

# A Study of The History of Mongolian-Indonesian Friendly Relations

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## ABSTRACT

This article covers the ancient historical relations between Mongolia and Indonesia and the process of establishing diplomatic relations in 1956, and the development of political, economic and social relations since then. Bilateral and regional relations and cooperation have been studied. The curtains of the Cold War are drawn around the world, international relations are divided into a bipolar world, it will be a difficult time in 1956, Indonesian President Sukarno an official visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia, marking the beginning of bilateral relations, the current political situation in the world, Political and historical processes of Mongolian-Indonesian relations that have developed rapidly since the beginning of the 21st century, good memories of mutual economic assistance, The future trends and opportunities for multilateral cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region will be discussed. In line with the development trends of the new century, this is getting closer and closer to integration, Indonesia, as Mongolia's leading neighbor and partner in Southeast Asia, also explored opportunities and challenges to develop mutually beneficial cooperation through economic, trade, investment, tourism, science and technology, education and socio-cultural exchanges.

*Keywords: Mongolia-Indonesia relations, Asian neighbors, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation*

## 1. METHODOLOGY AND INTRODUCTION

Qualitative research has been conducted based on archival and historical sources to shed light on the centuries-old history of Mongolian-Indonesian relations. It also uses media interviews from people who have contributed to the strengthening of relations between the two countries, as well as official documents such as official statements from the two countries.

This article seeks to cover 800 years of Mongolian-Indonesian relations and proposals that will contribute to the further development of friendly political, economic, socio-cultural relations and cooperation between the two countries in the future. He also believes that there is an opportunity for the development of Mongol studies in Indonesia.

## 2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Ancient Mongolian-Indonesian relations recorded in history*

Kublai, the leader of the Great Mongol Empire and emperor of the Yuan Dynasty, sent envoys to the international community in Southeast Asia, urging them to come under his auspices and serve. By Kublai Khan's order, in 1292, in the direction of Southeast Asia, including Java, the main force of the Yuan dynasty, Dai Viet, reached its destination along the banks of the Champa. The small nations of Malaya and Sumatra along the way sent envoys to them and announced their allegiance, so the Yuan leaders left their leaders there. There is also evidence that the Yuan army was stationed at Ko-lan or Belitung. When he reached Java, Shi-bi, the commander of the Yuan army, divided his troops into two, sending one to shore and the other on his ships.

When the Yuan army arrived in Java, Vijaya joined forces with Jayaakatwan to fight them and gave the Mongols a map of Kalan.

This is stated in the History of the Yuan Dynasty (Chapter 210):

*... On the seventh of the month, the Dakha troops attacked Vijaya, and the Great Mes and Gaoshin reached the eighth, defeating some of the Dakhas and dropping the rest to the mountains. On the nineteenth day, the Mongols and their allies captured the city of Daha.*

### ***The beginning of a new era in Mongolian-Indonesian relations and the establishment of diplomatic relations***

From the middle of the 20th century, historically possible external conditions began to form, which laid the foundation for bilateral relations. After World War II, the countries of Asia and Africa, which had gained independence from colonial rule, became new factors in international relations. Most of these countries sought peaceful coexistence with other countries. This aspiration is reflected in the five principles of Pancha-Shila, proclaimed in 1954 in relations between China and India. These five principles include respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. The Conference of 29 Asian and African Nations, held in April 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia, has a special place in the history of international relations. The heads of state and foreign ministers of Asia and Africa, home to more than half of the world's population, will meet for the first time to discuss the role of the two continents in world politics, anti-colonialism, economic and cultural cooperation, human rights and human rights. It was a strange event in world geopolitics that the Bandung 10 principles of self-regulation and international relations were agreed upon. Although the People's Republic of Mongolia did not formally participate in the conference, the Asian socialist countries fully welcomed the results of the conference, paying special attention to establishing relations with other Asian and African social organizations based on the Bandung 10 principles and gaining their support. From the beginning was strongly supported.

### ***The position of the People's Republic of Mongolia on the Bandung Conference***

On behalf of the Chairman of the Presidium of the Parliament of the People's Republic of Mongolia J.Sambuu, a congratulatory telegram was sent to the Presidium of the Asian-African Conference opening in Bandung on April 18, 1955. The telegram reads: "On behalf of the Mongolian people, the Presidium of the Parliament of the People's Republic of Mongolia warmly congratulates the participants of the Asian-African Conference. The Asia-Africa Conference aims to ease the strain on international relations, strengthen universal peace and security among peoples, The Mongolian people strongly believe that it will undoubtedly help to protect the freedom and national independence of all the peoples of Asia and Africa. I wish the participants of the Asia-Africa Conference every success in their efforts to strengthen peace among nations. "

The Secretary General of the Bandung Conference, Ruslan Abdulgani, responded to the Presidium of the Parliament of the People's Republic of China, Unen newspaper reported. "I would like to thank the Asian-African Conference for its good wishes," he said. We would like to inform you that we have made a unanimous decision on the issue mentioned in your telegram, which will be noted in the official message at the end of the conference. " The MPRP's main newspaper, Unen, published its first article in its April 29, 1955 issue, entitled "Peace, Democracy, and the Invincibility of Socialism" Almost one-third of colonial exploitation in Asia and the Pacific has been wiped out," the article said of the results of the Bandung Conference. The peoples of Asia and Africa are resolutely fighting against the imperialists, taking up the important issues of their respective foreign policies. The joint statement unanimously adopted by the conference reflects the common aspiration of the peoples of Asia and Africa to fight against colonialism, safeguard universal peace and strengthen friendly cooperation.

