

GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA



UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

**MID-TERM PROGRESS REPORT BY MONGOLIA
ON ITS IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS
MADE ON 2ND NOVEMBER 2010**

APRIL 2014

UPR RECCOMENDATIONS	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION
84.1. Ratify, at the earliest possible date, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from the Enforced Disappearance (France)	At implementation stage Mongolia signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from the Enforced Disappearance on 6 February 2008. The ratification process has started.
84.2. Favorably consider the possibility of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment (Mexico)	At implementation stage Mongolia signed the Optional Protocol on 24 September of 2013. The ratification process has started.
84.3. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and to introduce effective mechanisms for monitoring the actions of law enforcement officials (New Zealand)	At implementation stage In order to ratify the Optional Protocol, Mongolia is working on creation of relevant mechanisms including bringing domestic legislations in line with the Optional Protocol by making necessary amendments.. The State Great Khural of Mongolia (the Parliament) passed the Law on Police Service on 5 June 2013. The Article 40.5 of the Law states: "The National Human Right Commission shall monitor the implementation of provisions of the Constitution of Mongolia, other relevant legislations and international treaties regarding human rights and freedom." Thus, an independent national mechanism such as this can now monitor the activities of law enforcement officers..
84.4. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance respectively; and make a declaration in accordance with Article 22 of the Convention against Torture (Spain)	At implementation stage Please see 84.1, 84.2. Mongolia is considering the issue of making a declaration under the Article 22 of the Convention Against Torture.
84.5. Accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Argentina)	Implemented Mongolia signed the Optional Protocol on 23 December of 2009 and ratified it on 23 April of 2010. The Note of Ratification was handed over on 1 July 2010. The Optional Protocol has been in force since 5 May 2013.
84.6. Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina)	At implementation stage Please see 84.1
84.7. Ratify Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Brazil and Spain)	Implemented On 5 January 2012, Mongolia ratified Second Optional Protocol on Abolition of the Death Penalty of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Note of Ratification was handed over on 13 March 2012 and the Protocol has been in force since 13 June 2012.
84.8. Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Sweden, Portugal)	Implemented Please see 84.7.
84.9. Ratify relevant international instruments, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and take the necessary steps to remove the death penalty from Mongolia's justice system (Australia)	Partially implemented Please see 84.7. The Clause on the abolition of the death penalty is included in the draft Criminal Code and the Parliament is on track to pass the Bill in 2014.
84.10. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the Death Penalty and render its legal practices consistent therewith. (Canada)	Partially implemented Please see 84.9.
84.11. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to amend its Criminal Code for the purpose of abolition the capital punishment entirely. (Slovakia)	Partially implemented Please see 84.9.

84.12. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and consequently amend its national legislation, in particular the Criminal Code (Italy)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.9.</p>
84.13. Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights immediately (Switzerland)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.7.</p>
84.14. Intensify its effort to harmonize national legislation with international standards and to pursue training to judges, legal and enforcement officials for more efficient use of international standards. (Malaysia)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>In 2011, 2012 and 2013, The National Legal Institute of the Ministry of Justice of Mongolia organized subsequent trainings for judges, prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, and attorneys under the theme of "Interdependence between the National Constitution and International Treaties", "Compatibility between International Treaties and Mongolian Laws", and "Application of International Treaties at national courts". Over 500 judges and prosecutors were participated in these trainings. Furthermore, aforementioned subjects have been added to the curriculum of the Law Enforcement University.</p> <p>For the purpose of effectively applying international legal norms at national level, the State General Prosecutor's Office has conducted regional workshops for all prosecutors in which relevant experts from the United States, Canada and Germany were invited to preside over.</p>
84.15. Continue harmonizing its domestic legislation in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, introduce legislation to prevent and destruction forms of corporal punishment, and adopt effective measures for preventing children under the age of 18 from being involved in hazardous work (Italy)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of Mongolian legislations on protection of the rights of children and all ongoing national projects and programs on the issue of children and adolescent has been conducted in 2012 and 2013. - The Clause on the prohibition of child labor is included in the draft Criminal Code. - The Law on Protection of Children's Right has been revised and the new draft law on Protection of Children is being finalized. - In the draft of revised version of Family Law, provisions on adoption are included in accordance with relevant conventions and treaties. - Model Charter and the Procedure for granting special permit for Child Care Center have been revised and adopted. - The National Program on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor was adopted in 2011. - The list of jobs prohibited for children to work at was approved in 2008. Mongolia is working to amend other relevant laws on child labor. - Standard (Qualifications - MNS6264 : 2011) of protective clothes for child who participates in the national horse racing was approved and enforced from 1 February 2012. - Children's age allowed to work is included in the draft of the revised version of Labor Law in consistent with the requirements of the Convention 138 and 123 of International Labor Organization.
84.16. Adopt laws, legal documents and other mechanisms essential to protecting human rights and freedoms, especially in the following sectors: protection of victims and witnesses; protection of human rights defenders; provisions on ensuring citizens' right to participation in decision-making; gender- based violence; independency of publishers; accountability of Parliament members; and civil society's right to participation in public interest litigation (Hungary)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Law on Protection of Witness and Victim was adopted on 5th July, 2013 and rules and regulations necessary to implement the law were approved. - Please see 84.35 for more details on protection of human rights activists. - Please see 84.56 and 84.74 for more information on activities against gender - based violence. - The detailed provisions on ensuring citizen's rights of participation in the decision making process are stipulated in Law on Procedures of Drafting New Laws and the Law on General Administration. - In 2012, the international conference on rights of participation of civil society into cases and disputes with public interest was organized by the initiative of the President of Mongolia. Mongolia set up a working group to amend the Administrative Procedure Code, so civil society organizations would be able to represent public interests. This issue was also included in the Government Action Plan.
84.17. Enact comprehensive legislation against discrimination and prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Gender discrimination is prohibited in accordance with Law on Promotion of Gender Equality, which was adopted on 2 February 2011.</p> <p>For the purpose of effective implementation of the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality, the Government has approved mid - term strategy by its Resolution #34</p>

	<p>of 2013.</p> <p>Definition of “discrimination” is classified as a “crime” in the draft Criminal Code and the new draft Law on Labor prohibits direct and indirect means of discrimination.</p>
84.18. Newly adopt legislation to prevent and end all corporal punishment in accordance with the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Brazil)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>In order to bring domestic legislation in conformity with the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the clause regulating not to extradite foreign citizens and stateless persons to other country if the person may be tortured, investigated and sentenced in that country, is reflected in the draft Criminal Code.</p> <p>In addition, “torture” is classified as a crime and occurrence of the elements of “torture” in other crimes is deemed as “aggravating component” in the draft Criminal Code.</p>
84.19. In order to no impunity for human rights violations, to change or remove Article 44.1 of Criminal Code and to amend the Criminal code to define torture as a crime in accordance with the definition determined in the Convention against Torture (Great Britain)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Mongolia notified about the implementation of this recommendation during the review of the First National Report.</p> <p>In the new draft Criminal Code, to be passed within the frame of major legal reform taking place in the country, “torture” is defined as separate crime and further describes as follows:</p> <p>If the law enforcement officer himself/herself, or by provoking others, or permitting others, or in different ways expressing its agreement to solicit explanations, interrogates, demands to admit the offence, for the purpose of instituting a legal proceeding or in relation to suspect’s convicted status, tortures a person or tortures others physically, or applies strong pressure mentally, the penalty will be fine of seven million tugriks to thirty six million tugriks, or one to five years of imprisonment.</p>
84.20. In addition to initiatives to be undertaken for elimination of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, to bring national legislation into line with the Convention against Torture, in particular, with respect to the proper definition of the crime of torture (Mexico)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Mongolia notified about the implementation of this recommendation during the review of the First National Report.</p> <p>Please see 84.18, 84.19.</p>
84.21. Take steps to remedy the shortcomings related to the definition of torture and to the Criminal Procedure Code, which does not provide any security provisions that evidence collected using torture is not invoked in any legal proceedings and to ensure conformity with the provisions of the Convention against Torture (Ghana)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Mongolia notified the implementation of this recommendation during the review of the First National Report.</p> <p>Please see 84.19.</p> <p>The draft Criminal Procedure Code states that “the evidence which was collected or gathered by illegal means” shall not be admissible as evidence during the trial.</p>
84.22. Amend relevant legislations for the purpose of complying their definition of torture with the Convention against Torture and to ensure that any evidence which collected using torture is not invoked in any proceedings (The Netherlands)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Mongolia notified implementation of this recommendation during the review of the First National Report .</p> <p>Please see 84.19, 84.21.</p>
84.23. Adoption of laws against human trafficking for protecting victims of underground human trafficking and criminal activities, and to assist them (Indonesia)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Law Against Human Trafficking was adopted on 19 January 2012. In relation to adoption of the Law Against Human Trafficking, other relevant legislations, including the Law on Advertisement, have been amended. In particular, Law on Protection of Witnesses and Victims was adopted on 5 July 2013.</p>
84.24. Enact specific and comprehensive national legislations to combat human trafficking and national monitoring mechanisms. (Poland)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23.</p>
84.25. Improve domestic legislation to protect victims and witnesses of human trafficking (Australia)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23.</p>
84.26. Continuing its commitment to strengthen the national mechanism for the protection and promotion of children’s rights (Islamic Republic of Iran)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.15.</p> <p>Mongolia has signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the</p>

