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Mongolia

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I. Process for the preparation of the national report

1. The present report was compiled on the basis of the general guidelines for the preparation of information under the universal periodic review, as set forth in Human Rights Council decision 17/119. Mongolia has accepted 150 recommendations to implement from the previous cycle.

A. Methodology

2. As follow-up to the second cycle of UPR, the Government of Mongolia (GoM) has approved the Action Plan on Implementation of the Recommendations by the Government Resolution № 204 of 11 April 2016. For the monitoring of implementation progress, an Ex-officio Council (non-executive Council) chaired by the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs (MoJHA) was established by the Prime Minister's Decree №112 of 206. The Council consists of State Secretaries of 11 Ministries, four heads of agencies and eight representatives from civil society. The Director of the International Treaties and Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Director of the Treaties, Law and Cooperation Department of the MoJHA performed as secretaries to the Council. The Council's main duty is to ensure the implementation of the Action Plan and hold discussions on its implementation progress in the beginning of each year along with reporting on process to the Cabinet, tabling suggestions on further actions to be taken. The Ex-officio Council has held its first meeting in January 2017. It was decided to set up sub-Councils at the Ministries to improve the implementation process. This decision was implemented accordingly. Regular meetings of the Ex-officio Council take place every January followed by discussions on the implementation progress by the Cabinet in February.

B. Discussion between organizations and consultation with civil society

3. Upon adoption of the Action Plan on Implementation of the Recommendations by the Government, a Joint Consultative Meeting of State and non-State actors was organized in December 2016 that discussed methodologies and ways of proceeding towards the implementation of the Plan. In the course of implementation, representatives of civil society organizations have regularly participated in the meetings of the Ex-officio Council and expressed their views as the Council members.

4. The Government, together with the Human Rights NGOs Forum (HRF) and the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (NHRCM), has organized regional meetings in four provinces of the Western, Eastern, Central and Gobi regions each. These meetings were attended by representatives of local governments, local NGOs, and citizens. At each regional meeting, the Government, NHRCM and the HRF representatives made separate presentations on the recommendations' implementation progress, followed by discussions.

5. A consultative meeting on the Mid-term Review Report on Implementation of the UPR Recommendations was jointly held by the Government, HRF and NHRCM on 17 May 2018 in Ulaanbaatar. In September 2019 the governmental organizations were widely represented and actively participated in the meeting on introducing the UPR's Recommendations Implementation report filed by the HRF to submit to the HRC.

6. The preparation of the third National Report has been coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs with involvement of number of ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry, Ministry of Environment and Tourism; Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, Ministry of Road and Transport Development, and the National Police Agency (NPA), and the Secretariat of the National Committee on Gender Equality. Furthermore, the Government of Mongolia held a dialogue session in which it exchanged

views with the public and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on January 24, 2020 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

II. Follow-up actions in line with UPR recommendations from the previous cycle

7. In line with the resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council, Chapter II states the status of efforts made by the Government of Mongolia and the progress of the follow-up actions regarding the UPR recommendations especially from the previous cycle on which Mongolia has accepted to follow up.

A. Fully implemented measures

On abolishing death penalty (Recommendations – 108.2, 108.3, 108.22, 108.62, 108.63, 108.64, 108.65, 108.66, 108.67, 108.68, 108.82)

8. Mongolia, complying with obligations set forth in the **Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** has abolished death penalty in its new Criminal Code, effective as of 1 July 2017.

Torture Prevention (Recommendations – 108.7, 108.35, 108.71, 108.74, 108.75, 108.76, 108.80)

9. The Law on the National Human Rights Commission was adopted on 23 January 2020. The Law sets up a legal framework for establishing a national mechanism on torture prevention and defines roles of a NHRCM member and a unit for undertaking independent action on prevention of torture.

10. In article 21.12 of the new Criminal Code, “torture” is legislated as “crime”. Article 1.9 of the Criminal Procedure Law sets out the principle of prohibition against torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, whereas Article 16.12 stipulates that evidence obtained through torture shall not be considered as evidence, but used as evidence in resolving the crime of torture. Paragraph 4 of Article 6.1 of this law stipulates that prosecutors shall determine jurisdiction over the cases committed by officers of Intelligence Agency, Police Agency and Authority against Corruption to register and investigate.

11. Training components on prevention of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment are incorporated into the regular training program designed for judges, prosecutors, and officers and staff members of the National Police Agency, Independent Authority against Corruption, General Intelligence Agency and the National Centre for Mental Health.

12. For example, in the annual re-training and/or professional qualification acquiring courses conducted according to the "General Training Plan on Improving Knowledge and Skills of Police Officers and Internal Troops," a special training on the crime of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are rendered by the NHRCM trainers and officers, trained as human rights trainers. Thus, in 2016, seven such trainings were organized in which 331 officers have received a total of 14 hours of training. In 2017, eight trainings were organized in which 196 officers have received 16 hours of training, and in 2018, 18 trainings of a total of 36 hours were conducted for 1139 officers. In total, 1666 officers have participated in 33 66-hour training courses.

13. The subject of human rights is incorporated in the curriculum of the University of Internal Affairs that trains personnel for the National Police, Border Control, General Executive Agency for Court Decisions, and the National Emergency Management Agency.

14. In addition, 120 lawyers were trained in the “Criminal Procedure and Human Rights” under the Lawyers’ Continuing Education Programme run by the Mongolian Bar Association.

15. Also, human rights courses are included anew in the professional qualification curriculum of civil servants as provided in the revised Civil service law /2018.

16. Out of 26 pre-trial detention centres active countrywide, 11 were built anew before 2016, and eight after 2016. While 19 pre-trial detention centres were built anew, seven were repaired in accordance with relevant standards. Newly built and renovated detention facilities fully meet the basic requirements of the cells and facilities indicated in Article 9 of the UN “Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners”. According to the Law on Decision Enforcement of Arrest and Detention of Suspects and Accused, the area of newly-converted cells increased from an average of 2.5 sq.m. to 3–3.5 sq.m allowing for the flow of natural light and permitting full air circulation.

On protection of rights and interests of vulnerable populations as children, women, people with disabilities and older persons (Recommendations – 108.146, 108.147, 108.148, 108.149, 108.152, 108.153, 108.154, 108.155, 108.156, 108.157, 108.158)

17. In the area of human rights, development and social protection, the State has adopted and implemented policies on Population Development and the Law on Child Rights, Child Protection, and Child Care Services; Law on Youth Development Support; Law on Older People and Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as Programmes on Child Development and Protection, National Programme on Supporting Rights, Development and Participation of Persons with Disabilities, National Programme on Development and Protection of the Youth and the Senior Citizens, and the National Programme on Reducing Unemployment and Poverty. These laws aim at protection of fundamental human rights of various groups of population and are based on a principle of equal participation in social life and prohibition of discrimination.

