**UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW**

MID-TERM PROGRESS REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

ON ITS IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

OCTOBER 2019

**One. introduction**

Mongolia participated in the Human Rights Universal Periodic Review of UN Human Rights Council for the second time and committed to implement 150 recommendations during the plenary session of UN Human Rights Council on May 5th, 2015.

After the first review, the government and non-governmental organization had different standing on the translation of recommendations which hindered the implementation stage. After the second review, it was finalized according to the discussion with the civil society organization about unifying the translation of recommendations and based on the discussion the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted the translation.

Subsequently, the recommendations’ implementation plan was developed with the inputs from civil society organization and the government of Mongolia approved the Plan by the government resolution No.204 on 11 April 2016. In order to, monitor the execution of the implementation plan, ex-officio board chaired by the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs was established by order No.112 of the Prime-Minister of Mongolia in 2016. The council comprised of 11 Ministries’ State Secretaries, 4 agencies’ heads, 8 civil society organization’s representatives. The director of International Treaty Department and Law of Ministry of Foreign Affairs along with the director of Department of Treaty, Law, and Cooperation of Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs are working as the secretary of the council. The main responsibilty of the council is to ensure the implementation of the general plan, and to review the progress results at the beginning of each year during periodic meeting, and to present the implementation plan with the proposal for required further actions to the government meeting. In January 2017, ex-officio board held their first meeting and came to a decision to establish a sub-council alongside with the ministries for the purpose of improving implementation progress. Currently, the sub-council is established and functioning. Also, the periodic ex-officio board meeting was held on 1 March 2018 and implementation progress of the plan has been discussed at the government meeting.

**Two. Methodology**

The consultation meeting with Human Rights Non-Governmental Organizations Forum was organized on 2 February 2018 within the scope of preparing the midterm report on implementation of recommendations and the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia attended the meeting.

The government jointly organized regional forum with Human Rights Non-Governmental Organizations Forum and National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia in western, eastern, central region and in the 4 provinces of the gobi region. The local government, non-governmental organizations, and representatives of citizens participated in these forums. The government and Human Rights Forum each presented the progress information on implementation of recommendations. Furthermore, the government in collaboration with Human Rights Non-Governmental Organizations Forum and the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia organized the consultation meeting in Ulaanbaatar on 17 May 2018 to discuss the midterm implementation report on the recommendations given by UN Human Rights Council.

**UPR recommendations’ implementation progress status**

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| *№* | *Recommendations* | *Implementation status* |
|  | 108.2. Take all necessary actions to comply with the obligations as set out in Optional Protocol II of the Pact on Civil and Political Rights OP2-ICCPR (Namibia) | Implemented. Death penalty was abolished from types of punishment by the Criminal Code in 2015. The Criminal Code came into force on 1 July 2017. |
|  | 108.3. Amend the legislation in accordance with OP2-ICCPR within the briefest delay, with the aim of abolishing the death penalty (Portugal) | Please see 108.2. |
|  | 108.7. Establish a robust and well-resourced national prevention agency/body in accordance with the OP-CAT – Optional Protocol against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czech Republic) | The working group was established in 2017 by the order No.A/66 of the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs that will work on NHRC draft law. The provison to establish the national preventive mechanism with appropriate capacity and resources will be reflected in the draft law.  |
|  | 108.8. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro) | Implemented. The Parlianment of Mongolia ratified the Protocol on 16 April 2015. |
|  | 108.17. Fully align the national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Estonia) | Assertion to the Kampala Amendments on the Crime of Aggression and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court will be presented respectively in this year parlianment autumn session.  |
|  | 108.18. Incorporate the arrangements of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into national law (Portugal) | The Chapter 29 on the “Crime against peace and security of mankind” of the revised Criminal Code included provisions on the planning, preparation, initiation and execution of the war of aggression that incorporated in the Rome Statute.  |
|  | 108.19. Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to avoid all forms of discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity, language, political belief, mental or physical disability (Chile) | - The Constitution of Mongolia, the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Law on Child’s Rights, the Law on Elderly Person, and the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality prohibits forms of discrimination. For example, the Article 6 of the Chapter 2 on the “Right to equal participation in social relations” of the Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities includes provisions prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities such as: - to discriminate against the person with disabilities based their health status. Furthermore, the law states regardless of disability, every person has an equal right before the law and courts and entitled to the fundamental rights as to enjoy freedom, and to have an access to social welfare. - to interfere to the right to live in comfortable and safe environment, the right to get education, the right to participate in decision making, and the right to exercise their political rights of the person with disabilities, considered as discrimination. - to interfere to the right to work, furthermore, any action and inaction of a person and a legal entity against above mentioned rights, considered as a discrimination.We will continue to conduct an assessment on the exisiting legislation to evaluate the provisions of discrimination against the person on their disability, gender, and social status. If it is deemed necessary, shall take measures to amend the law. The Working Group was established to work on the amendment to Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This amendment to the law will improve coordination of related sectors as well as related laws, policies, and programs; will clarify the resources of the measures to be impelemented; will improve the law by clarifying ambiguous, and uncertain clauses and by adding penalty clauses for violation of the law. The “discrimination” considered as a criminal offense according to the Article 14.1 of the new Criminal Code. Furthermore, the laws, which are drafted and approved within the scope of criminal legal reforms, prohibited any forms of discrimination reflected in the laws as a special principle. Submitting complaints and dispute settlement procedure regulated by the law. For the purpose to ensure compliance with this law, the training was organized for law enforcement officers in cooperation with LGBT NGO on May 2018.National legal institute conducted research within the framework of “Mongolia’s effective implementation of anti-discrimination regulations: regarding regulations for sexual minorities”.  |
|  | 108.20. Adopt comprehensive legislation to counter discrimination, and take steps to ensure that equality enshrined in such legislation or in existing law is achieved in practice (Ireland) | Please see 108.19. Also, in order to prevent all forms of discrimination in school environment, especially in terms of not exposing students to any type of discrimination in digital environment, many activities have been organized in phases by ensuring children’s participation, on development of their ability of understanding others and on protection of children in digital environment. |
|  | 108.21. Adopt the comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that would protect the rights of all members of minority groups including LGBT persons (United Kingdom) | Please see 108.19. |
|  | 108.22. Accelerate the enactment process of the new Criminal Code (Turkey) | The new Criminal Code has been effective since July 1, 2017. |
|  | 108.23. Accelerate positive work on revising the Criminal Code and other necessary legal frameworks, followed by its effective implementation, to ensure a legal framework and human rights culture that promotes equality and security for all (Norway) | The Criminal Code, Offence Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Offence Procedure Code, Prosecution Law, the Court Decision Enforcement Law were approved by the Parliament on 9 June 2017 and became effective on 1 July 2017. As part of the preparation work for implementation of the laws above, the law enforcement measures initiated by the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs and issued joint order No.28, A/49, A-141 with Chief Justice of Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General, and the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs on 26 May 2017; the related activities implemented within the short period of time. For instance, 5 days training was organized for 180 officials from public administration and for businesses. In addition, trained trainers were divided into teams with 9-10 teachers and conducted training for 8191 officers to introduce the concepts of revised laws in 9 districts of the capital city and 11 provincial districts from 11-24 June 2017. Furthermore, two volumes manual of the revised laws with 600-700 pages distributed to trainers, law enforcement officers, and participants of the training. |
|  | 108.24. Continue to protect and promote the rights of vulnerable groups of population, including children, the disabled, the elderly and women (Russia) | - There has been considerable improvement in the legal environment of the family regulations in Mongolia over the past three years, the sector policy was defined and necessary funds are allocated for child development and protection services.- Within the implementation of the Law on Child’s Rights and the Law on Child Protection, in total 10 regulations were approved and implemented that assessed the current situation, established the database on children’ issues, accrediated a child care service providers, and State Inspector of Child Rights, and regulated the ethics of social workers; within the framework of ensuring implementation of the Law on the Domestic Violence, 12 regulations were approved and implemented regarding protection services of a child, a temporary shelter, a psychological counseling and intermediary mediation service for victims.- Within the scope of implementing the Law on Law on Child’s Rights and the Law on Child Protection, the National Program on Child Development and Protection (year of 2017-2021) was approved by the Government Resolution No.270 on 20 September 2017. The program implementation action plan for 2018-2019 was approved by joint order of Minister for Labor and Social Protection, Minister for Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports, and Minister for Health. To enhance the program implementation, a working group on child development and protection was established and chaired by Deputy Minister for Labor and Social Protection. The working group includes representatives of all ministries, agencies, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations.- The National Council for Children, chaired by the Prime-Minister of Mongolia held a meeting on 18 May 2018. The Prime-Minister gave an direction to relevant ministries and agencies to protect the rights of children and to ensure their safety and implement the resolution No.02 of Standing Committee on Legal Affairs in 2018. Also, a plan for 2018 of the National Council for Children was approved and the meeting minutes and the decree of the Council has been submitted for implementations to the members and to chairs of the local children’s council.