	Child on 4th of October, 2013. The ratification process of the Optional Protocol has started.
84.27. Use its best endeavour to approve new 10 year Program on Strengthening Child Development and Protection (Algeria)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>The following strategies and programs have been implemented respectively: Strategies on strengthening child protection was implemented in 2011; the National Program for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor was implemented in 2011; Hierarchical program on child development was implemented in 2013. The Government has taken the child development and protection to be the fundamental issue which should be closely related to the family based development strategy, hence have decided to implement a Population development complex policy between 2014-2024. A year 2014 has been announced as a year of "Supporting Family Development" and the national program is being developed to promote a sustainable families.</p>
84.28. Successfully implement its Action Plan for the period of 2008-2012, which was adopted by the Government with a view to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Russian Federation)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>The implementation of the National Program on supporting people with disabilities has been ended in 2012 and in accordance with the 6 main objectives of the Program, there were total of 68 events organized, the sub program to increase participation of children with disabilities has been also implemented and in accordance with the 4 main objectives, 4 sub objectives, there were total of 44 events organized. In order to facilitate the implementation of these programs the contract was signed between the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). To effectively execute the contractual obligations the State Secretary of the Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection issued a decree A/281 on 6 November 2013, through which a working group has been commissioned for the purpose of monitoring the implementation, defining results and conducting quality surveys.</p>
84.29. Effectively implement and monitor all initiatives with respect to human rights which stipulated in the National Action Plan. (Indonesia)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>The National Human Rights Program was adopted in 2003 and the Government has approved and implemented 2 year plan twice. Monitoring report of the Program has been discussed by the Cabinet meeting and submitted to the Parliament on 29 February, 2012. Proposal of amendments to the National Program has been sent to Committee members of the National Human Rights Program on 12 June 2013.</p>
84.30. Use its best endeavour to implement poverty- alleviation strategies, especially in suburban and rural areas (Indonesia)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Methodology for determining subsistence level of family has been approved by joint decree of Minister of Population Development and Social Welfare and National Statistical Committee in accordance with paragraph 3.1.2 of Law on Social Welfare. Under cooperation of World Bank and with its support, conversion of this methodology into online version has started.</p> <p>Certain activities which aimed to reduce poverty, such as determining the living standards based on conducting national research for creating unified resource of household data by using "Income replacement calculation methodology" in accordance with the Government Resolution #269 on "Conducting national research and study" of 2013; to achieve on "providing social welfare service to target groups" which was stipulated in Action Plan of Government for year of 2012-2016 have been performed.</p> <p>The Government reviews the implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) every two years, reports to the Parliament, and also, the Government has prepared 5th National Progress Report of achieving the Millennium Development Goals during the years 2011-2012, presented and discussed the report with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education, Culture and Science on 20th November, 2013.</p> <p>Key feature of the 5th Report is that to review trends of MDG's implementation since 1990, analyzing implementation of MDGs including affected factor difficulties, assessments and conclusions.</p> <p>In the report, it is signified that Mongolia has experienced a relatively high level of economic growth by implementing significant projects in mining sector, promoting infrastructure construction projects and development, and as a result, growth of economic activity intensified and number of jobs has increased and, in 2012, poverty level has declined to 27.4 percent.</p> <p>The report and outcome of discussion were distributed to UN Secretary General's High Level Committee and open working group of sustainable development on 15</p>

	May 2013.
84.31. Continue to act for its protection of human rights activities by taking into consideration of national circumstances and in particular, immediate attention to economic development, poverty eradication and protect the rights of vulnerable groups(China)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Food permission regulations are enacted and food purchase certificates are distributed every month to the citizens who are dependent on social welfare assistance. The distribution of food purchase certificate has started from Jan 2013 to 16822 family's 113187 individuals who are in need to receive social welfare assistance. To implement the activity, 688 shops have been selected in accordance with the competitive selection process in local areas. Certain measures to socialize the homeless, needy people have taken place on regular basis and Mongolia is developing a distinct service program for this particular group. 2 provinces and 6 districts, which have total 220 homeless individuals, are receiving warm nutritious food and temporary housing service through selected NGOs and LLCs. In cooperation with the Red Cross, warm clothes have been distributed to 263 individuals.</p>
84.32. In order to limit recourse to the Law on State secrecy for corruption crimes, to make its procedures and decisions more transparent and to ensure sanctions which imposed to corruption crime are fully executed, to ensure independence of supervisory bodies and authorize and access them to attend above mentioned activities. (Switzerland)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>To ensure transparency of the civil service, for the purpose of preventing corruption, conflict of interests, the Parliament has enacted the "Law on regulating the private interest in public service and prevention of conflict of interest" on 19 January 2012 and it came into force on 1 May 2012. The law states that public officials are required to fill mandatory conflict of interest form and those forms are open to the public.</p> <p>The Independent Authority Against Corruption compiles conflict of interest forms and property and income disclosures of public officials in February of each year, publishes them on "Government Bulletin" magazine and online websites before 1 March.</p> <p>"Law on regulating the private interest in public service and prevention of conflict of interest" has been amended to include that governmental, organizational, individual privacy limitations will not hamper the reporting obligation.</p>
84.33. Pay more attention to provide better treatment and to improve service for foreigners (South Korea)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Services to foreigners in Mongolia are improving and it is now possible to submit visa applications online and at the airport.</p> <p>Mongolia signed bilateral agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany, and as a result, German citizens now travel to Mongolia visa free for up to 30 days effective from 1 September 2013. Same arrangements are made with Canada and Canadian citizens travel to Mongolia without visa for up to 30 days effective from 1 January 2013. The Police Department sends out information on foreign citizens who have committed crimes to the foreign relation department within 24 hours and reports to the respectful offices. And in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code, foreign citizens are provided with the right to attorney, right to testify in their local or known language, and right to translator and/or interpreter.</p> <p>A workshop has been organized in 2012 with participation of the Foreign Embassies and inter-governmental international organizations to discuss issues related to foreigners' security, protection from any harm, and prevention from crimes. Representatives from 24 Embassies, 14 international organizations and the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in the workshop and exchanged their views. When foreign citizen commits a crime, for the purpose of increasing the oversight responsibility of the prosecutors' office, the State General Prosecutor issued a decree named "Methodological guidance to effectively implement Criminal procedure Code in processes of case registration, investigation and the prosecutors' oversight." Article 91.1 of the Decree states that "In case foreign citizen commits felony and misdemeanor, State Investigation Office will conduct investigation and the Capital City Prosecutor's Office will provide oversight.</p>
84.34. Ensure transparency of the Parliament and the Government's decision-making processes and to create the structure that public legislative hearings take place (Great Britain)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Within the frame of legal reform that is currently taking place in Mongolia, Law on Procedures for drafting a New Law and the Draft of the General Administrative Law are being developed. The draft provides detailed regulations on public participation.</p>
84.35. Ensure the participation of civil society, including organizations representing minorities for the implementation of recommendations made by national regular consultation. (Norway)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>The Government, the National Human Rights Commission and Civil society representatives jointly organized a discussion and exchange of information meeting on topics of "the implementation of the recommendation given on the human rights</p>