18. According to the end of 2018 data from the National Statistics Office, there are 105.6 thousand people with disabilities in Mongolia, 47.0 thousand of whom have congenital and 58.7 thousand have acquired disabilities. 10.8% of people with disabilities have vision impairment, 11.9% have speech and hearing impairments, 20.4% have movement impairments and 19.2% have mental disabilities and 6.8% have concomitant impairments. In 2018, the General Agency for the Development of Persons with Disabilities is established as the Government’s implementing agency.

19. As per the Government Resolution № 200 of 2016, the Commission on Health, Education and Social Protection of Children with Disabilities, which is responsible for coordination and monitoring of activities to determine whether a child is disabled and to involve children with disabilities in health, educational and social protection services, was established. The Commission functions nationwide with its sub-commissions in 21 provinces and 9 districts.

20. In May 2019 the Government of Mongolia in cooperation with the Government of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) opened the “Centre for Rehabilitation and Development of Children with Disabilities” with a capacity of providing 250 children with inpatient rehabilitation therapy and another 250 children with daily outpatient rehabilitation services. Also, with an aid from the Government of PRC, the “Sports complex with special facilities for people with disabilities” is to be launched in 2021.

21. Regional development centers are to be established in 6 provinces, including Hovd, Khuvsgul, Dornod, Dundgobi, Arkhangai and Darkhan-Uul, with soft loans from the Asian Development Bank.

22. Guidelines on supporting children with disabilities in accessing education services and the process of enrolling children with disabilities in schools provided in the “Guidelines for providing comprehensive development support to children with disabilities”, endorsed in 2018 under the joint ministerial orders A/304, A/699 and A/460 of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP), the Minister of Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports (MECSS) and the Minister of Health (MoH), have shown results.

23. Within the framework of the “Promoting social participation of people with disabilities living in Ulaanbaatar city” project, 41 national trainers for the first of its kind “Training on Disability and Equality” were trained to increase public awareness of and

change attitudes towards disability. All the trainers themselves are people with disabilities that make these trainings specific and different from others as trainers base their classes on their own experiences. Since 2017, the trainings have been conducted more than 300 times involving over 10,200 trainees.

24. According to the annual report 2018 of the National Statistics Office (NSO), there are 10,663 children with disabilities aged 0–18 in Mongolia. Out of those, 6,518 children study in general secondary schools (GSSs), of which 1,740 study in special schools. There are 1,585 children with disabilities of pre-school age (2–5 years old) and among them 1,076 children were enrolled in kindergartens for the academic year of 2019–2020.

25. The MECSS has nearly finished developing the Education Sector Master Plan to be implemented in 2021–2030. The Master Plan addresses the need for inclusive and equitable education of children with disabilities. Moreover, under the order of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports, 10 relevant regulations and 3 standards have been approved. For instance, the “Regulation on inclusive and equitable enrollment of children with disabilities in general secondary schools” was approved in 2019 by the Order A/292 of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports and recommendations for implementation of the Regulation are under development.

26. During the academic year of 2018–2019, necessary manuals and teaching and learning resources were printed in 29,700 copies and distributed to all the national GSSs and lifelong learning centers and used for trainings, within the scope of a project implemented jointly with JICA, the international cooperation agency of Japan. Moreover, training curricula of special schools for children with intellectual disability have been revised and trainings organized accordingly.

27. A special emphasis was put on increasing accessibility of reproductive health care for women with disabilities that was reflected in the “Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health” national program. With support from the World Health Organization, beds for medical examination of women with disabilities were installed in the Capital City Maternity Ward and the National Center for Maternal and Child Health (NCMCH). The same beds will be supplied to all provinces in 2020.

28. The Revised Law on Auto Roads in 2017 set up a legal framework for ensuring that people with disabilities enjoy their right to travel, exempting them from charges for use of auto roads and road facilities. The “Regulation on Commencement, Continuation and Commissioning of Auto Roads and Road Facilities Construction Work”, approved in 2018 by the Order 49 of the Minister of Road and Transport Development, provides the legal framework for having representatives from organizations of people with disabilities in working groups assigned to commission auto roads and road facilities.

29. Out of 1,207 vehicles registered in the Public Transport Services System, 56 vehicles have lowered floors and stairs suitable to serve people with disabilities. This equals to only 4.6 percent of the overall public transport vehicles. For the purpose of providing people with disabilities, the elderly, children and women with accessible public transport services, the Government endorsed the “State Policy in the Auto Transport Sector (2018-2026)” by Decree 321 of 2018.

30. The “Ulaanbaatar Railway” (UBTZ), a Mongolian-Russian joint stock company has equipped at their own expense its passenger wagon #482 for people with disabilities, in compliance with the MNS 5876:2012 standard, allowing people with disabilities to travel comfortably and independently. In the society, understanding of and attitude towards protecting the rights of people with disabilities and vulnerable populations have changed and that enables the road and transport sector to promptly deliver the services to such populations. For instance, inter-city public transport buses have placed identification marks on the 1st and 2nd seats for people with disabilities, the elderly, passengers with children aged below 3 and pregnant women and the online ticket booking system at www.transdep.mn allows passengers to choose such marked seats in advance.

Reducing maternal and infant mortality

31. With three quarters reduction in maternal mortality from 199 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 26 per 100,000 live births in 2015, and four-fold reduction of neonatal and under-five mortality rates in 2015 compared to 1990, Mongolia has become one of nine countries in the world, that have achieved the Millennium Development Goals on maternal and child health.

32. The policies adopted and decisions made by the Government of Mongolia have been crucial in achieving this success. For example: various policy documents such as the national program on “Reproductive Health” (2012-2016), “Maternal and Child Health Strategy” (2011-2015), “Early Essential Newborn Care Strategy” (2014-2020), “Newborn Surveillance and Screening Program” (2014-2020), “Child Breastfeeding”, “Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses”, “Expanded Program on Immunization”, the national program “Child Development and Protection”, “National Strategy to Improve Maternal and Child Health” and “Strategy for Healthy Living of Children” etc. have been developed and implemented step by step.

33. To improve quality and accessibility of family planning services, the budget expenditure for contraceptives has gradually increased from 85 million tugriks in 2009 to 1.8 billion tugriks in 2019, allowing every woman to access reproductive care and family planning services in the family, and soum /administrative unit/ and village health centers.