- In accordance with the government’s resolution No.55 in 2016, a service center for child helpline 108 was established at the Family, Children and Youth Development Agency and in average over 10,000 calls were received per month. By the order No. A/292 of the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs in 2017, the vechicles of the center allowed to use light beacon, which significantly improved a speed of the action of the social workers.-A service center for child helpline 108 received 144,869 calls in 2017 and 3173 complaints were transferred to Family, Children and Youth Development Units of the provinces, out of above mentioned complaints 63% were resolved. As of 2018 half-year, 84,819 calls were received, and 2569 complaints were intermediated by the Family, Children and Youth Development Unit’s child protection specialist with the collaboration of the joint team, and in total 936 complaints were resolved, moreover, social services were provided. Also, the child protection services and temporary shelters received and protected 327 children in total. - At the national level, there are temporary shelters are in 12 provinces, as well as in Khan-Uul district and in Bayangol district of the city. As of 31 May 2018, temporary shelters recieved 629 children in total. The government resolution No.231 in 2017, established the Family, Children and Youth Development Agency as well as temporary shelters for Child Protection Response Services. The temporary shelters were provided to 423 children, aged between 0-18 years, by Child Protection Rresponse Services under the Family, Children and Youth Development Agency.- The City Police Department together with Child and Family Development Agency of the capital city, regularly take measures such as detecting children with weak parental supervision, and handing over children to parents or guardians, if necessary, placing children into shelters or care centers. The children who have lived in streets for long time and homeless are placed in the Center for Socialization of Children without Supervision that established in Bagakhangai district. Currently, there are 17 children staying at the center.-The Center for Training, Research and Information was established to conduct research and analysis on family, child and youth issues and to increase the capacity of human resources within this sector. Public awareness activities directed to all levels of government, parents, and communities such as the trainings on child rights, protection, child rearing, family education, and the campaigns called “Upbringing Children in Positive Way”, “Parents Conference” were organized.-The laws and regulations were promoted and the step-by-step actions were taken to increase awareness and understanding of staff who are providing protection to domestic violence victims and children. For example:- In order to inspect and resolve the 16 individual violations that stated in the Offence Code, the child rights inspectors were selected according to procedure set forth in the Article 20.3 of the Law on the Child’s Rights. Also these inspectors received a training on the respective laws. According to order No.A/181 of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection in 2017, 32 officers were authorized as a child rights state inspector. In 2017 there were 26 law violations cases disclosed, in the first half of 2018 out of 87 law violation cases disclosed, 55 cases were resolved and 19 cases are under inspection, 13 cases were penalized with sum of 1 950 000 tugrugs.- A plan for state inspector of children's rights for 2018 was approved by the order No.A/84 of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection. According to the plan, the complaience of the regulation, which set forth on the list of intolerable labor for children, was inspected in dormitories, monasteries, internet game centers. The aim of the inspection was to investigate, to detect violations, to consult and to promote the law. - The joint working groups, a total of 609 people, worked with children who live in the dangerous environment and provided primary care and services to victims of domestic violence according to the Law on Combating Domestic Violence. The training was conducted for 4600 people that worked in the joint working groups in 2017. The training was organized in phases to expand their knowledge and skills. The joint groups worked with 1298 families in 2017, and with 1548 families in the 2nd quarter of 2018 that are prone to domestic violence; and protected 2336 children. By the overlapped counting a total of 6318 children and adults received a protection, a counseling, a medical care, and an intermediary service.- According the procedures that approved by joint order No.A/51 and A/69 of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, the inter-sectoral Child Rights Legal Committee was established in 2017 to provide legal assistance to the children that are violated law, witnessed the crime, and become victims of the crime in provinces and districts. A total of 618 children in 2017 and 897 children in the second quarter of 2018 were received legal assistance and counseling respectively. - According to the Article 13 of the Law on Child Protection a "standard on the childcare services" was approved by the National Standardization Council in December 2017. The standard shall be implemented in care centers and shelters. - The job descriptions of the unit head of the city’s sub-districts amended to include the responsibility to report and to prevent a child abuse and a domestic violence. The training was conducted to the unit head of the city’s sub-districts.The following measures and the programs to improve social protection for children and families are implemented:- According to the program called "Mothers with salary", the government issued a monthly allowance of 50 thousand tugrug for mothers with children 0-3 years to support mothers who rearing their children. In the first quarter of 2018, a total of 152.8 thousand mothers received allowance accordance with this program.-In addition, the government's action plan for 2016-2020 is aimed to support child development and to provide children’s cash allowance for every child. The state budget of 257.6 billion tugrug was spent, for distribution of 20 000 tugrugs per month as an allowance for 1 034 000 children aged up to 0-18 years, that registered at household database in 2017. Children's money was paid in cash to 604 thousand children, which comprises 60 percent of all children, as it was vital for targeted households in difficult economic conditions. The Government decided to increase the coverage of the child cash allowance in the second quarter of 2018 as the draft resolution submitted to State Great Khural for an approval accordingly.- The allowance for the food stamp for the person who is in poor and volnurable group doubled from November 2017. The amount of allowance increased by 20% from 13 000 tugugs to 16 000 tugrugs for adults, and for children from 6 500 tugrugs to 8 000 tugrugs per month; it is planned that a total of 285.3 thousand citizens of 52.3 thousand households shall receive above mentioned allowance. The regulation regarding the issuing food allowance has been revised. According to the revision of the regulation in order to receive food allowance the certain conditions has to be met, such as to participate in the employment programs that provided from socialwelfare services.-The social welfare pensions were increased from 140 000 /one hundred and forty thousand/ to 155 000 /one hundred and fifty-five thousand/ tugrugs and the nursing pension was increased from 64 000 /sixty-four thousand/ to 70 000 /seventy thousand/ tugrugs. -The price that set from the government for prosthesis, orthopedics, and type of a special equipments is to be modified accordingly. |
|  | 108.25. Revise the law governing the National Human Rights Commission and develop its capacity to bring it in line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone) | A working group was established to draft Law on the National Human Rights Commission by the order No.A/66 of the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs in 2017, and required research was conducted.  |
|  | 108.26. Continue efforts in the field of education and human rights training, particularly for law enforcement officers (Morocco) | In order to expand a knowledge of the civil servants on the international treaties on human rights, the training was organized for police, court decision enforcement agency, and immigration agency.In the framework of the UPR Trust Fund project, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs work on developing the e-learning platform for National Human Rights Commission and plan to organize a relevant training for civil servants to strengthen the national capacity for reporting and implementing the international human rights treaties. |
|  | 108.27. Incorporate training on human rights and the application of international treaties in the permanent and mandatory training programme for judges and magistrates (Mexico) | Currently, in order to increase the practical use of international human rights treaties collaborated with Lawyers Association  |
|  | 108.28. Strengthen the mandate of the Commission of Human Rights in view of its full independence in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chile) | Please see 108.25 |
|  | 108.29. Provide greater support to the National Human Rights Commission to ensure its independence (Australia) | Please see 108.25 |
|  | 108.30. Give continuity to strengthen national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal) | The National Human Rights Commission is active operation and for the purpose of strengthening its activities the laws are to be amended accordingly.The working group was established in 2017 to implement the National Program on Human Rights. The development of the action plan of the working group is in progress.Within the scope of drafting Law on Non-governmental Organizations, initial draft and the concept of the law were developed and the workshop was organized to receive feed back from government and non-governmental organizations on the initial draft. |
|  | 108.31. Take the necessary steps to enhance the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia to enable it to carry out its mandate freely and independently according to the Paris Principles (Namibia) | Please see 108.25 |
|  | 108.32. Improve the work of the National Human Rights Commission with a view to align it with the Paris Principles, and to reinforce its legal framework to better fight against discrimination (Niger) | Please see 108.25 |
|  | 108.33. Continue the efforts for further strengthening of human rights institutions for the effective realization of all human rights in Mongolia (Pakistan) | Please see 108.30 |
|  | 108.34. Fulfill the commitments undertaken under the national legislation for the protection of the most vulnerable citizens, notably children, senior citizens and persons with disabilities (Romania) | The National Program on Improving Household Development and Protection (2016-2020), the National Program for Improving Child Development and Protection, the National Program on Development and Participation of Persons with Disabilities and its Rights were revised and approved by the government resolution. The National Committee on Gender Equality, the National Council for Children, and the Council on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities were established to improve coordination between sectors and relevant programs and laws, and to strengthen the national system. Currently, representatives of the relevant sectors, including labor, social welfare, health, education, food, agriculture, finance, and businesses are involed in the process of integrating these policies and plans to their respective sectors.  |
|  | 108.35. Continue efforts for educating people on human rights and conduct training at all levels, including the government implementing agencies (Pakistan) | The National Program on Legal Education for Public was approved and implemented by the government resolution No.50 in 2018. |