	<p>progress report (UPR) and the mid-term progress report, on 3 July 2013.</p> <p>As a result, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice issued a joint decree on 8 October 2013, which approved the operational plan for the year 2013-2014 for the purpose of strengthening the implementation of UN recommendations and timely and effective preparation of national reports on human rights. Discussion with civil society is a crucial part of the operational plan.</p> <p>The Government cooperated with the civil society in preparing voluntary UPR mid-term report under the direction from the Prime Minister. The Government is working to ensure genuine participation of civil society in preparing the UPR Second National Report.</p>
84.36. Involve domestic human rights organizations in the activities such as follow-up this discussion and implementation of National Action Plan on Human Rights (Great Britain)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.35.</p>
84.37. It is essential to ensure participation of all relevant organizations for the protection of the rights of people with disabilities and necessary to prepare infrastructural and psychological environment as well. (Kazakhstan)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Government of Mongolia has approved a resolution to adopt action plan for the year 2013-2016 to implement the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. A national conference on "the development, welfare and reform policy of people with disabilities" was held in 2013 in accordance with the Mongolian government's policy on population development, with participation of all relevant parties.</p> <p>A working group has been established to draft amendments to the Law on Social Protection of the People with Disabilities. The working group has evaluated impacts and effectiveness of the current law chapter by chapter.</p> <p>In addition, the Government of Mongolia established development centers in all Aimags and districts to provide health, education, social welfare, rehabilitation, and counseling services to children with disabilities and their families respectively.</p>
84.38. Take special measures concerning employment, social welfare and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, especially women and the rights of people with disabilities. (Islamic Republic of Iran)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>National Council on Employment has adopted "Program on increasing employment for people with disabilities" in 2012, in order to effectively implement the program, approved 1 billion 668 million tugrug funding throughout the country for the total of 1256 selected business projects of disabled freelancers, partnership and cooperatives, thereby 1456 individuals with disabilities are employed. And limited bidding was announced among non-governmental organizations, legal entities working to protect the rights of people with disabilities and total of 33 non-governmental organizations, legal entities received 759.3 million tugrug funding, 114 people with disabilities acquired sustainable employment contracts.</p> <p>Undertaking the implementation of " program to promote employment of people with disabilities" since 2013, selected 903 proposals from people with disabilities who are wishing to start a business in any form either private, partnership or cooperative, had received funding of 1 million tugrug, thereby 1204 sustainable vacancy made available.</p> <p>There were 300 million worth of financial support was given to 26 legal entities and non-governmental organizations that have created 91 permanent vacancies specifically made for the people with disabilities.</p> <p>In years 2012-2013, a total of 3 billion 427.4 million tugrug worth of financial support were provided.</p> <p>Please see section 84.46, 84.47, 84.48, 84.50, 84.51 for the women's employment and social protection issues.</p>
84.39. Demonstrate improvements in submitting its reports to the treaty bodies in regular manner, particularly for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, reports under which have been overdue since 2003. (France)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Delayed joint report on implementation of Article 19, 20, 21 of the "International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of racial discrimination" has been discussed at the Cabinet meeting on November 2013. Now, Ministry of Justice is preparing a translation. Reports on the implementation of The International covenant on civil and political rights and International covenant on economic, social, cultural rights has been submitted. In 2014 scheduled to submit 4 reports and the preparation has started.</p>
84.40. Take more attention to finalize and submit the periodic reports to treaty bodies (Australia)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.39.</p>
84.41. Submit overdue reports to the treaty bodies of United Nations as the matter of priority (Norway)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.39.</p>
84.42. Submit reports regularly to all treaty	<p>At implementation stage</p>

bodies of human rights. (Slovenia);	Please see 84.39.
84.43. Invite the Special Rapporteur on human trafficking, especially women and children (New Zealand)	At implementation stage Mongolian government in 2004 has announced an open invitation to all human rights special mandate holders and since has validated this position continuously. Special Rapporteur chooses the visiting country by considering the conditions of the states upon open invitation. Our government could work through our Embassy in Geneva to grant special invitation to pay a visit to our country.
84.44. Ensure a human rights culture, inter alia, by strengthening the anti-discriminatory legislative and ensuring its effective implementation. (Norway)	At implementation stage Please see 84.17.
84.45. Take stronger measures to combat discrimination in both the public and private sectors along with promoting higher level of women's participation in decision-making process. (U.S.)	Partially implemented Please see 84.17. 2012 Parliament election 174 women nominated, 11 women has been elected was a 4 times increase compared to previous elections. The Government formed in 2012 has total of 19 members and 3 of them is women minister. Out of 16 Ministries' state general secretary 3 are women, deputy ministers 2 are women working in respectful positions. Law on Promotion of Gender Equality was enacted in 2012 and Article 7 of the law establishes equal rights of man and women. Article 10 also provides either in a public service or in a private sector the gender equalization to be enforced and sought an application of quote in a position. Every 10 th of February reports are submitted on this issue and government takes the report into a consideration. The law on Parliament election has legalized the requirement that the every participating political parties' are to nominate no less than 20 percent of the candidates to be women. - Press is forbidden to discriminate women or girl based on the gender and taken poster activities with a participation of civil society to intercept sexual or any other forms of mistreatment against women.
84.46. Approve and adopt Gender Equality Act and to establish of institutional mechanism responsible for the promotion of equality (Ghana)	Implemented Please see 84.17. The Prime Minister chairs national Gender Committee. Deputy director is senior advisor of the Prime Minister. There's implementing unit working and it consists of 8 people. - National Committee of Gender has non-membership of 25 people as required by law and regulation. These members are consists of Ministers, directors of government and non-governmental organizations as well as private sector and press organizations. - Also, 21 aimag, 9 districts, 16 Ministry's sub-committee, working in a counsel structure. Sub-committee, counsel directors are aimag, city, district governors and Ministers. - All sub-committee, counsel has gender specialists partnering in the work, and salary is 30 percent of the net salary. - National Committee of Gender duties are approved in 2011 as specified in the Article 18 of the Law on Gender equality. - The Monitoring and internal audit department of the Cabinet Secretariat of Government within its' duties to evaluate the governors and ministers work, the criteria included 2 criteria in gender equalization in accordance to Law on Gender Equalization. - State general authority and local Governors' office reports to the National Committee of Gender on implementation of gender equalization provision of the law and specify the results of the implementation annually before 10 February. The combined report is presented at the Government meeting. - The monitoring has been conducted on the implementation of the provision on gender equalization in work place as it is specified in the Article 11 of the Law on Gender equality. The evaluation will be reported to the Parliament. National Committee of Gender sends out a report before 1 February of the following year to the Ministry of Economic Development on the implementation status of the National development strategy that based in MDG.
84.47. Strengthen current legal protections and enhance enforcement to combat discrimination against and abuse of women and girls (the United States)	Implemented The Law on Promotion of Gender Equality has provision on prohibition of discrimination. A mechanism has been set at the National Human Rights Commission to resolve issues with respect to complaints filed from girl, women on human rights violation. The Law on Combating Domestic violence has been revised and approved in

	<p>conjunction with the provisions in the applicable laws.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice has worked on the revision of the Law on Combating Domestic violence and preparing to submit to the Government discussion in Jan 2014.</p> <p>The Law on Combating Human Trafficking was enacted in 2012.</p>
84.48. Adopt immediately a law on Gender Equality, to give a relevant authorisation to National Committee of Gender Equality, and to take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against vulnerable groups, in particular rural women (Slovakia)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.46.</p> <p>National Committee of Gender, and its executive body's authority and responsibility to exercise gender equality are guaranteed in the Article 18 of the Law on Gender Equality. Government resolution 225 in September 2007, 323 on November 2011 have established functions and responsibilities of the National Committee of Gender.</p> <p>The maintenance budget is annually included to the state budget and in 2014 first time Government mid-term strategy implementation budget is included to the state budget.</p> <p>In 2014 National Committee of Gender has developed a work plan and implementing it to strengthen the economic capacity of the women, especially women in the rural area. Also initiatives have taken place in combating discrimination of disabilities girls, women and building inner confidence of the people. Memorandum of understanding has been signed with the larger mining companies for strengthening the health and human rights protection services to country girls and women.</p>
84.49. Undertake effective measures to ensure the implementation of legislation with the principle of non-discrimination, adopting comprehensive strategy to eliminate all forms of discrimination, particularly on the basis of gender, and strengthen its efforts aimed at harmonizing its national legislation with international instruments that have been ratified (Ukraine)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.17.</p> <p>Expedite the implementation of Law on Promotion of Gender Equality of 2013, the Government's mid-term strategy adopted by the Government Resolution #34.</p>
84.50. Develop and approve policy oriented to giving women equal opportunities (Netherlands)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.17.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 101 of the Labor Law, Decree A/204 of Minister of Health and Social Welfare of 1999, "On approving revised list" that prohibits employing women, was repealed by Decree #107 of Minister of Social Welfare and Labor of 2008.</p>
84.51. Ensure equal rights for women in the area of employment (Norway)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.17.</p> <p>Matter of promoting gender equality in employment has been regulated by Article 11 of Law on Promotion of Gender Equality. In order to conform to this provision with revised Law on Labor, new provision as sexual harassment in workplace, maternal protection and male and female employees working in same and/or equal in quality position to be paid in equal has been reflected.</p>
84.52. Ensure to pay equal compensation for performing work of equal value (Norway)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.17, 84.51.</p> <p>Implementation has taken place during the reporting period.</p>
84.53. Strengthen maternity protection (Norway)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Local governors' offices are working effectively to promote mother, child health and conducting advertisement and surveys with a participation of the non-governmental organization and private health organizations. Some aimags formed a "Mother, infant health foundation", sending the foundation funds to the upper level hospitals to provide medical treatment on most vulnerable mother and infant who are in necessity of immediate treatment. Ambulance service call has been decreased when implemented a projects such as "Moving clinic", "Professional primary health provider's team" to be assigned to reach out the isolated herdsmen in the provinces.</p> <p>To strengthen social welfare of the mothers we are bringing joint effort of primary health care centers, aimag' social insurance divisions, civil registration offices and social welfare divisions.</p> <p>Eliminate disparities in health care service "Service in each district" strategy has been implemented in Bayanzurkh, Sukhbaatar districts, Dornod, Uvs, Khovd, Bayanulgi aimags where it helped in identifying most unreached, isolated, vulnerable women in the areas thereby enabled to provide care and services to</p>