34. To reduce risks of delays in delivery of maternal and child health care services, due to vastness of Mongolia’s territory and remoteness of some rural populations, the Government of Mongolia jointly with the Government of Luxembourg and UNFPA have implemented a project entitled “Using Telemedicine for Maternal and Child Health”. The project connected all 21 provinces to the online network at the NCMCH, supplied the provinces with telemedicine equipment enabling distant diagnostics, and training packages and trained doctors and healthcare professionals in teams.

35. A special emphasis was put on increasing accessibility of reproductive health care for women with disabilities that was reflected in the “Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health” National Program. With support from the World Health Organization beds for medical examination of women with disabilities were installed in the Capital City Maternity Ward and the NCMCH. Similar beds will be supplied to all provinces in 2020.

36. The approval of the “Law on Food for Infants and Young Children” was important in promoting exclusive breastfeeding of babies for the first 6 months and restricting supply and advertisement of breast milk substitutes.

37. With 96.1 percent of newborn being fed with colostrum within an hour after birth and 98 percent covered with scheduled immunization, the country could reduce preventable diseases.

38. As a result of implementing the Law on Immunization and the Expanded Program on Immunization, the immunization coverage reached 98 percent and there wasn’t any case of diphtheria, neonatal tetanus or pertussis registered in the last 10 years, whereas hepatitis A viral infection decreased 1.5 times and mumps decreased 4.2 times.

39. Pneumococcal vaccines for preventing children from pneumonia began to be administered to children of the targeted groups and it was decided to fund the vaccines from the Immunization Fund.

40. The Government has been coordinating activities of public and private healthcare providers of maternal and child health care. For instance, the campaign to improve dental health of children aged 2-12 engaged 153 private healthcare facilities. In 2019, 5.3 billion MNT were spent from the State budget for oral health care, prevention and dental treatment of 93,495 children of the above age group.

41. As a result of these policies and interventions:

- Maternal mortality has decreased from year to year. As of 2019, **23 cases per 100,000 live births** were registered – less by **3 cases** or **4.1 percentage points** compared to the previous year. With this result, the target of “reducing maternal

mortality to 25 per 100,000 live births” within the 1st phase (2016–2020) of implementation of the Sustainable Development Vision of Mongolia has been achieved.

- The under-five mortality has decreased to 16.1 per 1,000 live births, and compared to the previous year, this is less by 48 cases or by 0.8 percentage points per 1,000 live births.

On combatting domestic violence (Recommendations – 108.87, 108.93, 108.102, 108.104)

42. The revised Law on Combatting Domestic Violence was approved in 2016. The law was followed by 33 regulations and 2 standards adopted and enforced. The standards, methodologies and operational manuals of the services to be provided by duty bearers under the law have also been developed and circulated.

43. The Articles 4.4, 10.4, 11.7, 12.1, 13.13, 15.3 and 16.4 of the Criminal Code criminalized domestic violence, marital rape and sexual harassment.

On protection of the rights of the child (Recommendations – 108.8, 108.83, 108.106, 108.108, 108.113)

44. On April 16, 2015 the Mongolian Parliament ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. The revised Law on the Child Rights and the Law on Child Protection strictly prohibit corporal punishment of children.

45. The revised Criminal Code has a separate chapter on crimes against children and it criminalizes intolerable forms of child labor. Also, Chapter 18 of the Criminal Procedure Law of Mongolia provides special regulations for handling cases concerning juvenile suspects, defendants and accused.

46. The “List of jobs for which the work of a minor is prohibited”, which was approved by the Order A/36 of the Minister of Labor in 2016, prohibits employing minors in artisanal gold mining, extraction of colored and semi-precious stones and other types of mineral resource exploration activities and supportive mining activities. Moreover, enforcement of the provision “An artisanal miner shall be a Mongolian citizen aged 18 and above” of the “Regulation on extracting mineral resources through artisanal mining”, endorsed in 2017 by the Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry, has been monitored.

On combatting human trafficking (Recommendations – 108.118, 108.120)

47. Child trafficking is criminalized by Article 16.6 of the new Criminal Code and human trafficking is criminalized by Article 13.1. The crime of trafficking in humans is punished by a minimum of 2 years and maximum of lifetime imprisonment and the crime of trafficking in children is punishable from 2-8 years of imprisonment if no otherwise referred to in Article 13.1.

On combatting all types of discrimination, including discrimination against LGBT people (Recommendations – 108.55, 108.56)

48. The revised Criminal Code criminalizes discrimination. Incorporation of prohibition of discrimination "on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity" in the law provides a great legal incentive for protecting the rights of persons with different sexual orientation and gender identity. Besides, all the laws adopted within the framework of the criminal legal system reform incorporate the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. Should there be violation of these laws, filing and handling of complaints about discrimination are legalized.

On accession to the international treaties, adjustment of domestic laws, improvements in applying international treaties on human rights, and conducting trainings (Recommendations – 108.37, 108.38, 108.39, 108.40, 108.161, 108.163, 108.164)

49. Mongolia is the initiator of the UN General Assembly’s resolutions on “Improvement of the Situation of Women and Girls in Rural Areas”, “Literacy Education” and “Democracy Education”. Mongolia is also represented in the group of initiators of the Human Rights Council’s resolution on “Preventable Mortality and Morbidity of Children under 5 Years of Age” and resolution on “Death Penalty”.

50. Mongolia supports the efforts of the international community directed at the elimination of death penalty in addition to being an active member of the Support Group of the International Commission against Death Penalty. Mongolia, in collaboration with the European Union and Argentina, started the “Global Alliance for Torture-Free Trade” initiative in 2017.

51. In 2016–2018, Mongolia acted as the member of the UN Human Rights Council for the first time. In that period Mongolia actively pursued the policy of protecting the civil society space, supporting human rights defenders and the National Human Rights Commission, enhancing freedom of expression, preventing discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, collaborating with holders of special procedures mandate of the Human Rights Council, abolishing death penalty, protecting rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

52. The UN Committee against Torture considered the first report of the Government of Mongolia in 2010 on implementation of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The consequent report was considered in 2016. An action plan to implement the Committee’s recommendations was developed and is being implemented. Mongolia acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention in 2015 and has established open, permanent relationship and cooperation with the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture (SPT). The Sub-Committee delegations visited Mongolia in September 2017 and provided recommendations to the Mongolian Government. The Government conducted a video conference with the members of the Sub-Committee in June 2019 to have conversation on the progress of implementation of the recommendations. In October 2018, the MFA and the MoJHA in collaboration with the UN OHCHR organized a consultative meeting in Ulaanbaatar to establish a national preventive mechanism against torture and the meeting was attended by the Vice-Chair of the Sub-Committee, Victor Zaharia.