|  | 108.36. Examine the possibility of creating a follow-up system for implementation of international recommendations, including accepted UPR recommendations (Paraguay) | A substantial action was taken to establish systems and mechanisms of implementing recommendations on UPR and on human rights treaties. The Second Periodic Report on Human Rights of Mongolia was reviewed and the plan for implementation of UN Human Rights Council’s recommendations for 2016-2019 was approved by the government resolution No.204 in 2016.The ex-officio board chaired by the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs, which includes the State Secretary of all ministries, a head of the agencies and representatives of civil society, was established by the Prime Minister’s order No.112 in 2016 to monitor the execution of the implementation plan.A mid-term report on implementation plan was reviewed regionally with the involvement of Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NHRC, and human rights non-governmental organizations. In addition, both the government and non-governmental organizations organized two workshops that strengthened cooperation of the government and non-governmental organizations, and helped to create realistic mid-term report. Furthermore, this was an important step on protecting and implementing human rights in Mongolia.The implementation of United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the 8th and 9th consolidated reports have been discussed. A cross-sectoral working group was established by the Minister of Labor and Social Protection’s order No.A/241 on 14 November 2016 to implement recommendations given by the Treaty Committee to Mongolia. The action plan for implementing the recommendations has been approved and being implemented.In addition, the Government of Mongolia adopted the National Program on Child Protection and Development, which approved by the government resolution No. 270 on 20 September 2017. Moreover, inter-sectoral working group on the child right development, and protection was established involving the relevant ministries, agencies and non-governmental organizations to implement the program.Furthermore, purpose of the program is to ensure implementation of and the Law on the Child’s Rights, Law on the Child Protection and recommendations from Committee on the Rights of the Child, and to review the 5th National Report on the implementation of UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.  |
|  | 108.37. Work on strengthening international cooperation in the field of human rights (Turkmenistan) | Mongolia has initiated resolutions called “Improving the situation of rural women and girls”, "Literacy education", "Democracy education" at the General Assembly of the United Nations and all of these resolutions ratified every two years. It is believed that these initiatives contributed significantly towards strengthening women's rights, the right for education and the good governance further. In addition, Mongolia always express its keen interst to contribute to the international community's efforts to abolish the death penalty. Moreover, Mongolia is an active member of the International Commission Against the Death Penalty and collaborated with European Union and Argentina on initiating the Global Alliance to end trade of tools for torture and capital punishment. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia attended in the opening ceremony of the initiative, which was held at the United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2017. Also Mongolia co-hosted the World Day Against the Death Penalty that took place at the United Nations Headquarters on 10 October 2017 together with the High Commissioner for Human Rights Office (HCHRO). |
|  | 108.38. Submit the first report to the UN Committee against Torture, which is overdue since 2003, in order to provide an opportunity to initiate the valuable dialogue with the Committee (Denmark) | The Government of Mongolia submitted the first report in 2009 and the relevant Committees reviewed it in 2010. |
|  | 108.39. Consider further cooperation with the international human rights monitoring mechanisms including treaty bodies and Special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Turkmenistan) | Mongolia is committed to implement all aspects of the International Human Rights Council's treaty mechanism. In 2004, Mongolia sent open invitation to the representative of the Human Rights Council. Representatives of Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture visited Mongolia between 11-20 September 2017 and reviewed the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Panishment. The Subcommittee met with government representatives on 19 September and presented the findings of the visit. Final report of the Subcommittee was finalized in the third quarter of 2018. Moreover, Mr. John Knox a Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment visited Mongolia on 19-27 September 2017 and presented his report at the 37th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2018. Mr. Leo Heller a Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation visited Mongolia between on 9-20 April 2018. The Special Rapporteur submitted his visit report to us and he presented his report at the 39th session of General Assembly in September 2018.[Tomas Ojea Quintana](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/CountriesMandates/KP/Pages/TomasOjeaQuintana.aspx) a Special Rapporteur on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed his interest to visit Mongolia in 2018.  |
|  | 108.40. Participate actively in the international programs on technical assistance and capacity building in the field of human rights (Turkmenistan) | In order to review the second national report on Mongolia's human rights situation and to implement the Human Rights Committee recommendations, the Technical Assistance project will be implemented, which will work with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Implementation of this project is crucial to raise public awareness on: 1/ establishing national torture prevention mechanisms, 2/ strengthening the capacity on preparation of human rights treaty reports, and improving the e-platform for NHRC, 3/ promoting Law on Human Rights Defenders, 4/ making a national plan for the implementation of business and human rights principles and 5/ protecting the rights of LGBT people. Mongolia together with the EU implemented a project to support the EU Human Rights Dialoguehas since October 2017. Within the framework of the project, the series of human rights workshops have been conducted in the past, for example: on 16 January 2018 the "Human rights implementation of criminal law system", on 6 June 2018 the "Violence against children and youth, social causes and protection". The scope of the project is to enforce the Criminal Code and other relevant laws, to enhance the capacity of General Prosecutor's Office and to provide guidance on training methodology for the Training Center of General Prosecutor's Office with the collaboration of the EU. Morever, translation of the international human rights treates to Mongolian language is in progress.  |
|  | 108.41. Enact the new legislation to fight discrimination on any grounds (Uruguay) | Please see 108.19. |
|  | 108.42. Adopt a comprehensive law against discrimination on all grounds, including legal protection of victims’ rights (Czech Republic) | The Law on Protection of Witnesses and Victims was approved and implemented since 2013. |
|  | 108.43. Further pursue measures for the protection of the rights of women and children (Japan) | Within the scope of celebration of the International Women's Rights Day the 16-day campaign against gender-based violence has been organized annually from 25 November to 8 December, and following actions conducted uptil now. For example, the essay and the presentation contest have been organized among university students, the "White ribbon" campaign took place in the Office of the President, the Secretariat of the State Great Khural, the Office of the Prime-Minister, the Cabinet Secretariat of Government, respective Ministries, Capital City and District Governors, Family, Children, and Youth Development Agency to express its position against violence; a trianing and an advice have been given to remote rural districts on the prevention gender-based violence, domestic violence, and have conducted media campaign on gender-based violence by using best foreign and domestic content developed.In 2018 we involved men in the process of mitigating and modifing the wrong behaviors and habits of men that adversely affect their health, also organized a training 4 times with collaboration of NGO’s, the Men's Development Association, the Men, Family and Development Society and the Mongolian Men for Development to reduce or to eliminate domestic violence and to influence men. More than 200 men, including teachers of Mongolian State University of Education, students of Ulaanbaatar University, City Police officers, and activist members of the Men's Development Society, attended in the training to increase their knowledge and understanding on gender equality, violence and healthy lifestyle. A joint order of the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs, Minister for Health, and Minister for Finance amended to provide examination and analysis to minors that affected by the crime free of charge on 31 October 2017. Moreover, in case of urgent need for a judicial examination, people who live below the living standard and that are in the catergory of “extremely poor”, not required to submitt the documentary evidence, which stated in the Section 3.4 of this regulation. Also, please see 108.24. |
|  | 108.44. Step up efforts in enhancing the impact of measures taken to address traditional discriminatory practices and persisting stereotypes about the roles and responsibilities of women and men (Slovenia) | To increase awareness and understanding of gender:- The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and the National Committee on Gender Equality initiated National Forum on "Gender and development" to discuss the trends of gender equality policies, development of partnerships, increase public awareness of gender equality, and promote gender equality laws and the National Program. Under the auspices of the Prime-Minister of Mongolia, the forum was held on 1 February 2018 at the Great Hall of the State Palace. In the National Forum, over 600 international and local guests and representatives participated including, the State Great Khural (Parliament)’s Committee on Social Policy, Education, Culture and Science, the National Human Rights Commission, the Civil Service Council, the Ministries (Gender Sector Council), the Governor of the Capital City, governors of provinces and districts (Chair of the Gender Sub-Committee), relevant government officials and officers, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic and research organizations, and international organizations. The Minister for Labor and Social Protection and the Deputy Chairman of the National Committee on Gender Equality Mr. S.Chinzorig made a speech on “State policy on gender, result and objectives” at the National Forum. Furdermore, as a result of the open discussion conducted by governmental and non-governmental organizations and civil society, a consensus was reached to intensify policy trends, partnerships and cooperation on gender equality. The recommendations made at the forum, were distributed to the relevant parties.- Within "Gender and development" framework, participants exchanged the success and the experiences achieved in terms of the gender equality goal called “Renew the mother earth: Sustainable Development Program up untill 2030” at the International Conference on “Sustainable Development: Gender and Development”, which was organized under the auspices of the Prime-Minister of Mongolia and the Chairman of the National Committee on Gender Equality on 27-18 June 2018. The conference aimed to promote the Law on Gender Equality, the National Program, and to create a platform for international cooperation, and to inform and to educate public on the gender equality. More than 350 guests attended including representatives of foreign diplomatic missions, United Nations agencies and their specialized agencies, international banks, financial institutions, international organizations’ representatives in Mongolia, governmental and non-governmental organizations and civil society. During the conference, topic sessions were organized such as gender partnerships and cooperation to promote balanced level of employment and inclusive economic growth; the opportunities and ways to use gender indicators at national and international levels to improve quality of life; climate change adaptation, reducing risk, and international cooperation in improving lives of women and girls in rural areas. The Senior Vice Advisor of the Government of Canada, Shawn Hayes, Deputy Director of the Women's Control NGO Japan, Yukiko Oda, Director of the Korean Institute for Women's Development, Yun Ha Chang, Dr. Yvonne Korkoran-Nantes from University of Flinders, Australia and well known international researchers of gender issues have been invited and participated in the side meetings. From the Conference, the Ulaanbaatar declaration aimed at creating an international platform for gender equality was initiated.- The contest on best journalism and photography was organized from February 20-18 May 2018 in order to break the gender stereotypes, to improve knowledge on gender equality, and to promote the Law on Gender Equality and the National Program. There were over 50 men and women participants competed and in total of 100 reports, news programs, broadcasts, articles on various issues, and photography on education, health, family, violence, economic, mining, political, and legal affairs were submitted for selection.- The National Committee on Gender Equality has started the website www.gender.gov.mn to promote the gender equality and National Programs through posting news, information on events and activities on the website.- To promote gender equality and National Programs, a video introduction was presented in Mongolian and English, and the introduction of UN Convention recommendation on “Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women" was prepared in Mongolian. The distribution of information through mass media should be done according to the schedule.- Within the scope of developing the provincial as well as the sectoral gender policies and vision, such as the gender policy of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports approved by the order No.A/130 of the Minister for Education, Culture, Science and Sport on 24 August 2017; the gender policy of the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development by order No.208 of the Minister for Construction and Urban Development on 20 December 2017; the gender policy of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry by order No.A-94 by Minister for Food, Agriculture and Light Industry on 17 May 2018; and the law enforcement agencies’ unified gender policy by order No. A/117 of the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs on 13 June 2018, were approved respectively. In order to introduce the unified policy and enhance its implementation, 6 seminars have been organized, involving 290 officers, and the sub-program was published in English and Mongolian. In addition, 43 percent of the provinces approved and implemented gender sub-programs that meet local needs. In 2018, seven provinces are planning to develop their gender sub-programs. |