	them.
84.54. Increase efforts to eliminate domestic violence and sexual abuse (Norway)	<p>At Implementation stage</p> <p>- As part of the legal reform the draft Law on Crime has been developed, where it received revisions “to commit a family violence” section was added independently, and aggravated the penalty if committed the crime in conjunction with family violence has been reflected in the law.</p> <p>Moreover, a section on “Crimes against sexual integrity” has been newly added.</p> <p>-The Ministry of Justice has developed a revised draft law on Combating family violence, and is preparing to send for a Government discussion before2014.</p> <p>-The Ministry of Labor, The Ministry of Health and The Ministry of Justice with a joint effort has established model one-stop service for victims of violence to be built inside the Central hospital at Gobialtai aimag, inside the Police station at Zavkhan aimag and related preparations has been done.</p>
84.55. Ensure proper redress and protection for victims of such crimes (Norway)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23.</p>
84.56. Publicly condemn all forms of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation, and to investigate and prosecute all reported cases of sexual orientation-based harassment and assault (Netherlands)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Revised draft law on Crime has included following revision. Article 14.1 states, “Criminal prosecution will be laid against any form of discrimination based on nationality, ethnic origin, language, race, age, social status, wealth, business, office position, religion, opinion, education, appearance, sexual orientation, gender and health conditions, any action or inactions that has restrained the rights and freedom or threatened to restrain will be prosecuted.</p>
84.57. Develop effective legislations to protect the rights of LGBT people and to restrain the development of discriminatory ideologies in the country through spreading human rights education and information to public (Switzerland)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>National Human Rights Commission in collaboration with LGBT center conducted a survey in 2012 funded by UNFPA on the observation of rights of LGBT people in Mongolia. The findings of the survey were incorporated in the “12th Report on Human Rights and Freedoms” and presented to the Parliament in 2013. The Legal Standing Committee of the Parliament considered the above-mentioned 12th report and issued an Order #13 on July 3, 2013 to the Government to implement the recommendations by UN Human Rights Council, Human Rights Commission, and Committee against Torture regarding the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community.</p> <p>Furthermore, the National Human Rights Commission is paying attention to raise public awareness as recommended by UN within the scope of its goal to promote human rights. In 2012 with the support of Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, within the scope of the project “Raising public awareness on the rights of sexual minority”, several national channels for the public broadcast TV advertisement and documentary movies and series of trainings were organized for government officers on the rights of LGBT community.</p>
84.58. Ensure thorough and impartial investigations into all allegations of attacks and threats against individuals depending on sexual orientation and gender orientation and to punish offenders for commitment of such crime (Canada)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.56.</p>
84.59. Support efforts to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly. (Cuba)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.38.</p>
84.60. Increase public awareness about the rights of people with disabilities and to make all accommodations for disabled voters to exercise their rights to vote (U.S.)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.37, 84.100.</p>
84.61. Develop and implement gradually introduce educational programs for students with disabilities (Slovenia)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Diagnostic system for children with disabilities and educational assessment system have been developed and it is being worked for approval.</p>
84.62. Develop and implement educational programs which promoting classroom lessons to teach children with disabilities (United States)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.61</p> <p>Extension building for 320 students with a reading hall, teacher and student development hall, and physical therapy exercise hall was built by 1.2 billion tugrug funding from state budget for the specialized school #70 of Bayangol district, Ulaanbaatar.</p> <p>For the school year 2013-2014, school textbooks for 5 specialized schools were developed and published: 255 books on Mathematics I, 268 books on Mongolian language IV, and 670 books on Mongolian language IV.</p> <p>With the support from the International Aid Representative, training equipment</p>

	<p>such as Braille printer, copier, typewriter, lenses, projector, Braille papers, magnifying glasses and walking sticks worth 46 million tugrugs were provided to school #116 for visually-impaired children.</p> <p>The amendment which required engagement of other professionals stated in Article 12.6 of the Law on Primary Education in Secondary Specialized Schools such as doctor, nurse, assistant teacher, physiotherapist and psychologist provided legal environment to recruit parents of children with disability as assistant teachers, which will improve teacher's efficacy and access to students. Moreover, the engagement of nurse and psychologist will provide comprehensive medical support for the disabled students.</p> <p>In the scope of the project "Modernization of Education and Teachers", team of specialized teachers /0140300/ developed an annual curriculum to prepare and train specialized teachers and planned to organize a one-year converting training according to relevant requirements.</p> <p>Physical therapy equipment, wheel chair, kitchen facility were provided to specialized schools of visually-impaired and hearing-impaired children.</p> <p>According to the Article 3.2 of the Act #185 of the 2012 by the Government of Mongolia on "Regulation on calculating the expenses of the specialized institutions and additional wage of the management and administration", the financing to the specialized institution will be based on the variable norm per disabled student multiplied three times. This order is also effective for regular kindergartens and schools. This clause provides an incentive for regular kindergartens and school to enroll children with disability, as well as providing favorable environment and service for the disabled.</p> <p>Provided 3 specialized schools with buses with lifts, and facilitated funding by international organization of the minibuses for two specialized schools.</p> <p>Built lift for the specialized school #55 of Bayanzurkh district, and paved road for wheelchairs outside school #70.</p>
84.63. Continue its efforts to abolish the death penalty completely and to accede Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.7.</p>
84.64. Keep taking all measures to abolish the death penalty and in particular, to ratify Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.7.</p>
84.65. Maintain its moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to eventually abolishing it (Germany)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.7.</p>
84.66. Follow up on the positive development (the moratorium on the death penalty) by removing capital punishment from legislation (Norway)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.9.</p>
84.67. Adopt, as soon as possible, new legislations that abolishing the death penalty and to ensure their implementation. (Switzerland)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.9.</p>
84.68. Change current provisions of Criminal Law completely with the aim of abolishing the death penalty (UK)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.9.</p>
84.69. Make amendments to abolish the death penalty to the legislations. (New Zealand)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.9.</p>
84.70. Ensure that the de facto moratorium declared by the President of Mongolia in January, 2010 is incorporated into legislation with a view to completely abolishing the death penalty (Spain)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.9.</p>
84.71. Create awareness-raising programs addressed to law enforcement forces aimed at preventing torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, as well as efficient	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.2,84.3,84.19.</p> <p>In 2011, 2012, and 2013 total of 17 coerced false confessions as described in</p>

investigative mechanisms in order to fight against impunity in this regard (France)	Article 251 of the Criminal Law of Mongolia were detected. Upon investigation by detective division of General Prosecutor's Office, 3 persons received due punishment. Preventative measures of such crimes will be taken in the future within the frame of the law.
84.72. Pay due attention to the implementation of recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on Torture (Kazakhstan)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>It is mentioned in the guidance that detention center is overcrowded and it has poor ventilation and heating system, toilets and water supply are insufficient and spread of infectious disease is growing. Therefore, we increased the monitoring from the prosecutor in order to improve the condition of the detention center facility. Some failures, which were defined in the guidance, have cleared when The Court Decision Enforcement General Office began the construction work of Detention Center in the area of Bayangol district of capital city. This detention center was built to achieve the international standard for prisons. The construction work continued from Aug of 2007 till Apr in 2011.</p> <p>Furthermore, since 2007, The Court Decision Enforcement General Office has built two storey detention centers in The Decision Executive Office in Tuv, Dornogobi, Orkhon provinces and Baganuur district of Ulaanbaatar. In addition to this, The Court Decision Enforcement General Office has done fully the complete construction work of detention centers of The Court Executive Office in 12 provinces. In the future, The Court Decision Enforcement General Office is planning to build the detention center, which will have capacity of 150 detainees. The project of new detention center is ready. Also, The Court Decision Enforcement General Office is aiming to rebuild 9 detention centers, which are located in the basement of police station.</p> <p>In 2012, 9 people were sentenced to death penalty in Mongolia. These prisoners are being detained in cell rooms which have met requirements of detention center standard regarding to detention center law. These cell rooms have 24 hour circulating camera. The Prosecutor's Organization is monitoring whether the communication with death penalty prisoners is meeting requirements of international standard.</p>
84.73. Organize mandatory trainings on proper use the power and force for police officers and officials (Canada)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>In 2012, "Workshop and training on how to work during public disorder" was organized in local police stations. In this training, 2460 staff of 21 provinces and 2177 staff from capital city were taken part. Total of 78 staff who were selected from local and capital city participated in functions which were organized in 15 foreign countries such as USA, Russian Federation, China, Finland, Korea, Germany and Switzerland. Also, total of 78 staff were involved in trainings and seminars on money laundering, criminology investigation, combating drugs, stopping violence and abuse against women, prevention on terrorism and combating against transnational crimes.</p> <p>According to year 2013 training plan of The Law Enforcement University, 18 trainings on usage of special equipments, 15 trainings on usage of weapons and 13 trainings on emergency case were confirmed to be organized in training plan. Therefore, 1150 staff have involved in total of 46 trainings since Feb 25th of 2013. In addition to this, trainings regarding to "Human rights" and "Child crime" were co-organized with Amnesty International and World Vision Mongolia. 199 staffs were participated in these trainings.</p> <p>In the future, we aim to organize regular trainings on these subjects according to training plan.</p>
84.74. Take effective measures to combat with domestic violence (Azerbaijan)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.17, 84.54.</p>
84.75. Implement legislations with provisions of investigation of violence against women, and the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of such violence. (New Zealand)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.56.</p>
84.76. Give high priority to the enforcement of the Law on Fighting against Domestic Violence in order to ensure that victims have access to adequate means of protection and compensation (Portugal)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.17, 84.54.</p>
84.77. Ensure effective measures that provide right to a fair-trial, socialization, protection for women victims of gender-based violence (Brazil)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.17, 84.54.</p>