53. Mongolia has been consistently supporting the work of special mandate holders and extended a standing invitation to all special procedures back in 2004.

54. The Special Rapporteur on environment (2017), the Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation (2018), the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (2019), Independent Expert on foreign debt (2019) visited Mongolia during the reporting period. The visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders, Michel Forst, in April 2019 followed by another visit of him in September to participate as a keynote speaker at “Everyone is a human rights defender-ensuring legal guarantees” consultative meeting, and other awareness events such as movie-discussion with journalists and public lecture. It was a clear indication of consistent cooperation of the Mongolian Government with the special procedures to ensure implementation of human rights treaties.

55. The Government conducted an extensive survey on the “Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights” initiative and a consultation had been convened with relevant ministries, agencies and professional associations. Based on the UPR recommendations, Mongolia is working to develop a national action plan (NAP) to implement “Guiding Principles in Business and Human Rights”. It had been decided that the NAP would incorporate the necessary elements of the “Voluntary Principles on Security and Human rights” initiative, and at the same time, the Government is preserving a position to observe future evolution of the initiative.

56. Mongolia ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury in 2015 and has been implementing the “National program on reducing the mercury pollution from artisanal gold

mining” which was endorsed by the Government Resolution 317 of 2019 funded by international organizations and from national and local budgets.

On strengthening the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission (Recommendations – 108.25, 108.28, 108.29, 108.30, 108.31, 108.32, 108.33)

57. The revised Law on the National Human Rights Commission increased the number of Commissioners from 3 to 5 and the law established detailed regulations for nomination and selection of the Commissioners through running open selection on vacant positions in accordance with the Paris Principles. The law further established that the NHRC would be equipped with sufficient budget so that it could function thoroughly independent. The revised law tightened the sanctions for cases when obligated parties are slow on resolving or elaborately not taking urgent, decisive actions to halt human rights violations upon Commissioners` recommendations.

B. Partially implemented recommendations (in the course of implementation)

Torture prevention (Recommendations – 108.7, 108.72, 108.73, 108.76, 108.77, 108.79, 108.126, 108.127)

58. In line with the “Basic requirements for interrogation rooms”, the Regulation endorsed in 2017 by the Order A/57 of the Prosecutor General within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Act, a total of 334 operational interrogation rooms are made available as of December 2019. The rooms are equipped with audio and visual recording equipment. Data storage server is placed in a separate room to prevent erasure or omission of records and supervised to ensure smooth operation.

59. By the order B/444 of 2016 of the Director of the General Police Agency a Division to Protect Witnesses and Victims was established and nowadays operates with the staff of 30 officers. In 2016-2019, a total of 244 measures to protect witnesses and victims were undertaken and 276 citizens were protected. Out of all witnesses and victims protected, in 2019 there were three witnesses of suspected torture cases and one associated person. No one was put under risk or danger in the course of taking action to protect witnesses and victims. In case any damage to the health of witnesses and victims under protection is caused due to legal or psychological actions, or crime, the state provides medical assistance free of charge.

60. Restoring the Investigation Unit under the Prosecutor’s Office is under consideration.

61. The Article 21 of the Law on Special Government Funds regulates activities of the “Compensation Fund for Victims of Crime”. The Fund provides compensation to the dependents of persons deceased due to torture or other criminal offence, and covers medical expenses of victims with serious injuries, funeral costs, reimburses unpaid salaries due to loss of ability and issues other associated compensation upon receiving a valid court decision.

62. The MoJHA is working on the draft law to amend the Law on Forensic Examination. The draft identifies the authority to approve the moral harm calculation methodology which provides an opportunity to calculate the moral harm in monetary equivalent for compensation.

On protection of rights and interests of vulnerable populations as children, women, people with disabilities and seniors (Recommendations – 108.24, 108.34, 108.43, 108.143)

63. As of 2018, the population of Mongolia is accounted to 3.2 million, with annual average growth of 1.9 percent. Women gave birth to 2.9 children in their lifetime, life expectancy at birth was 70.2 years. By population indicators, Mongolia ranks 136th out of 232 countries in the world, 66th by the birth rate and 143rd by average life expectancy.

64. Based on dynamics of economic and social transformation and perspectives of the population's age structure, specific policy measures were taken towards enhancing overall quality of human life such as renewing social insurance system, streamlining welfare services for target groups, developing effective wage scheme and improving labor relations as well as creating favorable labor conditions.

65. The poverty index of Mongolia increased by 8 points in 2016 in comparison to 21.6 percent of 2014 and reached 28.4 percent in 2018. The Government approved the National Program on Reducing Unemployment and Poverty in April 2019 in response to considerable challenges in achieving the first goal of the SDGs ending poverty. The effective implementation of the National Program is being ensured with inter-sectorial coordination.

66. The Government is taking concrete actions step by step to target public social services and support to those persons and households who are in urgent need of social benefits and to increase the benefits in line with economic growth and living standards of citizens.

Child cash allowances and social welfare services

67. Ensuring stable growth of the population and stimulation of birthrate is one of the fundamental policy goals of the Government. Various policies and programs aimed at mothers and children have been implemented in accordance with the Law on Social Welfare, Law on Benefits to Mothers Who Have Given Birth to and Raised Many Children, and Law on Issuing Allowances to Single Parents with Many Children.

68. In particular, in accordance with the Law on Social Welfare, since 2013, food and nutrition support services have been provided to households in urgent need of social welfare support. Total 143.3 thousand people of 26.5 thousand households were covered by the service with annual cost of 17.9 billion MNT (6.5 million US\$)¹.

69. In 2018, 28.4 percent of total population was registered to be living under the poverty line. In these circumstances increasing social welfare expenses to support the target groups living under the poverty line was the core policy to mitigate income poverty. While 2.9 percent of total households, or 4.4 percent of the population received the support in 2015, the numbers almost doubled reaching 5.3 percent of total households and 8.0 percent of total population in 2018. In this period, the food coupon costs increased by 20 percent and 37.6 billion MNT expended for this purpose. Under the policy of expanding social welfare services, 42.2 billion MNT were allocated in the 2020 state budget.