|  | 108.45. Deepen the actions that ensure the adoption of legislation that guarantee the equality and protection of women and its effective implementation (Argentina) | Please see 108.44. |
|  | 108.46. Continue efforts in improving protection of women’s rights (North Korea) | Please see 108.44. |
|  | 108.47. Continue to promote gender equality and involvement of women in public services (Laos) | The online training module on gender was introduced for civil servants to increase their knowledge and understanding. The training comprises of 3 basic modules, moreover, the modules will be developed further as well as the training time and a place will be flexible for participants. Moreover, it was planned to include the requirement, to obtain a certificate when the online training was completed, in the procedures for the selection of management level civil servants. A mock training was organized in the Ministry of Finance and its agencies to test and to recieve a feedback in order to improve the module.  |
|  | 108.48. Continue to implement policies that would further encourage women’s full and active participation in the society and economy (Singapore) | The database on employees that work in the business sector shall be improved by adding in depth gender statistics. This work is done within the framework of National Program on Gender Equality.The National Program on Gender Equality in collaboration with the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry are working to include gender equality indicators as the best business selection criteria; and cooperated with employers and businesses to identify and to publicize the initiatives that promoting gender equality; also, shared and promoted successful experiences of businesses, non-governmental organizations and individuals that promote gender equality. Within this framework, with funding of the Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance Project, the gender policies of the two selected companies that operate in the mining and agricultural sector were developed. Some initiatives have been launched in business entities and organizations to create gender equality report and to establish Gender Equality Committee. For example, the “Erdenes Tavan Tolgoi” company developed its gender plan and set up the gender committee in 2017. The National Committee on Gender Equality and its Committee Secretariat provided guidance and training. It was an good experience, that can be used by the businesses, especially by the large enterprises that developing their gender plan. |
|  | 108.49. Consider adopting a national action plan on Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (Portugal) | Within the framework of examining and approving the National Plan for implementing the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs translated the resolution into Mongolian and focusing on strengthening national capacity, as well as receiving feedback on the resolution implementation and its related issues. In this context, the research on the topic of "The UN Security Council’s Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security: Lessons Learned in Developing and Implementing Program at the national level” was conducted; the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of Germany and Women's Development Institute of Korea organized International Conference on "Women, peace and security" on April 2017 in Seoul; the OSCE's Gender Department in Vienna organized a training on “Women, peace and security” on 20 April 2018; and Ministry of Foreign Afairs, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs participated in the regional seminar on "Women, peace and security in Northeast Asia" in Beijing on 24 April 2018. Also, a female officer of the armed forces of Mongolia first time participated in the UN female military officers’ course in Entebbe, Uganda, on January 2018. Based on the knowledge and experinses gained from the trainings, a research will be conducted on implementation of the recommendations. |
|  | 108.50. Fight against hate speech that provokes racial and ethnical discrimination and fight against the relevant violence (China) | We are monitoring the implementation of relevant laws and regulations. |
|  | 108.51. Take effective measures to combat direct and indirect discrimination against persons living in the ger (tent) districts (Sweden) | The State Great Khural (Parliament) adopted the Law on the Re-development of the City on 26 June 2015 and the legal environment was created to develop and re-planning of ger areas. The procedure called “Urban re-development project area selection" was developed and approved by the order No.84 of the Minister for Construction and Urban Development in 2016 and registered at the state registry of the administrative acts No.3644, the “trilateral model agreement” was developed and approved by the order No.125 of the Minister for Construction and Urban Development in 2016 and registered at the state registry of the administrative acts No.3658, the procedure on “demolishion of public housing units that not meet requirements and constuction of a new development” was approved by the order No.126 of the Minister for Construction and Urban Development in 2016 registered at the state registry of the administrative acts No.3656.The draft procedure for “re-planning and construction of ger areas" was approved by the Minister for Construction and Urban Development on 30 June 2016 and the registration is under process.A draft procedure on “Re-organization of ger areas" was developed and the process of collecting votes from the and administration offices of construction and urban development in provinces, professional and non-governmental organizations, citizens’ representative organizations and businesses.Within the framework of the re-development and construction of ger areas, 1510 land units were vacated, and 10158 apartment units’ construction work started. Under the project, a total of 5197 apartment units are ready to use and 1024 households in the ger district’s have been provided with new apartments.Currently, the citizens who are participated in the above mentioned project and that are unable to get accommodation on time the temporary housing is to be provided. For this purpose, the property rights of the land were transferred for bulding 132 apartment units in 11th khoroo and 50 apartment units in 14th khoroo of the Sukhbaatar district to the city administration. The residents of the 76 land units live in temporary housing and the residents of the 376 land unit live in rental building at the moment. The future goal is to increase the temporary housing by 500 and planned to build additional 132 residential apartments.  |
|  | 108.52. Step up efforts to ensure the protection of foreign nationals from any forms of attacks and to hold offenders accountable (Republic of Korea) | Consular department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Legal Assistance Center organized a meeting on “Legal environment for legal assistance to foreign citizens” on 1 March 2018 and introduced a new service center activity that soon to be open to provide an advice free of charge in English, German, Chinese, Korean, and Russian. Representatives from 18 foreign diplomatic missions in Ulaanbaatar, officials from Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs and General Police Department, Immigration Agency attended in the event.According to the Law on Providing Legal Assistance to Indigent Defendant in order to fulfill their rights of the person set forth in the Constitution of Mongolia, International treaties and other regulations the Legal Assistance Center together with Mongolian Lawyers Association started to provide legal advice to suspects, defendants, convicts, and prisoners since 2018. The center is a government organization that also provides legal assistance to foreigners within the scope of the obligations that set forth in the above mentioned law. Moreover, to improve the reach of the services, the targeted services are available in foreign languages. Capital City Governor Office’s together with Tourism Agency of the City and Mongolian Students Union initiated the "Happy city" campaign to involve students and youth in prevention of the crime and violation, also, to ensure the security of the foreign tourists and to provide information for tourists on cultural events and tourists attractions. The event called “Student Police” have been organized annually from 8 June to 15 August and this year is the fourth year anniversary of this event. The Media Center of the General Police Department advertised and broadcasted the event through 8 television channels such as "TV-5", "TV-9", "ETV", "UBS", "Star” etc., also through 9 websites including “Zaluu.mn”, “Medee.mn” and the General Police Department’s website and facebook.The “Student police group” is established to involve students and youth in the prevention of the crime and violation. The groups have been set up in Bayan-Ulgii province 1, in Darkhan-Uul province 2, in Dornod province 2, in Zavkhan province 2, in Arkhangai province 5, in Khentii province 1, in 5 universities and in 2 vocational training centers respectively and have 145 members in total. - Within the framework of the Law on Legal Status of Foreign Citizens and related regulations, in order to prevent, monitor, control and inform transit visitors, foreign citizens that visit Mongolia on the official or private matter, and stateless people that at the Mongolian border the warning notes are distributed regarding the preventative mesures when encountering human trafficking crime incidence and any forms of criminal attack in the territory of Mongolia, and the contact details of the relevant law enforcement agencies also provided. |
|  | 108.53. Combat all forms of discrimination, including based on sexual orientation or sexual identity (France) | Please see 108.55. Within the scope of UPR Trust Fund project, it was planned to launch the UN’s "Free and equal campaign" to increase public awareness on protecting LGBT people’s human rights, to organize the campaign and to conduct training for officers that work in court office and prosecutor’s office. |
|  | 108.54. Develop pertinent legislation to guarantee the effective protection of the human rights of LGBTI persons, as well as undertake impartial investigations on the allegations of attacks against them in accordance with the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (Honduras) | The discrimination based on the sexual orientation and the gender identity considered as crime according to the Article 14.1 of the Criminal Code. The special phone number 126 available 24-hours to accept the complaints regarding ethics and bureaucracy of the police. In total of 6 complaints were received by the police, 3 criminal cases were filed and 3 were refused due to luck of the evidence. LGBT people hide their identity when they report complains to police, therefore the complaints normally registered as drunken assault or fight at the police record, instead of violation against their sexual orientation and gender identity. |