<p>84.78.Ensure the effectiveness of the law by way of adoption necessary measures and the required amendments to the Law on Gender Violence of 2005 and to clearly define the sentences for offenders in the law. (Spain)</p>	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.54.</p>
<p>84.79. Continue to work to improve conditions in its prisons, including through the implementation of the United Nations Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention and Imprisonment, and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners(New Zealand)</p>	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>This guidance was announced that it has being implemented during the first speech discussion. According to compiled guidance by The State General Prosecutor Office, 9 investigations on caption, 5 investigations on different sentence except caption and 5 investigations on monitoring detention centers were done. In order to eliminate the failures which were found during above investigations, 4 demands were delivered to The Court Decision Enforcement General Office and General Police Department.</p> <p>In nationwide, we checked the process of putting in jail 717 times and investigated 6228 times. As a result, we found 2323 failures and wrote a demand to prosecutor 319 times in order to decrease the failures. Also, complaints were made against 9 staff, 252 staff were taken with disciplinary action and reinstated 1303 prisoners' rights.</p> <p>According to monitoring the process of arresting and putting in jail, we investigated 233 times and familiarized 1102 times and found 505 failures. To eliminate the failures, 103 demands were written to related organizations and 6 employees were checked under the criminal law, took disciplinary action against 30 employees and reinstated 500 prisoners' rights.</p> <p>Also, we reviewed 2453 orders which were authorized by a prison director and The Court Executive Office and found 25 orders as a law breaking. Therefore, we informed to related authority to amend these orders or to make them invalid. Furthermore, returned 11 prisoners who were working outside without any supervising guard and permission of a prosecutor. According to court order enforcement, we reviewed 2476 prisoners' case and returned 399 prisoners' case. Issues related to sentencing order enforcement of 2069 were considered. /Need more time on above information/</p> <p>In 2012, we made investigation in detention centers 172 times regarding to review the implementation of law. Reviewed 2206 times, found 778 failures wrote 101 claims and received the feedback. As a result, 3 employees were judged by criminal law and disciplinary action against 69 employees was taken.</p> <p>The detention center of metropolitan police department operates according to "Implementation rules on arresting by administrative rules" which was verified with the Order #46 of 22 January 2010 by Chief Executive of General Police Department. The State General Prosecutor approved "Rules of detention center by administrative rules" which was verified by the first attachment of the Resolution #91 of the Government in 1996. This center has 159.7m2 and has 8 rooms and its capacity of detention center is 79 people. Also, other center has 228m2, has 13 rooms and its capacity is detain 114 people. It is possible to dine 60 people in one shift in the dining area of this center and has 2 sanitary washrooms. It was built to accept 193 people in one shift and has outside public toilet. There are 67 employees including 10 officers, 34 police men and 23 ordinary staff working in these centers.</p> <p>It is mentioned that "It is given less than 2 meter square per person in a public room" in Section 2.2 of rules which was verified by the Order #46 of Chief Executive of General Police Department. But in recent years, average of 250-280 people are staying in this center. Therefore, it is exceeding the capacity by 90-120 people. As a result, people staying and employees are facing problems related to health and work conditions. In order to eliminate the problems such as insufficient blankets and violation of human rights, The Prosecutor's Office of Chingeltei District sent demands 10 times to Metropolitan Police Department and General Police Department from 2011 to 2012. According to these demands, following works have been done. It includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Announced expression of interest with an engineering division of the governor's working group in order to renew the steam boiler of the center. "Rem" LLC won the tender and had changed a boiling pan of the steam boiler and other outside heating lines. Although central hot water boiler work was not included in the budget of steam boiler repair work, we managed to set a new boiler to improve detainees' condition. 2. Did partial repairs on a roof of the center and connected fresh water to consumption.

	<p>3. Warmed up the doors, windows and roof of the center and put a new, double door. Expanded windows of 2 public rooms in detention center, put 3 more windows and maintained the ventilation and lightning of the rooms. Built a new defence fence and set an iron door.</p> <p>4. In 2009, the two storey building of this center had a bad crack. So that, “Khot ail” LLC was selected by General Police Department in order to plan construction work and a budget of this two storey building. In Apr of 2013, it was decided to built a new,4 storey building which has a capacity of 500 people and expenses was deducted from the budget of Ministry of Law.</p> <p>5. Set 45 circulating cameras inside of the detention centers and in outside area. Therefore, it was possible to monitor guards and other staff.</p> <p>6. The detention center had 88 bunk beds which were not enough for detainees. Most of bunk beds was broken and out of date so that the authority of the center had received several demands from the prosecutor. Therefore, the authority of the center wrote a request to Metropolitan Police Department in December, 2012, received 25 million tugrugs of fund and purchased 250 beds in 11 January 2013. Set these beds in 13 rooms of detention center and provided the each detainee with a blanket and a bed.</p> <p>In 2013, 5 new standards were approved in order to improve conditions of prisons. These standards include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approval of “Service standard” by the Order #A/81 in 24 April 2013 from Director of The Court Decision Enforcement General Office, 2. “Property and equipment standard on security division employees of The Court Decision Executive Office, operational standard of a prison staff” was approved by Order #A/173 of 25 September 2013 from Director of The Court Decision Enforcement General Office. 3. “Medical Center Structure and Operational standard”, “Center for standard information and reference” (registered CS 11-0235:2013), “Structure and operational standard on a tuberculosis center”(registered CS 11-0236:2013), “Structure and operational standard on detention center’s hospital” (CS 11-0237:2013) and “Structure and operational standard of a prison hospitals” (registered CS 11-0234:2013). <p>“Operational standard on prisoners’ rights” which was implemented according to the Order #A/206 of 12 November 2013 approved by Director of The Court Decision Enforcement General Office. “Psychologist’s room standard in a prison” was approved by Order A/214 of 2 December 2013 by Director of The Court Decision Enforcement General Office.</p>
84.80. Use its best efforts to effectively combat with human trafficking (Azerbaijan)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23.</p> <p>According to human trafficking law, the regulation which was to assist a victim of oversee human trafficking crime, provide with food and shelter for temporary period, issue a foreign passport or similar documents and pay the expense to bring back to his/her country was approved in 15 November 2013.</p>
84.81. Provide and prepare an appropriate mechanisms for the rehabilitation and socialization of women and girls who have been victims of human trafficking (Poland)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23, 84.80.</p>
84.82. In order to amend all violations of provisions Palermo Protocol, in accordance with recommendations made by Committee on the Rights of Children, to broadly implement the national program on prevention on human trafficking, particularly use of children and women for sexual exploitation (Mexico)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>According to the Resolution #234 of 2005 by the Government of Mongolia, National Program named “Preventing children and women against sexual abuse and human trafficking” was approved. Duration of this program is for 9 years and it has 3 stages. The program will end in 2014.</p> <p>Supported a premise to protect the victim of human trafficking crime and gave a necessary investment. Related ministry offices are working on projects which are covered rehabilitation treatment for victims of human trafficking crime, mental restore treatment, provide with job places for victims, invite victims for professional trainings, give legal advice, help from the embassies and consular office to victims by providing food and shelter and issue a foreign passport or similar documents to return to a home country. These services must be free of charge and related ministry offices are working to approve the project to protect the victims of human trafficking crime.</p> <p>Co-operating with all level of government and non-government organizations in order to combat human trafficking crimes and preventing from these crimes. Under this work, we prepared leaflets, passport case and advertisement to warn people regarding to this kind of crime. Distributed these materials to border posts. Also, The National Law Academy shows advertisement regularly on LCD screen in</p>