70. Despite the unfavorable economic condition, the Government stood for keeping up the level of social welfare spending on targeted households and had even increased the provision of child cash allowances since 2016. Threshold score for the targeted households in the Household Information General Database was increased from 502.567 in 2016 to 554 in 2017 and to 670 in 2019. The children aged 0–18 of these households received child cash allowances.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage of total children</i>	<i>Budget (billion MNT and million US\$)</i>
2016	80,9	218,8 (80.02)
2018	77,2	209,4 (76.6)
2019	85,0	229,8 (84.04)
2020	All children covered by the survey	240,0 (87.8)

¹ As of Dec 31, 2019, Rate of the Bank of Mongolia – 1US\$ -2743.33 tugriks.

On protection of women's rights

Social welfare services

71. It's essential to keep implementing policies supporting livelihoods of families with many children, strengthening social protection for mothers taking care of their children at home, and promoting population growth in the current period of demographic window. The provision of social welfare services is based on assessment and evaluations surveys to implement rational policy to boost population growth, pursue comprehensive and coordinated policies on maternal and child health and social welfare, improve relevant legal environment and estimate required budget and funding.

72. Thus, the Law on Issuing Allowances to Single Parents with Many Children was adopted by the Parliament in 2017 and entered into force in 2018. The Law specifies:

- Nursing, food and nutrition take of the first 1000 days after birth are essential to infant's body and brain development. A budget of 91.5 billion MNT (34.5million US\$) is allocated for the disbursement of 50.0 thousand MNT (18.3US\$) of monthly allowance for 159,622 mothers who are taking care of infants and young children from 0–3 of age;
- a total 5.8 billion MNT (2.1 million US\$) is allocated for disbursement of quarterly allowance of 320.0 thousand MNT (117US\$) for 6.1 thousand single parents with 3 or more children aged 0–18 (420,000 MNT (153.6US\$) per quarter since 2020);
- an annual budget of 12.1 billion MNT (44million US\$) for the disbursement of 40.0 thousand MNT (14.6US\$) monthly allowance for 95,404 mothers for the period from 5 months of pregnancy till childbirth;
- an annual budget of 1.5 billion MNT (548.6 thousand US\$) for the disbursement of one time annual allowance for 815 children, including 1.0 million MNT (365.7 US\$) for each of twins, 3.0 million MNT (1097.2 US\$) for each of triples and more until the age of 4.

73. The implementation of the law is considered by international organizations as an effective act of support to the families in raising healthy children and providing full coverage of educational and health services.

Social insurance

74. To ensure human rights and social protection of women and mothers a legal revision to reset the pension age to 65 for men and women gradually, as postponing the pension age by 3 months each year was introduced and followed since 2019.

75. To accurately value labor and contribution of mothers who gave birth to and brought up many children, starting from January 2020, per child 1.6 years are to be added to the mothers` employment records and the social insurance premiums as paid.

76. Law now enables that 50 percent of social insurance premiums of insurance contributing mothers who are nursing their children till the age of 3 would be covered by the Benefits Insurance Fund and State budget. For instance:

- a mother with voluntary insurance package, is to pay 50 percent of social insurance premium while the remaining 50 percent are to be contributed by the Benefit Insurance Fund until the child reaches 3 years of age;
- for unemployed mothers, 50 percent of insurance premium is to be paid by the mother herself and the remaining amount is to be covered from the state budget till the child reaches the age of 3;
- if earlier, the amount of pregnancy and child birth allowances were calculated according to the type of insurance mothers hold. Starting from 2020, all mothers are now eligible to receive 100 percent allowance for 4 months that equals to the amount received by contributors to compulsory insurance.

Employment of women

77. The Labor Laws prohibit any forms of discrimination, limitation or granting privileges in labor relations. The Employment Promotion Law stipulates the right of citizens to freely choosing and accepting work. Based on these laws, the employment promotion policies and activities are based on principles of equality and inclusiveness regardless of gender.

78. The statistics data on population's employment shows that, as of 2018, economically active population aged 15 and above made up 41.9 percent of the total population, out of which 53.7 percent male and 46.3 percent female.

79. In 2018, the nationwide labor force participation rate was 61.0 percent, 53.4 percent in urban and 66.7 percent in rural areas. The 13.9 point difference between male and female labor force participation rate indicates more employment of men than women.

80. Adhering to the principle of "from welfare to employment", the reform measures had been taken in employment services and its varieties to make employment services reliable and accessible. Within the reform measures, the amendments have been made to the Employment Promotion Law and the Law on Sending labor force abroad and receiving labor force and specialist from abroad. Six sub-program to support employment of targeted social groups such as seniors, persons with disabilities, youth and herders are underway. Women make up 50.4 percent of citizens covered by the program.

81. The Herders' Employment Program supports contracted herder households, creating stable workplaces for people who are willing to move from cities, and province and county centers to settle in rural areas engaging in herding. As of 2019, 425 people of 259 households are covered by the Program supported by 206,202.3 thousand MNT from the State budget.

Rights of seniors

82. Seniors make up 8.9 percent of total population of Mongolia. Average life expectancy of men is 66.1 years and of women is 75.8 years with the gap of 9.7 years, with notably slow increase of life expectancy of men. While the total population of Mongolia has grown by 16.1 percent in the last 10 years, the numbers of senior people increased more rapidly at 22 percent with the perspective of reaching 12.9 percent in 2030 and 16.3 percent in 2045.

83. The Government gradually increased pensions in the years of 2016, 2018 and 2019 respectively. The minimum level of full old age pensions was increased by 39.4 percent, the minimum level of average pensions by 30.7 percent and the minimum level of partial pensions by 38.9 percent respectively.

84. To improve social welfare services for the seniors and prevent from vulnerability, social welfare support was increased with social welfare pensions and nursing allowances raised by 34.3 percent respectively compared to 2016.

Enhancing participation of women in decision-making (Recommendations – 108.44, 108.47, 108.48, 108.139, 108.140, 108.141, 108.142)

85. The "National Program on Gender Equality" (2017-2021) with a total budget of 1.0 billion MNT was approved by the Government Resolution № 129 in 2017. In addition, by Government Resolutions №111 and №285 of 2018 the offices of the National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE) were removed from the structure of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, becoming an independently structured entity under the Prime Minister with an allocated budget to ensure inter-sectorial coordination in promoting gender equality.

86. In the course of implementation of the "National Program on Gender Equality" 16 training courses and seminars alongside with advocacy and advertising, comprising more than 500 people, were organized to challenge the stereotypical perceptions of the roles and participation of women and men in the family and society through gender equality education. Gender equality education is also included in the curriculum of journalism and social workers programs at the Mongolian State University.