The MPRP's main newspaper, Unen, published the full text of the final report of the Asia-Africa Conference on May 4, 1955. Appadorai, an Indian researcher, on the final document of the Bandung Conference "Although the decisions on economic and cultural cooperation between Asia and Africa are important, the whole world has been excited about the political decisions of the Conference," he said. More than half of the world's population knew how important personal moral energy was for peace. The conference did not disappoint them. "

### ***Historical visit of the Indonesian President to Mongolia in 1956***

The President of the Republic of Indonesia Sukarno paid an official visit to the USSR, Yugoslavia, Austria and Czechoslovakia, and on his way to Beijing, he paid a one-day visit to the People's Republic of

Mongolia at the invitation of the Speaker of the Parliament J.Sambuu. The President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ahmed Sukarno, arrived in Ulaanbaatar on September 29, 1956. J.Sambuu, Chairman of the Presidium of the Parliament of the People's Republic of Mongolia, Ts.Dugersuren, Speaker of the Parliament, D.Adilbish, Minister of Foreign Affairs and other officials welcomed at the airport. J.Sambuu in his speech during the welcoming ceremony "The visit of Dr. Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia, to Mongolia is important for the establishment and development of Mongolian-Indonesian relations. and will greatly contribute to the further development of Mongolian-Indonesian friendship and cooperation in the struggle to strengthen peace in the East and around the world... The People's Republic of Mongolia appreciates the efforts of Indonesia and Mr. President to convene the historic Bandung Conference, which proclaims the five principles of peaceful coexistence of all nations and peoples. The People's Republic of Mongolia adheres to these five principles in its foreign policy and fights tirelessly for the implementation of world peace. " In his speech, A. Sukarno "I have come to your country on behalf of the 82 million people of Indonesia, who gained their independence 11 years ago after more than 350 years of imperialist oppression. .. As a child, 40 years ago I read a book about your country, your people, your capital city. The economic and social prosperity of your country is very successful. "Indonesia supports you as a full member of the United Nations." After the official visit of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Sukarno to Mongolia, in December 1956, Mongolia and Indonesia established diplomatic relations and decided to exchange diplomatic missions with the Ambassador. "Unen" newspaper published this official news in its December 22, 1956 issue and published the first article titled "May the friendship between the Mongolian and Indonesian peoples be strengthened". "Five famous principles proclaimed by the Bandung Conference through the efforts of Asian, African countries such as China, India and Indonesia: mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence," the article said. "The number of countries that support the existence of the United Nations is growing in every corner of the globe."

***The current level of relations between the two countries***

Diplomatic relations were established: December 21, 1956

Diplomatic Level: Friendly

Key communication mechanisms: Mongolian-Indonesian Cooperation Commission

Basic cooperation documents:- Agreement between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on economic and technical cooperation.

Areas of successful cooperation:

1. Agriculture
2. Defense
3. Art and culture
4. Livestock

High-level political visits:

***From the Indonesian side:***

President Sukarno in 1956

President Megawati Sukarnoputri in 2007

President Lus Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in 2012

Vice President Yusuf Kalla visited in 2016

***From the Mongolian side:***

President of Mongolia P.Ochirbat 1997

The Prime Minister of Mongolia N.Enkhbayar visited each other in 2002 and intensified bilateral relations. In 2012, with the opening of the Embassy of Mongolia in Jakarta, bilateral relations became more active. The Embassy has organized a number of events to promote Mongolia, including the Days of Mongolian Culture in 2015, performances by the Khusugtun group, and the opening of a Mongolian cultural center in a special tourism zone. Since 2006, Indonesian military personnel have been participating in the "King's Quest" international military exercise in Mongolia. Organize the second meeting of the Mongolian-Indonesian Intergovernmental

Commission in Ulaanbaatar, To exchange visits of Mongolian and Indonesian parliaments, to hold the second meeting of the Mongolian-Indonesian Joint Agricultural Working Group in Ulaanbaatar, Implement a program of foreign economic relations, initiate Mongol studies in Indonesia, organize a tourism forum between the two countries, We are actively working to become a dialogue partner of ASEAN. The Embassy in Jakarta is also the Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the Community of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Mongolia joined the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in 1998 and the Southeast Asia Friendship and Cooperation Agreement in July 2005.

### 3. CONCLUSION

Mongolia's membership in the United Nations has been influenced by the Korean War, the Soviet Union's "peaceful coexistence" policy, the Bandung Conference, the collapse of the global colonial system, and the emergence of Asia and Africa as a "third force" in the United Nations. newly considered. In the 1950s, the People's Republic of Mongolia established diplomatic relations with the socialist countries, as well as with Asian and African countries such as India, Burma, and Indonesia, and joined the struggle for world and regional peace.

In line with the spirit of the 1997 Joint Declaration on the Principles of Relations and Cooperation between Mongolia and the Republic of Indonesia, bilateral relations are developing successfully, especially in the framework of high-level political dialogue and regional and international cooperation. Mongolia and Indonesia are rich in natural resources and have large agricultural industries. The two sides have ample opportunities to expand economic and trade ties, cooperate in investment, energy and natural resource development, and environmental protection. It is mutually beneficial for the two countries to work together to support food security, including joint research and development, investment, and sustainable growth in world food prices and grain production. Cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education and culture is of great importance as the main impetus for the expansion of relations between the two countries.

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