|  | 108.55. Prohibit all forms of discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia) | The Criminal Code considers "discrimination" as a crime. |
|  | 108.56. Ensure that all forms of discrimination are prohibited, including on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and health status (Timor-Leste) | Please see 108.55. |
|  | 108.57. Promote equality in the enjoyment of human rights by the LGBTI persons by incorporating it into national legislation (Uruguay) | Please see 108.55. In the Criminal Code the discrimination against sexual orientation and gender identity considers as a crime. This is the big step forward on protecting LGBT human rights. |
|  | 108.58. Amend the Criminal code legislation to include crimes of hatred and of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain) | Please see 108.55, 108.57. |
|  | 108.59. Launch a public awareness-raising campaign to fight and prevent discrimination and violence against LGBT persons and to promote tolerance (Brazil) | The training on the rights of LGBT people was organized under the name of “Reflecting the concept of gender equality in policy making” for 30 senior law enforcement officers. The crimes against LGBT people are not recorded, therefore police is working with Center for the LGBT People to exchange news and information. The violations that LGBT people got involved, such as, prostitution, affray at streets and public places were reported to the police and punished according to the law.For preventing all forms of discrimination in education, especially not exposing students to any type of discrimination in digital environment, activities have been organized in phases with children’s participation to develop their ability to understand others and to protect children/themselves in digital environment. |
|  | 108.60. Step up the efforts to counter discrimination and violence on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, and to structurally collect data and provide statistics and information in this regard (Netherlands) | The General Police Department is upgrading the database and the reporting software for detecting crimes and offences. The new database will include detailed data on discrimination incidences against the LGBT people. This database will be used for combating the discrimination offences.  |
|  | 108.61. Adopt quick and effective measures, as well as necessary legislation, in order to explicitly prohibit, prevent, punish and abolish discrimination on any grounds, including on the basis of HIV/AIDS status, as previously recommended (Mexico) | According to the Law on Prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection, and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, the regulation called "Procedure for providing counseling, medical care service to person with HIV and AIDS, wife, husband, person who is not registered as married but live together, father, mother, legal guardian, and custodians” was approved by the order No.305 of Minister for Health in 2017 and by the Annex 4 of this order the regulation called “STI, HIV, AIDS Care Procedure” was approved.The Article 6 of the Appendix of the order No.241 of Minister for Health in 2017 allowed pregnant women with HIV/AID, regardless of their district affiliations, to give birth at the Nantional Center for Infectious Diseases, moreover, the list of the diseases that will be treated in the maternity unit of Nantional Center for Infectious Diseases approved by this order. This regulation violates human rights of the women with HIV/AID, by discriminating mother and newborn baby and by breaching their confidentiality, morover, it affects negatively on mothers psycology and on the quality of the health service to be provided for newborn. Therefore, the Minister for Health approved “STI, HIV, AIDS Care Procedure” by the order No.305 in 2017, which allowed mothers to receive professional care through local district health units.To improve the quality of a health service for patients with HIV/AIDS, Nantional Center for Infectious Diseases established a unit with 4 new beds and with latest equipments. Also trained doctors and medical specialists. The center was funded by the Global Fund.The project funded by the Canadian Embassy initiated in order to improve health services for people at risk, such as prostitutes, gays and people with HIV/AID. Within this project the private rooms, for organizing support group meetings, small-scale training and individual and couples counseling to person with HIV/AIDS and their family, were refurbished and decorated that allowed them to meet and discuss the problems that they are facing. Moreover, "Solongo" counseling room created client friendly environment and have positive impact on receiving the quality health services for the gay men.The counseling and health services provided extended hours for female sex workers, moreover, the dressing room and waiting room were established to create comfortable environment. The percentage of the loss of ability to work was updated by the joint order of Minister for Health and Minister for Labor and Social Protection. Currently, 78 people registered that they have lost ability to work. The short-term trainings conducted on the regular basis for doctors and medical professionals to teach about sexual orientation, stigma and discrimination. |
|  | 108.62. Confirm by law the abolition of the death penalty in line with the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, which Mongolia has ratified (France) | Please see 108.2 |
|  | 108.63. Adopt legislation to explicitly abolish the death penalty (Australia) | Please see 108.2 |
|  | 108.64. Amend the Criminal Code with a view to fully abolish the death penalty (Italy) | Please see 108.2 |
|  | 108.65. Introduce the complete abolition of the death penalty through legal reform (United Kingdom) | Please see 108.2 |
|  | 108.66. Review its criminal law legislation to abolish the death penalty in order to reflect its international commitment done by ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Sweden) | Please see 108.2 |
|  | 108.67. Adopt legislation, including a new Criminal Code, with the aim of abolishing the death penalty by law (Slovakia) | Please see 108.2 |
|  | 108.68. Abolish de jure the death penalty for all crimes (Montenegro) | Please see 108.2 |
|  | 108.69. Abolish the death penalty and provide the families of executed persons with relevant declassified information (Lithuania) | Currently researching. |
|  | 108.70. Declassify State secret information on the execution of death penalty (Portugal) | Currently researching. |
|  | 108.71. Incorporate the international framework on the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatments in the training for law enforcement officials and other public officials, as well as in the permanent training program for judges and lawyers (Mexico) | The new 56-hour course worth of 2 credit called “Police work-human rights” was included in the curriculum of the Law Enforcement University for sophomores.The course on the torture prevention, focuses on the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The director of Law Enforcement University, updated bachelor’s degree curriculum called “Enhancement of security-law enforcement” and the 96 hours with 2 credits “Human Rights" course included as mandatory course in the curriculum by his order in 2018.The 2018 training plan and curriculum for the General Agency for Court Decision Enforcement was approved by the head of the agency order No.A/249 on 5 December 2017. The trainings on human rights included in the curriculum. In 2017 from 29 November to 1 December, the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia and Mongolian Lawyers Association jointly organized trainings for instructors of the agency on the "Prison and human rights” topic.In total of 34 prison officers were attended in the training to increase their awareness and understanding of human rights and to apply a human rights-based approach at their work. As mentioned in the recommendations of the UN Subcommittee on Torture Prevention, a training for doctors and medical staff that work in prisons was organized on 20 October 2017. The training was on the Istanbul Protocol and got a clear understanding of doctors and medical personel roles and responsibilities if there is an instance of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment occur.Furthermore, the training plan and curriculum for the Investigation Office has been developed to ensure the torture instance not occur in the future. According to the training plan, the courses on the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, on the prevention of torture, and on prevention of falsification of evidence were thought for investigators that invest crimes committed by the person serves in the special services or agencies. Over 168 (by the double count) detectives attended in the training. Also on the Law Enforcement University website [www.leu.gov.mn](http://www.leu.gov.mn) in the “Distance learning and file directory” section the distance learning system /MOODLE/ link was created. This link connected to websiteelearning.leu.edu.mn that the training materials such as Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its optional protocols are regularly posted. |
|  | 108.72. Investigate and improve prosecution of all allegations of torture as well as conditions in detention and prison facilities and strengthen legal safeguards available to victims of torture (Czech Republic) | Please see 108.82.The Article 45.1 with title “The right to compensation the damage incurred” of the revised Criminal Procedure Code of Mongolia states “A citizen of Mongolia, a foreign citizen, a stateless person or a legal entity have the right to compensation for damage caused to property, dignity, reputation, business reputation, health and emotional consequences; to restore rights of restitution of pensions, benefits, housing rights and other rights for the damages caused by detectives, authorized officer, prosecutor, and violation of the law by the judge”. |
|  | 108.73. Put in place awareness raising programs targeting the police forces in order to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as to create effective investigation mechanisms to combat impunity in this area (France) | The Article 6.1 of the revised Criminal Procedure Code states the body responsible for the investigation and the section 4 of the article specifies “The Prosecutor shall establish the jurisdiction on investigation of the crimes committed by the Intelligence, Police and Anti-Corruption Agency officers”. This changes are for preventing above mentioned agencies conduct the investigation of crimes committed by their officers. According to the guideline procedure of the General Prosecutor's Office, approved by the order A/67 in 2017, Anti-Corruption Agency will conduct investigations on corruption crimes committed by police officers, judges, prosecutors, Investigation Department of the General Police Department will conduct investigations on other criminal cases commited by the person serves in the special services or agencies.In March 2018, the training center for police and military reorganized. As its scheduled on the 2018 training plan, 119 sessions of 5236 hours training planned to conduct for 7,648 officers and in the first 5 months of 2018, 1203 officers attended in the 42 training. Also it was planned to conduct 114 hours of 36 sessions of training on the human rights.In the scope of implementing the memorandum of understanding between the National Human Rights Commission and the General Police Department, the training plan of 2017- 2018 for police officers to improve their knowledge and skills, was approved by the General Police Department director’s order No.B/58 in 2017 and No.A/46 in 2018 respectively. According to this plan, the first two trainings were for human rights trainers. A total of 51 officers were enrolled in the training and received their "trainer” certificates. The director of the General Police Department appointed 49 trainers from 41 organizations work as a trainer by his order No.B/354.According to the 2018 training plan of the center for police and military personal 152 officers attended in the 15 sessions of 30 hours trainings. |
|  | 108.74. Consider the amendment to the Criminal Code in order to include a definition of torture as a crime (Hungary) | Article 21.12 of the Criminal Code specifies "torture" as a crime and its subject to criminal liability, morover Article 10.1 of Section 2 of the Criminal Code states “If a human died due to torture, the panishment shall be 12-20 years of imprisonment or life time imprisonment”. Also, Article 11.1 of Section 2 of the Criminal Code states “due to torture person’s health is harmed, the panishmen shall be 5-12 years of imprisonment”. The panishment shall be adverse depending on the incidences inccurred. |
|  | 108.75. Establish an independent mechanism for the investigation of allegations of torture and ill-treatment in line with the requirements of the recently ratified OPCAT (Austria) | Please see 108.73 |