87. The “National Policy on Making Workplaces Gender-sensitive” has been elaborated and is to be consulted at the Labor and Social Consensus Tripartite National Committee’s next meeting in 2020. The Mongolian Parliament adopted amendments to the Law on Administrative Offences which established fines for organizations and enterprises for not including sanctions on sexual harassment at workplace in their internal regulations on labor relations.

88. As of 2018, women at leadership positions made up 35.9 percent of total employed women, also 60.4 percent of total 193,557 civil service employees are women.

89. With the implementation of the new Law on Civil Service, the subjects of gender, gender sensitive budgeting, workplace harassment, gender statistics, monitoring and evaluation have been integrated onto the civil service professional training packages. The Training and Research Department established under the NCGE developed manuals and modules for “Gender and Policy Planning” training and has been training national instructors since 2018, using the module. As of today, 104 national instructors were trained at four training sessions. An online gender training module was designed for senior civil servants and more than 600 senior civil servants took part in the online training, out of whom over 300 were certificated.

90. In order to ensure effective implementation of gender equality policy and program, the efforts have been made since 2014 driving the policy goals in various sectors and local levels. Today, 8 government ministries have adopted own gender equality policies and 18 provinces out of 21 have approved and been implementing sub-programs on gender equality. Gender-related statistical indicators and calculation methodologies have been renewed and adopted in collaboration with the National Statistical Office.

91. The “National Program on Gender Equality” set the goal of enhancing women’s participation in politics and decision making. 13 women were elected to the Parliament in 2016 making up 17 percent of total members. It’s the largest representation of women in the Parliament in comparison to the results of previous elections. As of 2019 women constitute about 40 percent of heads of departments and divisions at the Government ministries, agencies, and provincial and district governments. The numbers tend to increase with the renewal of the Law on Civil Service.

92. Article 30 of the Law on the Parliamentary Elections stipulates that not less than 20 percent of total candidates are to be of other gender and the revised law on the Human Rights Commission defines that 40 percent of the total 5 members to be of other gender.

On combatting domestic violence (Recommendations – 108.84, 108.86, 108.87, 108.88, 108.90, 108.91, 108.92, 108.94, 108.95, 108.96, 108.98, 108.99, 108.100, 108.101, 108.103, 108.105)

93. By the Order A/27 of 2017 of the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs, a Sub-Committee in charge of combatting and preventing domestic violence and crimes against children was established with representation from all sectorial ministries, agencies, and non-governmental organizations, mandated by the laws.

94. National annual forum on “Multilateral Cooperation on Combating Domestic Violence” has been organized every April since 2017 to intensify the implementation of the Law on Combatting Domestic Violence, strengthen inter-sectorial coordination and cooperation at national and local levels. Every year about 200 representatives from national ministries, 21 provinces, capital city, 9 districts and all stakeholders attend the forum to discuss the implementation of the law, impacts and ways to overcome challenges.

95. A nationwide survey on gender based violence was conducted in 2017, defining the level of violence against women. Based on the outcome of the survey, One-Stop Service Centres (OSSC) were newly founded in Bayan-Ulgii, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Umnugobi, Huvsgul, Khentii provinces, Bayanzurkh and Khan-Uul districts where the number of domestic violence cases is high and victims’ protection is required. For these activities 623 million MNT were spent from local budgets and 764.5 million MNT from international organizations.

96. Number of facilities, centres and people served:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
OSSCs	7	8	10	11	15
Temporary protection facilities	2	3	6	9	14
Number of people served				1739	2417

97. One child's daily costs for the temporary protection facility is set by the order A/80 of the Director of the Labor and Welfare Services Agency and transferred to non-governmental organizations which are the service providers.

98. A training manual to strengthen legal sector capabilities in combatting domestic violence and effective coordination was developed and 1000 police officers, prosecutors, judges, attorneys, advocates, social workers, members of Crime Prevention Coordination Sub-councils of the capital city and 21 provinces have been trained.

99. All members of the Multidisciplinary Teams on Combatting Domestic Violence consisting of representatives of 21 provinces and nine districts (4634 members of the 609 MTs in 2017 and 4714 members of the 676 MTs in 2019) attended the professional skill training programs.

100. Training resources and hand-outs for compulsory training to influence behavioral attitudes of domestic violence perpetrators were developed and the special trainings have started for psychologists and social workers of the court decision enforcement and police agencies.

101. In 1999, the UN General Assembly declared 25th of November as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls. Joining the international "White Ribbon Campaign", Mongolia observed the day through nationwide campaigns "Love and Protect" in 2017, "Positive is Good" in 2018 and "Understand and Respect" in 2019. The communication campaign promoting zero-tolerance to violence, civil obligation to inform and grave consequences of violence was conducted via traditional media channels and on social media reaching over 7.1 million people. As an outcome of this campaign, the number of calls to the police agency reporting on the occurrences of domestic violence and violence against children has increased.

102. A new eGBV program was developed on the basis of the ECS, ECS mobile programs of the Police Information, Technology and Communications Center that receives calls and reports on crimes and violence. The eGBV program receives and develops information on victims and perpetrators of domestic violence not only from the police officers but gives opportunity to the One Stop Service Centres, temporary protection facilities and Multidisciplinary Groups to provide information to the database, thus making essential contribution to the services to the victims and effective planning of response actions.

103. The courts renders 59 decisions in 2017, 146 in 2018 and 172 in the first 3 quarters of 2019 on cases of domestic violence.

On protection of child rights (Recommendations – 108.109, 108.110, 108.111, 108.112, 108.114, 108.115, 108.151)

104. The Council for Children was newly founded in 2017 by the Decree of the Prime Minister and mandated to approve and implement inter-sectorial annual plans. The National Program on Child Development and Protection along with its implementation plan are adopted and are currently being implemented.

105. Service regulations, rules and standards based on provisions of the Law on Child Rights, Law on Child Protection and Law on Combatting Domestic Violence have been approved and implemented.

106. Thus, the Law on Child Protection identifies five places or environments for child protection. Those include family, educational and health facilities, virtual space, and public areas. The newly created Child Development, Protection and Standardization Technical

Committee approves and implements standards and requirements for children’s summer camps, secondary school dormitories and their services, victim’s temporary protection facility services and children’s playgrounds.

