)

Experience:

2005- Founded Mongolian People's Party and served as party chairman

2003-2005 Deputy Chairman of the Democratic Party

2000-2004 Chairman of Parliamentary Disciplinary Committee

2000- Member of the State Great Hural

1999-2000 General Manager of Bat Sarai

1998-2000 Manager of Genghis Khan Travel

1995-2000 Manager of Gobi Investment Consulting

1988-1995 Manager of GMET

1991 Graduated from Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg in Germany;

Fluent in English, Russian, and German languages

Head of State and Government Service Agency 巴特寶勒道(**Sundui
BATBOLD**)



1968 Born in Töv Province (38 years old)

Experience:

2005-2006 Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs

2004-2005 Chairman of Parliamentary Government Organization Committee

2002- Member of the State Great Hural

1995-2000 Assistant Secretary to the Director and the Director of the Department of Food, Agriculture, and Nature at Töv Province

1993-1995 Chief Engineer for the Department of Food, Agriculture, and Nature at Töv Province

1990-1993 Engineer for Töv Agricultural Cooperation Association

1995 Graduated from the Institute of Public Management Development (Public Management and Coordination); Awarded Master's Degree by Mongolian University of Science and Technology; Fluent in Russian language

1990 Graduated from the Department of Engineering at Mongolian State University of Agriculture

Head of State Professional Inspection Agency 呼日勒蘇和 (**Ukhnaa KHURELSUKH**)



1968 Born in Ulan Bator (38 years old)

Experience:

2001- Member of MPRP Hural and MPRP Central Standing Committee;

Chairman of Mongolian Democratic and Socialist Youth League

2000- Member of the State Great Hural

1999-2000 Social Policy Advisor to MPRP Parliamentary Caucus

1997-2003 Chairman of Mongolian Youth League and Chairman of Socialist Youth League

2000 Graduate from the Department of Law at Mongolia State University;

Awarded Master's Degree in Political Science

1996-1997 Chief Supervisor for MPRP Youth Development Center

1994-1996 Advisor to MPRP Parliamentary Caucus

1994 Graduated from the Department of Political Science at the Institute of Public Administration Development

1991-1994 Staff at MPRP Central Policy Committee

1989-1990 Army Chief in Sükhbaatar Province

1989 Graduated from Mongolia Defense University