|  | 108.76. Ensure that torture and ill- treatment by public officials would not be tolerated and that all alleged perpetrators of the acts of torture would be investigated (Timor-Leste) | Please see 108.73 |
|  | 108.77. Establish an independent investigation mechanism for allegations of torture and other cruel and inhuman or degrading treatments committed by police forces and to prevent such violations by public officials (Switzerland) | Please see 108.73 |
|  | 108.78. Ensure that all complaints and reports of torture and other ill-treatment are investigated thoroughly by an independent agency, and that those responsible are held to account. Such investigations should be conducted by personnel who are competent, impartial and independent of the alleged perpetrators and the agency they serve (Sweden) | Please see 108.73 |
|  | 108.79. Strengthen the measures aimed at preventing cases of torture and ill-treatment by public officials, and ensure that all allegations are promptly and thoroughly investigated in order to bring to justice those responsible (Italy) | In the framework of ensuring the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code, the “requirements for the interrogation room” was approved by the General Prosecutor's order No.A/57 on 27 June 2018 and a police implementing it accordingly. According to this requirement, the local police prepare rooms for inerrogation and shall obtain an approval from prosecutor. In total, 168 approvals were issued to the police stations and the budget for refurbishment of 25 interrogation rooms was approved. Also, during state budget amendment 650.2 million tugrugs was allocated for 82 central and local police offices for refurbishment of 82 rooms that with the cost of 7,930 million tugrug for each room. |
|  | 108.80. Continue to take measures to eradicate the use of torture and other forms of ill-treatment, including through training and education of law enforcement officials (Costa Rica) | Please see 108.71, 108.80 |
|  | 108.82. Take appropriate steps to improve the treatment of detainees (Japan) | 1.Within the scope of the legal reform: the Article 235.6, which specifies that prison administration shall not control the content and quantity of letters addressed to the government organization and its authority that oversee the activities of prison and prison officers, included in the new Law on Court Decision Enforcement. Moreover, the prison administration required to send a letter within 3 days to addressed authority. The 2002 Law on Court Decision Enforcement included 10 rights of the prisoners, whereas the 2017 Law on Court Decision Enforcement icluded 15 rights for prisoners.2.To improve housing conditions: As a result of active actions aimed at ensuring human rights, from 26 detention centers operating nationwide, 18 detention facilities were newly built, and 7 detention centers were renovated according to the requirements. Within the past 3 years, 6 in 2015, 4 in 2016 and 1 in 2017 with total of 11 detention centers have been constructed and commissioned. In 2018, construction of the detention facility in Uvurkhangai province was started and it is in progress.Newly refurbished detention centers rooms and facilities fully meet to the basic requirements that specified in Article 9 of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.As specified in the Law on the Implementation of the Decision regarding the Arrest and Detention of the Suspect and Accused, an area allocated per person is 2.5 sq. m, hence the new detention centers have an average of 3-3.5 sq.m per person with natural light and air circulation. In addition, the General Hospital in 2016, Specialized Hospital and the detention facility No.409 in Bayanzurkh district in 2017 were built.In order to improve the effectiveness of imprisonment, to protect the rights of prisoners, and to reduce the workload of the prison staff, the 17prisons’ detention quarters were renovated with lighting, ventilation, humidity level and the sufficient sq.m per person as per Prison Security Standard, and a dining area, study rooms and libraries were refurbished. Article 20 of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners fully implemented through increasing food varieties including vegetarian dish in the menu for prisoners who have health issues. |
|  | 108.83. Adopt legislation to prevent and end all forms of violence against children (Timor-Leste) | The Law on the Rights of the Child and the Law on Child Protection approved and implemented since 2016. Within the framework of implementing the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, the Social Welfare Law was amended to include social welfare services that will be provided to victims; the Law on Primary and Secondary Education, Law on Higher Education and Pre-School Education were amended to include a new training content in the education program that identify violence by other forms of communication and resolve violence through non-violent methods; the Law on Crime Prevention was amended to clarify functions of the Council that in charge of combating crimes. |
|  | 108.84. Continue active work in combating domestic violence (Belarus) | The Law on Combating Domestic Violence was approved on 22 December 2016 and came into effect on 1 February 2017. Out of the 33 regulations are to be approved, 31 regulations have been approved and enforced. For example, by their joint order of the Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs, Minister for Labor and Social Protection, and Minister for Health the procedure for financing the join teams’ that work to provide primary care and services to victims of domestic violence, the procedures for financing the one-stop service; the procedure for accreditation of non-governmental organizations to provide services for victims; the procedure for voluntary training curriculum to influence the violator’s behavior were approved.According to the above mentioned law, the training and re-trainings are organized at the national, regional, provincial and district levels for officers who will provide services to victims of domestic violence such as rehabilitation, security, and legal assistance.In total of 15 shelters and 9 one-stop service centers were available nationwide for domestic violence victims in 2017. The 10 new one-stop service centers are planned to be built in 2018, which will make accessible necessary services.The training on "preventing and halting domestic violence" have been organized on the regular basis for law enforcement and judicial authority officers. In addition, in the curriculum of the Police School and the Law Enforcement University the course on "preventing and halting domestic violence" is included as course for mandatory study.Activities to strengthen awareness of the domestic violence among the public was organized in stages. The campaign called “No tolerance towards violence” was organized and publicized through TV programs, publications, and social networks, news and information websites. For example: 1) an online campaign called “Love – protect” was organized in November 2017, the video advertisements prepared on prevention of domestic violence with involment of celebrities, it reached to 65149 online users. 2) the debate was organized among university students on the topic of “Contribution of students and youth in decreasing domestic violence and protecting children”, 96 teams from 48 universities were participated in the debate. |
|  | 108.85. Step up its efforts to curb the occurrence of domestic violence (Philippines) | Please see 108.84. |
|  | 108.86. Continue to put forward more efforts to eliminate domestic and gender-based violence and discrimination against women and ensure greater representation of women in all sectors of society by fully implementing the Law on Gender Equality (Republic of Korea) | Please see 108.84 |
|  | 108.87. Strengthen efforts to prevent gender-based and domestic violence by criminalizing martial rape and sexual harassment, providing victims with access to justice, assistance and protection, and by ensuring that cases are properly investigated and perpetrators duly prosecuted (Slovenia) | According to Article 12.1 of the Criminal Code, a “rape” is the criminal act and in accordance with paragraph 2.3, the rape of spause or the act of demanding to perform any form of unwanted sexual activity are considered a crime of rape. |
|  | 108.88. Adopt and actively pursue a focused national strategy on combating all forms of violence against women, which would promote awareness-raising activities related to the Law to Combat Domestic Violence (Turkey) | The Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs, the Minister for Labor and Social Protection, and the Minister for Health by their joint order approved the procedure for voluntary training curriculum to influence the behavior of the violator, to combat all types of violence against women, ensure safety of women victims and to prevent from repeated violence.In order to update the strategy against domestic violence, the Police Operational Procedures /code-326/ was amended. Within the framework of a memorandum of understanding signed with the International Organization for Legal Development, the training for trainers of domestic violence was organized and 70 local police unit’s officers attended in the training. In addition, the United Nations Population Fund and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation organized the consultative meeting with 30 representatives from government and non-governmental organizations, the discussion was on topic "Strengthening cross-sectoral coordination and capacity building to improve domestic violence calls and information systems".According the compliance of laws and regulations on prevention of domestic violence, the Subcommittee on Crime Prevention sent the recommendation with 12 clauses, which gave an advice to central and local police departments to consider the territorial population density, crime, and the outcome of administrative offenses when establish temporary shelters and one-stop service centers, the results of the recommendation is currently being evaluated. In addition, a month campaign was organized nationwide from 10 February to 12 March 2017 on implementing the Law on Combating Domestic Violence. During this campaign, the prevention division scheduled to implement 6 activities, the planning and organizational division together with the information technology and communication depertment scheduled to implement 2 events, the central and local police departments scheduled to implement 6 activities, as a result the prevention division was evaluated by 73%, the General Police Department was evaluated by 72%, the provicial police departments were evaluated by 38.8% and the nationwide evaluation for police was 61.2% in total. |
|  | 108.89. Continue to strengthen protection for domestic violence survivors, and extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women to visit Mongolia on its causes and consequences (USA) | Currently researching. |
|  | 108.90. Continue efforts in the field of combating domestic violence (Latvia) | Please see 108.84.  |
|  | 108.91. Reinforce mechanisms to detect and investigate cases of domestic violence and train the law enforcement officials to deal with such cases (Moldova) | The Minister for Justice and Home Affairs has been implementing a project on “Combating gender-based violence in Mongolia: capacity building in the justice sector” jointly with the International Development and Law Organization since 2016. Within its framework trainers were trained to conduct training on “Strengthening capacities and coordination in the justice sector to combat domestic violence”, handouts were developed and distributed, and in total over 500 judges, prosecutors, police officers and advocates from 10 provinces were trained. |
|  | 108.92. Effectively implement existing laws in the area of domestic violence and strengthen the prevention activities and protect victims, including through the establishment of protection facilities in remote areas (Switzerland) | As of 2017, 16 temporary shelters and 9 one-stop service centers were built with the cost of 230 million tugrugs and itd financed from local budget. In 2018, 10 one-stop service centers are planned to built in Bayan-Ulgii, Darkhan-Uul, Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Umnugovi, Khuvsgul and Khentii provinces. The one-stop service centers will be decorated with the support of international organizations. The budget worth of 350 millions tugrug was approved for financing the construction of centers in Bayan-Ulgii and Darkhan-Uul provinces form local budget. |
|  | 108.93. Enact the legislation against domestic violence which draft is under reading at the Parliament to criminalize domestic violence, better protect victims and ensure perpetrators are prosecuted (Australia) | Please see 108.84. |