107. The inter-sectorial “Juvenile Justice Committee” (JJC) was founded in 2017 in provinces and the capital city’s districts with the mandate to provide legal assistance to children in conflict with laws, or became witnesses or victims of crimes committed based on the regulation of the Juvenile Justice Committee. As a result of the JJC’s effective operation and the provision of required skill guidance and support for JJC teams, the number of children served by the Committee increased from 618 in 2017 to 902 in 2018. Training manuals and hand-outs for skill development of the Committee members were produced and in the year 2019, a total 270 public employees, members of the Committees attended the training programs.

108. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports adopted a regulation on “Child Protection Policy in School Environment” by the order A/476 of 2018. The guidelines on this policy implementation were developed and school principals and social workers were trained at nationwide training programs which were conducted in all 21 provinces and Ulaanbaatar city. Step-by-step advocacy was carried out among school, kindergarten teachers and parents as well.

109. The draft of the revised Labor Law incorporated the provisions in line with ILO Conventions 138 and 182, aligning the age of underage employee to the age of basic education and set the eligible age to do light work as 13-15 years. It also contains a novel provision which requires the permission of the child rights inspector in case a child is to participate in artistic and/or sports performances and/or advertising.

On combatting trafficking in persons (Recommendations – 108.116, 108.117, 108.119, 108.120, 108.121, 108.122, 108.123)

110. The National Program on “Combatting the Crime of Trafficking in Persons” was endorsed by Government Resolution 148 of 2017 and in the same year a National Sub-Council was established to combat this type of crime, to organize preventative measures, to provide technical supervision and to oversee the implementation of the Law on Combatting Human Trafficking.

111. The Chief Commander of the General Police Agency issued the order B/284 in 2017 to establish a new division within the Criminal Police Office on combatting trafficking in persons.

112. For the implementation of the National Programme, the Government allocated 709 million MNT from its budget in 2018 and 506 million MNT in 2019. The NGOs providing consultancy services have received 16,9 million MNT in 2017, 95 million MNT in 2018, and 115,6 million MNT in 2019 from those funds.

113. Studies were conducted to assess the impact of the implementation of the Law on Combatting Human Trafficking, evaluate understanding, knowledge, experience and capacity of law enforcement and judiciary officers in regard to the crime of trafficking in persons and to conduct continuous capacity building trainings for police, prosecutors, border protection, immigration, judiciary, lawyers, social workers and health workers to improve their specialization, professional expertise and skills.

114. Nationwide “UNFRIEND” campaign was organized to facilitate responsible use of cyber tools and to protect children from falling victim to cyber crime, especially trafficking in persons or sexual exploitation. 55 posters, 15 videos and 1 song with the preventative contents were produced and broadcast through 31 television channels and social media reaching 6.101.000 people.

115. In rural areas, local police regularly allocated information and ads warning against trafficking in persons on 18 local television stations, 26 rural radio channels and aimag facebook pages.

116. As a result of advocacy measures, public understanding and knowledge on the crime of trafficking in persons have increased alongside with the public’s capability to assess any

given situation. On the other hand, civil servants and service providers became more capable of detecting such crime domestically and abroad and rendering better services to victims. As a result of such efforts in 2018, 19 citizens were safely returned from abroad to their home country with the help of international organizations, and in 2019 seven people were assisted to return home.

117. Professional curriculum content of the Police School includes 2–6 hour lessons on the crime of trafficking in persons.

118. A Facebook group “Blacklist” was created on the occasion of a special event and it has now recruited 19, 300 members. The group receives reports on groups and FB pages with pornographic and illegal content. As a result, 32 social media pages and groups were discovered and reported to Facebook to be deleted.

119. A passport sized memo with preventative information on the crime of trafficking in persons and warning about circulation of illegal drugs and psychotropic substances is printed and distributed to passengers crossing borders.

On ensuring the right to freedom of expression (Recommendations – 108.131, 108.132, 108.133, 108.134, 108.135, 108.136, 108.137, 108.138)

120. The National Legal Institute has conducted a study on the compliance of the national legislations with Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It has found that some clauses of certain laws are in conflict with each other. Based on this finding, the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs issued an order 1/233 in 2018 establishing a Working Group to draft the revised version of the Law on Freedom of Press. The Working Group includes civil society organizations working on the issue of press freedom.

121. According to the Criminal Code, defamation is not crime whereas any violation of freedom of expression or freedom of press is defined as crime.

On combatting all forms of discrimination, especially against LGBT people (Recommendations – 108.19, 108.20, 108.21, 108.41, 108.42, 108.53, 108.57)

122. The National Legal Institute has conducted a study on “Enforcement of Clauses against Discrimination in the Legislation in force: Clauses related to the Sexual Minority” and has found that instead of passing an independent separate law prohibiting discrimination, a more effective way for enforcement is incorporating relevant clauses prohibiting discrimination, in the legislations regulating sectors. This issue will continue receiving proper attention.

123. The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection organizes a monthly campaign to Promote Youth Development each year, and in 2019, it was organized under the title “Equal Rights, Pride Days” calling upon youth and the general public to respect differences and diversity of people with different sexual orientation, raising awareness, informing about sexual minorities, and calling to stop any violation of their human rights.

124. Also the Ministry of Health organized advocacy events entitled “Stop Discrimination because of HIV/AIDS”, “You and I, We can CHANGE”, “We share the same sky” to raise awareness and instill positive attitude towards people with different sexual orientation as well as those with HIV.

125. Training on “Changing attitudes and building capacity of healthcare providers when dealing with at-risk populations” was delivered for medical doctors in residency, to improve their understanding of sexual orientation, gender expression and prevention, diagnostics and treatment of common STDs, HIV and AIDS.

On accession to the international treaties, adjustment of domestic laws, improvements in applying international treaties on human rights, and conducting trainings (Recommendations – 108.17, 108.18, 108.49, 108.26, 108.36)

126. Mongolia adopted a revised Law on International Treaties in 2016 and the law stipulated that, whenever Mongolia acceded to an international agreement, it shall develop

and adopt amendments to the national legislations to ensure compliance. Also it has renewed and adopted a Law on Legislations and this law regulates that newly developed legislations must assess their implications on human rights beforehand.

127. The Chapter 29 of the new Criminal Code on Crimes against Security of Humanity and Peace, contains stipulations with reference to planning, preparing, starting and instigating an aggressive war or genocide that are provisions relevant to the Rome Statute. The Mongolian Parliament is discussing the draft law on ratifying the Amendment to Article 8 on the Crime of Aggression and War Crimes of the International Criminal Court Statute and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court.