	<p>Railway station in order to prevent people being a victim of a human trafficking. Financially supported by The Asia Foundation, we have started to do a survey in order to establish associated information database on human trafficking crime. This database will be owned by government organizations' and The Ministry of Law will be in charge of it.</p> <p>The Board discussed and approved its project plan from 2013 to 2016. According to this plan, the first version of national program on combating human trafficking had drafted and being prepared to be reviewed.</p> <p>"Service regulation on providing complete care service and protecting victims of human trafficking crime" was approved by the order of A/93 of 6 Jun 2013 of Minister for Population Development and Social Protection.</p> <p>Under this work, renewed common requirement MNS6040:2009 standard for a premise to protect victims. Also, common requirements on service of a premise for protecting victims of family abuse and sexual abuse and common requirements on service of a premise for protecting victims of human trafficking crimes were verified by Center for Standard Measurement on 13 December 2013.</p>
84.83. Implement an approach of non-criminalization of the victims of human trafficking, which provides for compensation for victims and their reintegration into society (Mexico)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23, 84.80.</p>
84.84. Protect victims and to provide assistance to them and to Increase efforts to prosecute sex and labor trafficking offenders (U.S)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23, 84.80.</p>
84.85. Develop, enhance and expand public awareness-raising campaign to combat with human trafficking (Canada)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23, 84.80.</p>
84.86. Continue to implement its policies against human trafficking (Germany)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23, 84.80.</p>
84.87. Strengthen its institutional capacity (as organizational structure, human and capital resources) for investigation of cases of human trafficking and prosecution of perpetrators (Canada)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Newly to being developed Law on Investigations Office within the frame of legal reform, regulates and is included institutions on investigation crime of human trafficking and punishment offenders of such crime.</p>
84.88. Continue its efforts to ensure effective protection of minors and women against sexual exploitation (Czech Republic)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23.84.82.</p>
84.89. Adopt specific measures for the protection of minors and women who are victims of sexual exploitation, and ensure assistance to, restore the reputation of and provide rehabilitation for those victims (Czech Republic)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.23.84.55.</p>
84.90. Strengthening measures to prevent children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, ensure prompt investigation of allegations of exploitation and sexual abuse, and punish perpetrators (Argentina)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>This matter has been incorporated and regulated by newly drafted laws within the frame of legal reform such as draft Law on Crime, draft Law on Protest against Domestic Violence and draft law on Protection of Children's Right .</p>
84.91. Take the necessary steps, as soon as possible, to address the issues of inadequate protection of children from sexual exploitation as well as the insufficient investigation of the perpetrators of sexual crimes against children and the consequent low ratio of prosecutions against perpetrators of sexual crimes against children (Japan)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.90.</p>
84.92. Take effective measures to stop child labor (Azerbaijan)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.15.</p>
84.93. Continue its efforts to improve the situation of children and to intensify its efforts to prevent child labor effectively (Germany)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.15.</p>
84.94. Further strengthen and improve the law enforcement and judicial system for prevent the incidence of human trafficking and family violence as well as the sexual abuse of women and girls and to eliminate such cases to retain	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.23, 84.80.</p>

<p>outside legal liability (Malaysia)</p> <p>84.95. Strengthen the Investigation Department of the State General Prosecutor's Office in order to ensure thorough and independent investigations of crimes of violence committed by the police officers. (Canada)</p>	<p>Implemented</p> <p>The Investigation Department under the General State Prosecutor had worked within the budget of 717390,9 tugruks which was approved by the Parliament in 2012. Under the decision of the General State Prosecutor, complete construction work was done in an extended building of state prosecutor. Apart from this, purchased computers and other equipments at 25.6 million tugruks and spent 140 million tugruks on new furniture and setting up camera. Furthermore, spent 20 million tugruks of the budget on purchasing new furniture and equipment, which are necessary for investigators and employee. At the end of year 2012, total of 684 complaints was made from citizens and organizations to this department. 121 complaints were transferred to related organizations and reviewed 563 complaints. The department investigated 169 cases, which include 55 cases, were registered and 169 cases were under investigation. 246 people were linked to 224 cases and closed 213 cases, which were 95 per cent of total cases. 113 cases were reviewed and 3.550.090.0 million tugruks of damage occurred for civilians and organizations. 293.678.0 million tugruks or 8.2 per cent of this damage was cleared. In order to enforce court decision and to pay compensation, took an action to put a seal on the property which was estimated at 4.431.900.8 thousands tugruks. It has a specific program in a comprehensive plan of year 2014 of the General State Prosecutor's Department to strengthen the Investigation Department. But this department under the General State Prosecutor's Department was transferred to Anti-Corruption Agency by the Parliament's Resolution #22 dated 24 January 2014.</p>
<p>84.96. Ensure thorough and impartial investigations into all allegations of attacks and threats against individuals targeted because of their sexual orientation, as in the case of LGBT individuals, and bring to justice those responsible in accordance with international standards of fair trial (Sweden)</p>	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.56.</p>
<p>84.97. Fighting impunity in cases of torture (Germany)</p>	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.19.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice is drafting, in compliance with relevant provisions of the Convention, a new Law on Crime, Law on Criminal Procedure, and Law on Imprisonment.</p>
<p>84.98. Establish clear domestic procedures of registration that allow equal treatment of all religious beliefs. (U.S.)</p>	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>This matter is regulated by the Law on state registration of legal entities. Necessity of development regulations for registering religious organizations is being studied.</p>
<p>84.99. Ensure rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly without discrimination of members of LGBT community (Sweden)</p>	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Regulation about doing public demonstration is compiled by constitutional law and is still valid. To change public awareness against discrimination of LGBT people, co-organized activity by delivering information among public with Human Rights Commission, government and non-governmental organizations. Regularly receiving suggestions from the representatives of LGBT people and non-governmental organizations on a law proposal which is drafting by the Ministry of Justice.</p>
<p>84.100. Take appropriate measures necessary to allow persons with disabilities to exercise their right to vote (Slovakia)</p>	<p>Implemented</p> <p>A special lane for wheel-chair users was prepared in a voting place first time in the Presidential election of Mongolia in 2013.</p> <p>The General Election Committee co-worked with the Association of Disabled People on specific jobs to give disabled people an opportunity to vote in an election. For example, guidance is given to each election committee in districts on entrance and exit of the voting place for disabled people. As a result, some election committees have done special lanes for wheel-chair users. Election committees of capital and provinces implemented these works in particular. In the future, to increase the number of disabled people in voting for an election, works had planned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By locating braille case, blind people had enjoyed rights of voting in the Presidential Election of Mongolia in 2013 without any one's assistance. Also, provided zoom-in glasses and short distance glasses for voters who have sight problem in the voting cabin. Furthermore, published the handbook, which is printed in large letter and braille. This handbook was about an election law and dedicated for voters with poor sight. The handbook was distributed to provinces and cities. - Also, co-organized interviews regarding to election law with a non-governmental

	<p>organization named Business Incubator Center for Disabled People. Published a guidance book on preparing sufficient access to voting place for disabled people. The guidance books were distributed to each election committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was no problems for wheel-chair users and dwarf people to vote in person during the Presidential Election of 2013 and election of Citizens' Representative's Conference of provinces, suma and districts in 2012 because the election counter equipment was set up without ascender. - On 26 June 2012, organized an outside demonstration on how to use vote counting equipment and note their votes on voting paper with the Association of Disabled People. People who have sight problem, hearing problem, dwarf and wheel chair users participated in this demonstration training.
84.101. Take effective measures for persons with disabilities and detainees to exercise their right to vote (Islamic Republic of Iran);	<p>Implemented</p> <p>Please see 84.100.</p>
84.102. Improve the level of participation of women in decision-making process (Algeria)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.45.</p>
84.103. Continue its efforts to reduce poverty and to improve food security (Azerbaijan)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.30.</p> <p>The Law on Food, the Law on Food Safety has been adopted on 20 December 2012, thereby reformed the legal environment of food sector. Adopting the law on food safety has ensured food safety environment throughout the chain of food supply. Under the requirements of the laws, the Ministry of Industry and Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, the General Agency for State Inspection are obliged to develop total of 27 regulations, guidelines and norms, of which total 14 are currently adopted.</p> <p>Aforementioned institutions also finalized a draft list of substance for the use of organic food industry, a draft "Law on Organic Food," and the National program on promoting organic food industry.</p> <p>In order to improve food safety in the country, the Government of Mongolia has adopted Resolution #32 in 2009 to implement "2009-2016 National Program on Food Safety. The national program has been amended by the GOM Resolution #114 on April 16, 2011. The First phase of the program, to be carried out between 2009-2012, has been implemented at %78. The implementation of the second phase has started.</p>
84.104. Strengthen its efforts to combat malnutrition and diseases such as tuberculosis (Bangladesh)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>In 2010, the prevalence of slowness in growth of children under the age of five had been significantly reduced (decrease of 15.3%) compared to 2005 and 2000. Between 2005-2010, the reduction process has been 2.4% each year.</p> <p>During the last decade, at the national level, prevalence of children with malnutrition under the age of five has decreased notably. The prevalence of malnutrition was 5.3% in 2005, and 3.3% in 2010.</p> <p>Since 2000, the prevalence of wasting among children under five has been decreasing continuously, which was lowered to 2.7% in 2005 and reached 1.6% in 2010. The above indicators further prove that there is no hunger in Mongolia.</p> <p>In 2000, prevalence of wasting had been different among rural and urban areas (rural children exposed more to wasting than urban children - 8.2% and 5.7% respectively). In 2005, this indicator's discrepancy in rural and urban settlements was eliminated, but in 2010 the proportion of children with wasting has become predominant in urban areas compared to rural settlements. (1.9% and 1.3%)</p> <p>Decree #43 of Minister of Health on "Conducting survey on tuberculous prevalence" was signed in February 2013 and the study is being planned to be conducted throughout the country. Recommendations from the "Mid term assessment of national strategy on combating and preventing from tuberculous" which was completed in April-May of 2013, is being followed.</p> <p>In accordance with the recommendations made by the World Health Organization in December 2013, a new "Tuberculous Assistance and Service Guideline" is being developed and will be approved in 2014.</p> <p>The "National strategy of combating and preventing from tuberculous" and its implementation in Ulaanbaatar had been discussed by the Leadership consultation of the capital city, and based on its resolution, Decree of the Mayor on "Intensifying the implementation of National strategy of combating and preventing from tuberculous" was issued on 15 August 2013 and the national strategy is being implemented.</p>