|  | 108.94. Strengthen the domestic violence prevention system, particularly focusing on awareness-raising to heighten awareness of this issue (Spain) | Please see 108.88. |
|  | 108.95. Remove barriers in accessing legal remedies against domestic violence including by improving the collaboration between relevant institutions and revisiting evidentiary requirements, and ensure that restraining orders are enforced (Austria) | Please see 108.84, 108.91. |
|  | 108.96. Improve access of victims of domestic violence to effective protection and redress, strengthen the capacity for prosecution of perpetrators of domestic violence and criminalize marital rape (Czech Republic) | Please see 108.84, 108.91.   |
|  | 108.97. Ensure the effective implementation of the existing legislation aimed at fighting discrimination and violence against women and domestic violence (Italy) | Please see 108.84, 108.88. |
|  | 108.98. Consider wider establishment of shelter houses for women and children seeking protection from domestic violence (Malaysia) | Please see 108.92. |
|  | 108.99. Continue to strengthen national legislation to combat domestic violence (Russia) | Please see 108.84. |
|  | 108.100. Develop a well-defined legal framework to prevent and combat violence against women and build a social protection system for victims of domestic violence (Serbia) | Please see 108.84. The Law on Social Welfare specifies the regulation to provide temporary shelter service for victims of domestic violence. |
|  | 108.101. Amend the criminal legislation to criminalize domestic violence and ensure that authorities pursue prosecution of domestic violence to hold offenders accountable and provide adequate funding of all services for victims of domestic violence (Slovakia) | Domestic violence is considered a crime by Article 11.7 of the Criminal Code.Please see 108.84. |
|  | 108.102 Modify criminal legislation to ensure that domestic violence becomes a crime (Spain); | Please see 108.101 |
|  | 108.103 Adopt the revised Law against Domestic Violence, enhance awareness -raising campaigns about domestic violence, and expand services and protection for victims (Canada); | Please see 108.84 |
|  | 108.104 Consider criminalizing domestic violence, sexual harassment and ensuring that perpetrators are duly prosecuted (Hungary); | Please see 108.84 |
|  | 108.105 Adopt legislative measures to make domestic violence a crime, understanding all forms of violence in the home, including threats, sexual harassment and sexual abuse, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice and that victims receive care, including in the rural areas (Paraguay); | Please see 108.101, 108.84  |
|  | 108.106 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment to children in accordance with the recommendations of CAT (Chile); | All forms of violence against children in any social setting have been prohibited by relevant legislations.  |
|  | 108.107 Explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, including in the home (Sweden); | Please see 108.106. The sub-council, which has a special mandate awarded by the order No.A/27 of the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs on preventing and combatting domestic violence and crimes against children, providing professional management, overseeing the implementation of the law, consists of the Research and Training Institute of Children’s Rights, the National Center of Children’s Rights, and non-profit organization. The government is collaborating with four non-governmental organizations by funding trainings and campaigns promoting children’s rights and taking the preventive measures against crimes agains children.  |
|  | 108.108 Take steps to effectively prevent child labour and protect children from exploitation, especially from work in hazardous labour conditions (Germany); | Horseback riding under the age of 12 years during winter and spring equestrian tournaments (1st of the first month of spring by Lunar calendar until 1st of May) has been forbidden by the resolution No.19 of “Ecuestrian Tournament of Summer and Winter” issued by the government of Mongolia on 19 January 2018. In accordance with the above-mentioned resolution, there have been changes made to the list of intolerable labor for children through the order No.A/71 of Minister for Labor and Social Protection issued on 19 March 2018.Moreover, MNS 6264:2011 standard of safety gear for child jokey during national horse racing tournament has been updated and approved by National Council of Standardization on 31 May 2018. The Family, Youth and Child Development Agency has taken certain measures within the framework of ensuring safety and the rights of child jokey such as negotiating to raise insurance fee with insurance companies. As of today, the Family, Youth and Child Development Agency has received an approval from the Financial Regulatory Commission of Mongolia to collaborate with an insurance company to present a new insurance service which will raise insurance fee of 100 000 tugrugs upto 20 000 000 tugrugs. Moreover, the provincial and municipal governor, and the Family, Youth And Child Development Agency have provided a guidance through the official letter No.1/1896 of Minister for Labor and Social Protection to the National Association of Equestrian Sport to improve the health and safety conditions of child jokey on 15 June 2018.Ministry of Labor and Social Protection has drafted amendment to Labor Law in alignment with the 138 and 182 conventions of International Labor Organization. The amendment aim is to eliminate the intolerable forms of child labor by including articles prohibiting child labor into the legislation. The new clause on the child minimum age for light work has been included in the law. |
|  | 108.109 Strengthen the implementation of the National Plan of Action 2012-2016 on Eliminating the Intolerable Forms of Child Labour and to consider follow-up mechanisms (Italy); | Ministry of Labor and Social Protection has assigned independent evaluation on the national plan of action 2012-2016 for eliminating the intolerable forms of child labor in collaboration with International Labor Organization.The national plan had an ambitious goal of eliminating the intolerable forms of child labor completely by the year 2016 through strengthening its effort in every sector based on the idealogy behind the 182 convention of eradicating the intolerable forms of child labor of International Labor Organization. However, it has been concluded by the independent evaluation that it has not met its goal. A number of reasons are identified for non satisfactory implementation of the national plan of action 2012-2016, Including;1. Enough time has not been allocated for the implementation of the national plan of action. Full realization of the goal to eradicate intolerable forms of child labor completely by 2016 was impossible from the beginning.2. The fact that the National Committee of Eliminating the Intolerable Forms of Child Labor has been set up and the national plan of action has been approved by the order of Minister of Labor and Social Protection. The order has not ensured enough involvement of the stakeholders to push the committee being more active. Therefore, it has encountered many setbacks to reflect the cost of the committee to the national budget.3. The fact that the implementation of the national plan of action is only organized through the exoficio committee is the hindering problem itself.  |
|  | 108.110 Enhance the efforts to combat child labour and ensure that children do not work in hazardous labour conditions, including artisanal (informal) mines (Italy); | Children protection survey on child labor and violence against child is planned to take place in 2018. The supervisory board will consist of representatives from goverment organization, non-governmental organization and international organization. The child protection survey is planned to launch in September and to be finalized before the end of 2018.A permanent working group headed by Deputy Minister for Labor and Social Protection consisting of members from Ministries and government agencies and international organization has been established by the order No.A/218 of Minister of Labor and Social protection in order to promote cooperation and to improve coordination between different sectors in its effort to protect children’s rights.The action plan No.9 of the permanent working group dictates that the relevant ministries will reflect companies’ duty to comply with the list of intolerable labor for children in those agreement made with companies in the sectors of mining, construction, tourism, agriculture, farming, manufacturing as well as in its procedure of industrial permit. In other words, government will push the companies to comply with requirements set by the list of intolerable labor for children and to increase public awareness and involvement to combat a hazardous child labor. Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development respectively monitor the implementation process of the national action plan. The government is in the process of developing methodology for conducting risk assessment on the child labor working conditions, cooperating with International Labor Organization starting from August 2018. The director of the Family, Child and Youth Development Agency provided the following guidance and suggestions through its official letters No.1/131, 01/16, 01/174 to monitor the implementation process of the list of the intolerable labor for children in 2018.Including: * To raise public awareness on the list of intolerable labor for children. To cooperate with Provincial and municipal state inspection organizations, police, general agency for labor and social service, bureau of education and culture and non-governmental organizations for organizing constant inspection to discover children working in hazardous condition and to take measures in respect to the relevant laws if children below 18 year-olds are discovered to work;
* Those provinces which have artisanal mines should cooperate with the provincial state organizations to do inspection and to take measure to eliminate the infringement;
* To wage campaigns to raise awaraness and to hold trainings among the vulnerable families which work in the artisanal mines and those children who help raising livestock;
* To raise awareness among the local business owners about the list of intolerable labors for children and push them to comply with the requirements. To organize the necessary work to reflect it in the agreement;
* To update and report on the information about child jokey and child workers;
* To improve the book keeping for horse racing tournaments. To involve the necessary stakeholders during tournaments to ensure the safety of child jokey. And to provide methodology for them;
* To organize 3-party consortium among public organizations, private companies and citizen at provincial level to address the issue and to improve the monitoring work in order to reduce the impact.
 |
|  | 108.111 Continue its efforts in combating child labour, as well as including by bringing the employers to justice, and to introduce new non-violent forms of discipline for children at home and in schools (Lithuania); | In pursuant to Article 141.1.6 of Labor Law of Mongolia, the actions that require minors to work in prohibited work place, to lift or carry loads exceeding the prescribed limits, or to employ child under 18 years of age in a workplace that adversely affects their mental development or health, to require to work overtime, public holidays, weekends in the abnormal working condition, considered violation of Article 74, a fine twice the minimum wage shall be imposed by the labor inspector or judge. The amount of fine for individuals was raised up to 1.5-2 million tugrug and for companies to 3.8 million in the draft Labor Law.  |
|  | 108.112 Explore strategies to combat child labour (Norway); | The National Plan of eliminating the worst forms of child labor has been finalized in 2016. The Child Protection and Development Action Plan for 2017-2021 has been approved by the resolution No.270 of the government of Mongolia. The action plan stated the child labor issue as one of the main issue to tackle in terms of child protection and development. Notably: In the provision 3.4.3 of the action plan following actions reflected, to esure health, safety of a child and to raise awareness of negative effects of the child labor on the child’s upbringing, such as: 1. To include a compliance clause in the Three-party Labor and Social Coalition Agreement, which do not allow a child labor in the places that on the “list of intolerable labor for children”.
2. To implement projects and programmes that eliminate the worst forms of child labor;
3. To forbid children under 16 years old to enter in the winter and spring horse racing tournament, and to ensure health and safety of child jockeys during the permitted horse racing tournament according to the regulations.