128. The Government conducted a study and follow-up consultations on the implementation of Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council and possible ways of developing national action plan thereof. The Government is emphasizing the gender equality in defense and national security sector in the national action plan while ensuring the participation of key institutions of defence and national security in the development of the plan.

Miscellaneous (Recommendations – 108.144, 108.145, 108.162, 108.160, 108.52, 108.125, 108.129, 108.150)

129. A working group was established by the order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and this work has officially launched in May 2019. The UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights as well as the OHCHR had involved in this work. Mongolia is working with UNDP, the European Union and OHCHR that have been providing technical assistance, and rendering support with methodologies and experiences in devising the National Plan.

130. WHO, jointly with the Korean Foundation for International Health Care (KOFIH) and the Community Chest NGO of the Republic of Korea implemented “Introduction and expansion of the use of mobile health technologies at the primary health care and community levels in Mongolia” in 21 aimags, 9 districts, covering 114 family, soum and village health centers. The project procured mobile electrocardiograms, mobile ultrasound scans, blood pressure monitors, monitors for blood glucose and cholesterol along with 4 different types of rapid tests and supplies needed for tests, medical devices and equipment. Trainings were conducted for doctors and health social workers, nurses and laboratory staff on using technologies and equipment. In support of this initiative, local Governors of Tuv, Bulgan, Dundgobi and Khentii provinces provided funding from the local government budget in order to further increase the use of mobile technologies, thus, adding 50 primary health facilities and providing training for 90 doctors and health workers.

131. Although Mongolia is not acceded to the UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees it has been adhering its obligations in compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights treaties that it is a party to. The Mongolian Immigration Authority issues official permits of residence according to the relevant procedures to the foreign citizens who have come to Mongolia to seek refuge in a third country or those who reside temporarily in the country and applied for refugee status until the response to their request comes from the Office the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

132. Parliament Resolution 51 of 2016 adopted the National Anti-Corruption Programme and Government Resolution 114 of 2017 approved the “Action Plan on Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme”. The training programme on prevention of corruption and conflict of interest was updated, and in total, 4030 (by double count) civil servants and members of public were trained. Much work was conducted to teach children the principles of justice, fairness and honesty in an age-appropriate way through plays and other media. Short radio programmes on corruption prevention and cultivating the sense of justice were prepared and broadcast. Audio-visuals were prepared to spread the message.

133. As of the first 9 months of 2018, police investigations were carried out on 871 cases by jurisdictions specified in the law. Compared to the same period of the previous year, the

number of investigations has increased 3 times and the number of cases transferred to prosecutors with the proposal to be submitted to courts has increased by 2.3 times.

134. The Legal Assistance Centre that provides services to the financially insolvent respondents is operating 31 branches in all 21 provinces of the country and 8 districts of the capital city, and 2 soums with high population. The Centre employs 52 State advocates and 7 assistant advocates. They are all enrolled in the so-called lawyers' package trainings.

135. A total of 6019 cases were resolved before being taken to the courts and at the courts from 2016 through 2019. Out of 6689 parties involved in the cases, 846 were minors, 1253 were illiterate, 309 had disability, 14 Mongolian citizens without permanent place of residence, 13 foreign citizens.

136. The Law on Legal Assistance is under revision and the revised draft legislation has expanded the scope of subjects to receive legal assistance to the underage i.e. less than 18 years old victims of crime against sexual freedom and sexual immunity of a person, victims of domestic violence, financially insolvent suspects, respondents or accused.

137. The Government and the State Administrative Central Authority in charge of the urban development have adopted 7 procedures necessary to implement the Law on Urban Redevelopment which prevents repeated violations of the rights of ger area residents to ownership and possession of the land. Also the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, the Municipal Governor's Office, Japanese JICA jointly prepared trainers on urban redevelopment with the purpose of providing information and explanation on the law and procedures to the ger area residents.

138. Introduction of the "One Mongolia" National Open Education Programme, based on the use of modern educational approaches and technologies, creates an opportunity for lifelong learning for every Mongolian, enabling people to continuously upgrade their knowledge and skills, through use of internet. The Programme sets a foundation for the national system of open education, encouraging a new approach of lifelong education and creating an integrated environment for a broad educational co-operation. Within the "One Academy", an integral part of the "One Mongolia" Programme, video lessons by the Khan Academy of the United States of America, the fastest-growing online open-source learning system in the world, are being translated into the Mongolian language by specialized teachers to create an online open learning system and a video library of lessons for teachers and students of secondary schools. This open educational resource can be used by teachers, students and parents alike.

139. The Khan Academy's open resource is not just a mere information database of video lessons. It is a comprehensive system of open education that encompasses contents, methodologies and evaluations. Hence translating the entire system into the Mongolian language in full has been pursued. Using this comprehensive system allows teachers to guide their students in managing their learning, evaluate their efforts, monitor students' independent learning process, and tailor teaching methods to each student, encouraging learning. Whereas, on the part of students, the system permits them to study according to one's own pace, take responsibility for and manage one's own learning progress, acquire a deeper understanding of interrelations between learning subjects and disciplines and render mutual peer-to-peer support in the process of learning.

140. As of today, 513 mathematics, world history, and biology lessons and 300 mathematics, information technology and biology video lessons for secondary schools were translated and uploaded onto the <http://mn.khanacademy.org> web site. To improve the universal education for and support usage of the classical Mongol script the <http://www.mongolbichig.mn> website was launched. The website houses classical Mongol script video lessons developed according to the USA's Khan Academy's didactic methodology and regularly publishes news and information about the Mongol script.

141. The Mongol script writing video tutorials are free of charge and available to anyone who wishes to learn the classical Mongol writing. The tutorials can be used as an additional resource both for distance learning and classroom instruction as well as for training for the civil service exams and general university entrance exams taken by secondary school graduates.

C. Noted recommendations (108.69, 108.70)

142. Relevant organizations have studied the issues of providing the families of the executed persons with relevant declassified information as well as declassifying state secret information on death penalty but concluded that it is not possible to implement these recommendations.

III. Challenges and problems

143. There is still a need to raise awareness at all levels on the recommendations given to the Government of Mongolia through the UN's human right mechanisms and treaty bodies. Equally important is the efforts in the implementation of these recommendations should be well coordinated and aligned with the mainstream national and sectorial development policies and programmes, and to ensure an integrated policy and supervision over the implementation of the treaty obligations and implementation reports. The Government of Mongolia, the institutions in charge of the treaties and relevant mechanisms have been working to create the National Recommendations Tracking Database – NRTD and special thanks are being expressed to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights for providing support in this endeavour.