84.105. Give opportunities for all people, in particular those residing in areas of “ger” district, to enjoy health care service, to entitle adequate housing, and education and to be supplied safe drinking water and sanitation (Slovenia)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.30.</p>
84.106. Continue its efforts to ensure healthy and safe environment of its people (Pakistan)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>The Regulation on Providing medical service for beneficiaries of social security was approved by the Decree #277 of the Health Minister on 6 August 2013.</p> <p>As a result of “Health certificate program” between 2010-2013, total of 127,832 citizens (homeless, destitute who desperately need social security) were provided medications and secondary medical services.</p> <p>In accordance with the National Development Strategy of Mongolia based on Millennium Development Goals, within the framework of the fifth priority issue, Strategic goal #3 to prevent shortage and pollution of water resource, encourage proper use of water and provide drinking water for the population, National program called “Water” for 2010-2021 was developed and approved by the Order #304 of the Government of Mongolia in 2010, the implementation and observation of which will be thoroughly carried out. The second phase of the National Program on Environmental Health is under implementation in 2010-2015 and importance is given to provision of safe drinking water, supply of public bathrooms and raising public awareness on hygiene.</p> <p>The interagency cooperation has been improved by the establishment of Working Group on Water, Hygiene and Sanitation by the joint Decree #32 in 2012 by Minister of Health and Minister of Environment and Tourism consisting of representatives of over 10 relevant agencies.</p> <p>Moreover, books, TV programs and videos were developed and distributed to over 40,000 people in the target groups to raise awareness on hygiene, sanitation and climate change issues and resulting water shortage and negative health impacts.</p> <p>Handbook for Soum health volunteers on “Healthy lifestyle” was developed and health volunteers have been trained in 26 Soums of 8 Aimags.</p> <p>Three-phase training system for health workers on medical waste management “First aid based on environmental health” has been developed, teachers have been trained, and over 300 health workers have taken part in trainings in the past 3 years.</p> <p>The project supported by WHO has been implemented in 26 Soums of 8 Aimags, improved drinking water supply to Soum health centers (building new wells, improving the canalization), and built 10 toilets with good ventilation in 10 Soum health centers.</p> <p>To improve the medical waste management, 16 equipments were provided by the project to the health centers of 26 Soums.</p> <p>With the support from WHO and the Ministry of Health, the initiative Water Security Plan is being implemented since 2011 to monitor and prevent all risks associated with delivering the water from the source to the end user. To promote the new initiative, handbooks “Guide” and “Water security plan in urban and rural water supply” were published and distributed, 6 trainings were organized for water supply and public health officers, trained 74 teachers at national level, and clarified vision, strategic objective and implementation plan of the Water security plan.</p>
84.107. Increase participation of private sector in the development of national education and health systems (Islamic Republic of Iran)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>1 college and 4 private institutes are providing health education in Mongolia. 21 doctorates, 68 masters, 1695 undergraduates and 940 diploma students have received their degrees in 21 state and private health science institutes in 2010-2011.</p> <p>Unions and associations are selected and given permission to hold examination to grant professional degree by Decree #444 of Minister of Health in 2009. Currently, 3 unions and 14 associations certified to hold examination to grant professional degrees are in operation.</p> <p>Also, total of 32 non-government organizations such as Mongolian association for Hospice care, Mongolian Association of Heart Ultrasound Diagnostics and Mongolian Association for Ultrasound Diagnostics organize advanced training and credit hour training for healthcare professionals in 40 subjects, in which total of 13936 professionals have attended.</p>
84.108. Step up efforts to improve and conserve the environment, including by strengthening the relevant laws and providing the public with the necessary information, education and	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>In order to improve environmental protection and rehabilitation, the eight environment-related laws have been reviewed and amended on 17 May 2012 and</p>

<p>awareness regarding the impacts of environmental pollution and degradation (Malaysia)</p>	<p>two new legislations have been adopted. Within the framework of this legal reform, the following principles have been reflected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pollutants have to compensate the loss or harmful actions towards the environment. Anyone who damaged and deteriorated environmental balance shall compensate the losses from harmful actions, and accordingly, establish financial resources for the environmental rehabilitation purpose 2. Protectors use natural resources. Local communities will protect their own environment and nature for growing and increasing natural resources, and that way local communities gain an opportunity to benefit. 3. Ensure participation of local communities. Within general environmental impact assessment process, it is being arranged to take opinions from local residents and citizens who are being impacted by the project implementation together with the local authorities, and that is critical to protect their interests from violation. <p>At present, 8 types of environmental rehabilitation standards due to the mining operation and production are in process of development and pending approval from relevant authorities.</p> <p>To prevent from environmental pollution and to share knowledge on protecting the environment & nature among citizens, the Ministry of Environment and Green Development of Mongolia announced 2013 as the year of environmental education and implemented various projects to promote sustainable development.</p>
<p>84.109. Take further appropriate measures, including the adoption of national action plan to address the problems, in particular with regard to sanitary systems that resulted from global warming or climate changes and adverse human activities. (Islamic Republic of Iran)</p>	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>“National Action Plan on Climate Change“ was passed by the Parliament Resolution #2 of 2011 and the “First Phase Implementation Plan of National Program on Climate Change“ was approved by Government Resolution #317 of 2011.</p> <p>“Strategy for reducing climate change, adaptation and protection of human health“ /2011-2015/ along with its implementation plan have been approved by Decree #404 of Minister of Health dated on 6 December 2011. By implementing this program, the capacity of adaptation to climate change will be built. The Project on “Implementing Adaptation Measures based on Ecosystem in the area of river basins with high-risk of climate change“ has started with funding of United Nations Development Program and Adaptation Fund with value of USD 5.5 million in the areas having varies ecosystems such as Kharkhiraa-Turgen river basin and Ulz river basins.</p>
<p>84.110. Implement programmes and means to improve the enjoyment of the right to education and right to health (Cuba)</p>	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>The curriculum and scope of Health education class of the 12-year secondary schools were updated and launched in 2013. Secondary school teachers, university professors, representatives from government agencies and NGOs involved in health training (Monfemnet NGO, National Center against Violence) were consulted and participated during the development of the curriculum program, handbook and textbooks.</p> <p>Trainings for teachers of health education classes were organized at national, regional and local level with participation of 182 formal and non-formal teachers on teaching and promoting healthy habits for adolescents and provided new teaching methodology based on modern health education approach.</p> <p>The curriculum and scope of Health education class of the 12-year secondary education was developed in 2012. Health curriculum of the non-formal education and additional handbooks were developed and launched.</p> <p>Professional training was organized for teachers of the Health class of formal and non-formal secondary education.</p> <p>According to the policy approved in 2012 which prioritized health education as the main part of lifelong learning, curriculum “Health education based on life skills“ 2, 2 handbooks for teachers, 4 textbooks for students were developed and distributed at Gegeerel centers for Lifelong learning, and 13-minute TV program and online trainings were organized on Sexually Transmitted Diseases.</p>
<p>84.111. Take special measures against drop out of school (particularly for boys) (Algeria)</p>	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Total of 11636 people are involved in training programs at the level of province and urban areas throughout the country and 4153 people have studied at elementary level of education, 3681 people have studied in basic education, 3799 people have studied secondary education. By attending in “Literacy education“ program organized in 2013, 2101 people have newly literated and 1763 people have</p>

	<p>increased their literacy.</p> <p>“Supplementary training module” has been entered into electronic format and 20 types of module of elementary education has been duplicated 1000 copies respectively and distribution has been made by “National Center of Lifelong Learning.”</p> <p>Within the framework of sub-project “Supplementary program” which was implemented under cooperation with UN Children’s Fund, in total 282 child monks have been trained for 60 days of general education at Amarbayasgalant, Erdenemandal and Gandantegchilen monasteries as well as at the monasteries of Uliastay Soum of Zavkhan Aimag.</p>
<p>84.112. Intensify its efforts to reflect theme on human rights in curriculum of school (Turkey)</p>	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>The curriculum and scope of Social science class at 12-years secondary education and content of Social science class of X-XII grade have been developed and applied in training/lesson. In scope of “Law” group subject, the following contents are included, such as human rights and freedom, rights of children, ethic, culture, violence, gender relations and the “Law” subject has been studied 1-2 hours per week to VII-XII grade. In addition, X grade textbooks were resupplied and XI grade textbooks have been newly designed and distributed to all schools this year.</p> <p>In 2013, trainings with subject “Children’s rights” and “On prevention of gender-based violence” that aimed to capacity building and improvement of professional skills and techniques of teachers of social sciences were organized with 2 phases. Module program of trainings with subjects “On prevention of gender-based violence” and “On prevention from pernicious habits” has been developed and used as supplemental tools in trainings. The meeting has been organized under the topic of “Possibility for prevention of gender-based violence” with purposes of improving principles of children’s rights and coordination between sectors, to strengthen prevention measures of abuse of children’s rights and violence in dormitory, and during the meeting, discussion about necessity to improve the scope of children’s rights and prevention of gender based violence has been conducted.</p> <p>This year, in connection with improvement of educational standard and curriculum, upgrade of contents of “Law” lesson will be made within the process of renewing contents of Social science classes.</p> <p>Experts have been invited for reviewing contents of gender equality related contents which was reflected in textbooks of VI, XI classes, and the contents, pictures and designs of gender related parts were enhanced significantly.</p>
<p>84.113. Provide sufficient minority protection for indigenous and tribal groups (Slovenia)</p>	<p>Implemented</p> <p>In accordance with recommendation from the National Human Right Commission, reindeer(Tsaatan) herders are considered minority in need of support.</p> <p>The following actions have been done by the ministries under their obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the objective of protecting genetic fund and health of reindeer, in total 11 reindeers and hinds registered with ear clip and given certificates in Khatgal village of Khuvsgul province. Vaccination and injection are done in May and October, twice in each year. - As a result of implementation of this program, lifestyle of reindeer people has been significantly improved as they now have certain amount of herds such as horses and cows. - To support reindeer herders for resolving their social issues, 2 apartments have been built in western taiga and 52 radios with value of 50.0 thousand tugrugs for each have been distributed to 52 households living in eastern taiga. - The number of reindeer livestock has been increased to 1500, in total 55 children and young people have studied at schools and universities and 8 adolescents have studied in technical school. The first professional has successfully completed his/her university and has been working as veterinarian. - With funding of 35.0 thousand USD from the Turkish International Cooperation Agency, Mongolia has made relevant arrangements to purchase 20 reindeers from Tuva Republic of the Russian Federation in May 2014. - The working group which was established by joint decree of the Minister of Population Development and Social Welfare and the Minister of industry and Agriculture has worked in Tsagaanuur soum of Khuvsgul province and by the initiation of the working group and under requests of reindeers people and soum representatives, starting on 1 June 2013, reindeer people including children and adults have been issued certain amount of allowance every month in accordance

	<p>with the Government Resolution #168 of 2013. The initial funding of 252.0 million tugriks required for the allowance to reindeer people in 2013 have been approved accordingly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reindeer people are provided free medical services not less than 2 times a year. The team of medical professionals including specialist of gynecology, surgery and ultrasonics and pediatricans worked in Tengis soum during the period of April 16-19, 2013 and 323 people of western and eastern taiga have been provided necessary medical care. - Number of doctors at the Bag (administrative subdivision/ unit) who serve reindeer people has increased and they provide services by auto vehicle and vehicles are replaced every 2 years. - Vitaminization campaign for children under 0-16 is organized twice a year. 70 children were involved in medical examination, of which 26 children live in taiga and 44 children live at the center of the soum. - The Land Reform Committee has been newly established by the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development for ensuring the status of herdsmen. Law on Land is poised to be amended and regulations for pasture land have been incorporated in the draft law.
84.114. Keep implementing the strategies and plans for the social and economic development of the country (Cuba)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>All Ministries prepare quarterly report on the implementation of Government Action Plan and Economic and Social Development Objectives approved by the Parliament. The Government of Mongolia prepares an annual report on fulfillment of the National Development Strategy based on Millennium Development Goals of Mongolia as well as performance of other national programs. The 5th National Progress Report of MDG has been submitted by the Ministry of Economic Development in 2013.</p>
84.115. Continue its efforts to overcome the problems with support of the international community (Bangladesh)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Mongolia has invited United Nations Special Rapporteurs on extreme poverty and human rights, business and human rights number of times, and is working to implement their recommendations. Cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on various issues including torture, child abuse, child trafficking, human rights defenders/activists, and cultural rights is being conducted accordingly.</p>
84.116. Asking for technical assistance and cooperation, as deemed appropriate, from international community, including the relevant United Nations and specialized agencies, with a view to ensuring the promotion and protection of the full spectrum of the human rights of its people (Malaysia)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.115.</p>
84.117. Seek an international assistance and support through the International Labor Organizations for combating child labor (Brazil)	<p>In 2011, the Government approved National Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour for 2012-2016 with support of the International Labor Organization (ILO). Besides, the ILO has extended its support to National Statistical Office for preparation of a nation-wide research survey on child labor for the duration of 2011/2012 and the results of the survey were released in 2013. In addition, the Representative Office of ILO provided its advisory service to the working children through national networks. The ILO also helps domestic institutions celebrate World Day Against Child Labor on 12th of June every year.</p>
84.118. Seek technical cooperation at international level in order to ensure citizen's rights of living in healthy and safe environment (Pakistan)	<p>Implemented</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Green Development, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, Ministry of Industry and Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health are jointly implementing "Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Program of United Nations" funded with USD 2,703,679 by United Nations Trust fund for Human security for the purpose of strengthening coordination mechanisms of protecting water resource and enhancing the living conditions of local communities by providing adequate drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. The project helps improve management, organization and structure of authorities in charge of water and sanitation facilities as well.</p> <p>"Biosafety Capacity Building" project /GFL-2328-2716-4B95/ has been implemented during the period of 1 May 2011- 30 April 2014 funded by Global Environmental Fund with total cost of USD 714,300 in order to create conditions of safe use of modern biotechnology for the country's sustainable development. Within the scope of the project, Mongolia aims to fulfill its obligations under the</p>

	Cartagena Protocol of Biosafety by establishing Mongolian national biosafety systems and ensuring its effective operation.
86.4. Study possibility of accepting mechanisms on resolving complaints which described in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Brazil)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Mongolia has acceded to the First Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights related to individual complaints mechanism in 1991 and to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 2002. The Ministry of Justice is currently conducting a study on the issue of making declaration under the Article 22 of Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In addition, the Ministry is reviewing the possibility of accepting Article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as well.</p>
86.5. Adopt required laws and legislations which explicitly prohibit, prevent, punish and abolish discrimination on any grounds, including in the basis of HIV/AIDS status and take other necessary measures on that issue. (Mexico)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 84.17 and 84.56.</p>
86.6. The National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, which has an “A” accreditation, has to play a decisive role in the development of law on Gender equality, as well as in its implementation. (Hungary)	<p>Partially implemented</p> <p>Please see 86.17.</p> <p>The Articles 23, 24 and 25 of the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality, passed by the Parliament in February 2011, defines the obligations of the National Human Rights Commission. According to the Law, the National Human Rights Commission has the obligation to receive and resolve complaints of violations of gender equality, to monitor the implementation of provisions on gender equality of international human rights treaties of Mongolia independently and is obliged to submit a report to the Parliament every two years. Under the Article 11 of the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality, the National Human Rights Commission has made number of recommendations on ensuring gender equality at public, private and other sectors and enhancing implementation of law in its 2013 annual report to the Parliament.</p> <p>Within the scope of improving implementation of Law on Promotion of Gender Equality, it is increasingly becoming crucial to strengthen national capacity to effectively monitor implementation of the law, to increase public awareness and to raise knowledge of public officials on the matter. Therefore, the National Human Rights Commission conducted the following activities in 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Commission invited Ms. Herta Daubler-Gmelin, Member of the European Commission to Mongolia and organized training to build the capacity of members of National Commission of Ensuring Gender Equality; held meeting on gender equality with female members of the State Great Khural(Parliament); held meetings with certain members of Standing Committee on Legislative Affairs of the Parliament with respect of lobbying to upgrade the status of current Parliamentary Sub-commission on Human Rights to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Rights. - The Commission also organized training on “Women’s rights, gender equality and human rights monitoring” in order to build capacity for its members and civil society organizations; Upon invitation from the Commission, experts from the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights have presided over the training. - In order to promote complaint mechanisms of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Commission, in cooperation with “Monfemnet” NGO, has organized training on Optional Protocol to the Convention and complaint mechanisms therein for lawyers and employees of civil society organizations.
86.7. Involve women in high level decision-making positions (Norway)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>The provision to ensure women’s participation in high-level decision-making is included in the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality approved on 2nd February 2011. Under this law, all public authorities are obliged to promote gender equality in its activities and all government institutions now have an official in charge of</p>

	gender issues`.
86.8. Make amendments to the Criminal Code and to eliminate legal provisions and practices that lead to discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender orientation by public authorities, including possible practices of violence and indignity by the police officers (Spain)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>In the new draft Criminal Code, following provision is reflected in the Article 14.1:</p> <p>14.1 Discrimination against another person of his/her nationality, ethnic origin, language, race, color, age, sex, social status, wealth, work, official position, religion, opinion, education, appearance, sexual orientation, gender and health, and to limit his/her rights and freedoms and/or to demand and threaten specific action or inaction shall be a subject criminal liability.</p>
86.9. Protect victims of hate crimes by way of amending the definition of hate crime to criminal laws (Canada)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 86.8.</p>
86.10. Declassify the sentence of death penalty which imposed in the past as state secret, for the purpose to provide information with respect to people who sentenced the death penalty to their family (Czech Republic)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>The amendments to the Law on State Secret and Law on Adopting List of State Secrets are needed. The Ministry of Justice is currently working in cooperation with the General Intelligence Agency of Mongolia to resolve the above mentioned issues including the amendments to the Law on State Secret and the release of certain statistical information.</p>
86.11. Eliminate information related to impose and assignment the death penalty from classification of state secret and to release statistical data and documents related to death penalty and its execution (Netherlands)	<p>At implementation stage</p> <p>Please see 86.10.</p>