 |
|  | 108.113 Combat child labour, including by criminalizing employers who exploit child labour and bringing them to justice (Poland); | The Article 3 of the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention of the International Labor Organization stated ‘the worst forms of child labor” as followings: (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.The above-mentioned forms of child labor have been criminalized in the Criminal Code of Mongolia, however, depending on the characteristics of the criminal act, it was divided into different categories of crimes.  |
|  | 108.114 Continue efforts to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence and exploitation, particularly from child labour in hazardous conditions (Republic of Korea); | Please sees 108.110, 108.113 |
|  | 108.115 Continue its efforts in the field of the protection of child rights (Morocco); | Please sees 108.24 |
|  | 108.116 Improve the enforcement of the Law on Combating Trafficking in persons by strengthening the capacity of law enforcement to detect and prosecute perpetrators, and by expanding services for victims (Canada); | As it is reflected in the action plan of the government of Mongolia /2016-2020/ the measures will be taken to combat and prevent relatively new crimes such as human trafficking, money laundering, cybercrime, narcotics. Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs has developed the national action plan combatting human trafficking and its approved by the government resolution No.148 of Mongolia. Sub-council headed by the Deputy Minister for Justice and Home Affairs has been established in the same year to organize the preventive actions and to monitor the enforcement of the law on the combatting human trafficking.Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs implemented the project called “Improving victim-centered investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking crimes” with cooperation of Asia Foundation. Within this project scope training conducted for prosecutors, judges, police officers, immigration officers, and border protection officers. A total of 200 law enforcement officers participated in the training and 40 officers are trained to be instructors**.**Also within the project called “strengthening the cooperation between Mongolia and Republic of China on the issue of human trafficking” that implemented with the cooperation of International Organization for Migration respective trainings are conducted among border protection, immigration, police and consular officers that work at the border. At the final stage of project, a joint training was conducted to the participants of the previous trainings. A total 120 officers participated in the trainings. As it is reflected in 2018 action plan for implementing the National Program for Combating Human Trafficking, a special training was organazied, and employment assistance were provided to victims of human trafficking, moreover, the legal assistance was provided to foreigners that become victim of human trafficking in the territory of Mongolia. The Government of Mongolia is planning to provide financial assistance worth of 22 000 000 million tugrugs to a non-governmental organization that will open a call center for helping the human trafficking victims.According to the director’s decree No.B/284 of General Police Department, the Crime Section of Criminal Investigation Department reorganized into the Organized Crime Group and Anti-trafficking Division and the newly established Anti-trafficking Section has 5 officers.  |
|  | 108.117 Implement the Law on Combating Human Trafficking of 2012 and strengthen the law enforcement and the judicial system, in order to ensure effective investigation and prosecution of perpetrators and to prevent trafficking (Brazil); | Please see 108.116  |
|  | 108.118 Criminalize all forms of human trafficking of children by enacting the strict anti-trafficking legislation (Sierra Leone); | Child trafficking and human trafficking has been incorporated respectively in the Article 16.6 (child trafficking) and Article 13.1(Human trafficking) of Criminal Code of Mongolia. The penalty for human trafficking changed to 2 years upto life time imprisonment, and if the criminal offence does not have the characteristics that set forth in the article 13.1 of Criminal Code of Mongolia 2 to 8 years of imprisonment shall be applicable for child trafficking crime. |
|  | 108.119 Enhance measures in combatting trafficking in person, particularly women and children, through proper investigation and prosecution in all cases of human trafficking (Malaysia); | Please see 108.116 |
|  | 108.120 Allocate all necessary human and material resources to combat the trafficking of persons (Honduras); | The Sub-council on Preventing Human Trafficking is operating under the National Council on Combating Crimes and it monitors the enforcement of the human trafficking law, provides professional guidance and organize activities to prevent the human trafficking crime. The Sub-council is headed by the Deputy Minister for Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs of Mongolia. It has 2 secretaries and 25 members consisting of non-governmental organization, and international organization. The Anti-trafficking Section of the Criminal Investigation Department, General Police Department had been working with 2 police officers in 2015 whereas it has 4 police officers and one chief in 2017. |
|  | 108.121 Take budgetary, administrative and legislative measures to guarantee access to witnesses and victims of trafficking in persons to legal aid, protection and rehabilitation services (Mexico); | A General Authority of Victim Assistance and Witness Protection has been dismantled through resolution No.4 of the government of Mongolia on 27 July 2016 and some responsibilities of the authority have been allocated to the General Police Department. The Victim Assistance and Witness Protection Section has been established by the director’s decree No.444 of General Police Department on 11 August 2016. Between 2016-2017, within the scope of victim assistance and witness protection in total 55 actions were taken such as: 24 warnings were issued, 2 restraining actions were taken, on 15 cases provided personal protection, on 7 cases specialized equipments were provided, and on 7 cases victims were placed in the safe shelter times.A total of 403 victims have received legal assistance and 223 victims have received psychological counseling from Lawyers Association, National Legal Center, and provincial legal help centers within the scope of providing legal assistance to people who are not able to pay.A total of 13 activities and trainings were organized to increase public awareness and to receive public support on victim assistance and witness protection activities. The victim assistance and witness protection actions have been conducted in accordance with the relevant laws. Protective measures and services such as legal assistance, short and long-term rehabilitation service for the victims of human trafficking have been provided by non-governmental organizations. These non-governmental organizations initiated and implemented anti-human trafficking projects that subsidised by the government, for example: Psychological Health Center for Women and Family received 8 090 000 tugrugs for its campaign to raise awareness of human trafficking issue that managed to reach 800 people in total; Adolescent’s Development Center received 8 000 800 tugrugs for funding its project called “Peer to peer”, which trained and assigned 150 adolescent instructors to lead a campaign to raise awareness on human trafficking issue among 1000 students. |
|  | 108.122 Continue to provide adequate human and other resources to its anti-human trafficking programmes (Philippines); | 4 year-national action plan of against combatting human trafficking has been approved by the resolution of the government of Mongolia in 2017. Other resources have been distributed sufficiently. The Government of Mongolia allocated 709 000 000 million tugrugs in 2018 to implement the national action plan of combatting human trafficking, out of the above budget, 97 000 000 million tugrugs was distributed to the eight non-governmental organizations that with primary objective and operations directed to combat human trafficking. Through this funding: -An assessement on the implementation outcome of the Law Against Human Trafficking, a criminology study will be conducted to determine the root cause of the issue, and a study on human trafficking victims;-Study will be done on the issue of labor exploitation and to provide consultation on the public awareness activities based on the labor exploitation study result;-To develop a database for the crimes of human trafficking and create a website to receive information related to human trafficking; -To create video content and to develop TV programme to raise awareness and to prevent the human trafficking crimes; -To develop and publish a guidebook on human trafficking, to organize workshops to build capacity for lawyers to provide legal assistance related to sexual exploitation, to hold trainings among private companies to raise awareness;-To organize the public awareness campaign “Blue heart”, and to hold a new form of training to prevent human trafficking among adolescents; -To create video content and tv programme to prevent human trafficking among the passengers of inter-city trains; -Establishment of an information and crisis call center and organization of public awareness will be handled by non-governmental organizations.  |
|  | 108.123 Provide training to stakeholders involved in the administration and delivery of justice, to prosecute trafficking in persons pursuant to the new regulating framework, article 113 of the Criminal Code, especially to ensure investigation of all allegations of trafficking in persons, including those against law enforcement officials and to implement mechanisms for compensation and rehabilitation of victims (Mexico); | Moreover, Mongolia adopted the Law on Anti-trafficking in 2012. The definition of human trafficking has been created in accordance with the Palermo Protocol of Convention Against Human Trafficking, specially preventing the trafficking of children and women Human trafficking has been incorporated as a chapter in the new Criminal Code of Mongolia. In order to encourage and strengthen the implementation of the national action plan, Per-Anders Sunesson, ambassador at Large for Combating Trafficking in Persons of Sweden, paid visit to Mongolia from 28 May to 1 June by the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr.D.Tsogtbaatar. During his visit, both parties discussed to cooperate on the consular matter and to search for ways to establish permanent consultative mechanism.They touched on the few topics as to discover victims, to strengthen the protection mechanism, to search for ways to cooperate on the border protection initiative, to formulate the legal environment for the police department of the two countries to cooperate directly, to prepare the workforce of police, to build their capacity and to study thoroughly the legal model of Sweden against prostitution. In consideration of the increased number of incidents related to the cross-border drug and human trafficking crimes, Mongolia has cooperated with those countries where a large namber of Mongolians live and transit frequently in order to take initiatives to protect its citizen, to prevent this type of crimes to occur.To promote cooperation among immigration and law enforcement organizations, to speed the information exchange process and to raise public awareness through multiple media outlets as newspaper, TV programme, social media and a center for providing legal consultation started to operate in other countries within the sphere of this topic.  |
|  | 108.124 Continue the reform of the judicial system in line with Mongolia’s international commitments (Russian Federation); | Through the scope of jurisdiction reform, package of laws has been adopted and implemented.  |
|  | 108.125 Further improve access to the legal aid through the established centres in all provinces by providing them with necessary financing and qualified human resources (Lithuania); | The Legal Aid Center is the non-governmental organization which subsidized fully from the government in accordance with the Article 21.1 of the Law on Provision of a Legal Assistance to Insolvent Defendants. The center has received 846 million tugrugs of funding in 2016, 891 million tugrugs of funding in 2017 and 907 million tugrugs of funding in 2018. There is a clear trend of increasing the funding more each year. Moreover, positions of three more lawyers have been added to the structure of the center in the form of enhancement to its structure. All of the lawyers who fulfilled the requirements set forth in the law. In pursuant to the Article 12.2 of the Law on Provision of Legal Assistance to the Insolvent Defendants, all of the administrative employees of the legal aid center have passed the civil service exam whereas the lawyers who work there have passed the national bar exam and has a license to represent in court. Most of the lawyers have LLB or higher degree in Law and genuine motivation to represent the defendant who otherwise unable to afford the legal representation. The center has attained a qualified human resources. The central office has a presence in 8 districts and each one of the 21 provinces and two other small provincial districts have regional offices, which fits to the need of the goal of providing legal service quickly and accessible to the majority of the local population. In overall it fulfills the state obligation to ensure constitutional rights to have access to legal service, to get equal representation in court. Working group has been established to renew the draft of the Law on Legal Assistance through A/64 order of the Minister for Justice and Home Affairs in 2017. Provisions to provide legal assistance free of charge to the vulnerable people in civil and administrative courts were reflected in the draft of the law. |
|  | 108.126 Ensure independent and effective investigations in cases of torture and ill-treatment in order to combat impunity in such cases, and to ensure that victims of torture obtain adequate compensation and rehabilitation (Germany); | Please see 108.72, 108.73 |
|  | 108.127 Ensure that all perpetrators are prosecuted, and victims have access to immediate redress and protection (Lithuania); | Please see 108.72, 108.73 |
|  | 108.128 Establish a comprehensive framework on juvenile justice which is in conformity with international standards (Sierra Leone); | The government of Mongolia is looking for ways to address the issue. |
|  | 108.129 Continue to take steps to prevent and fight corruption to bring about equitable and sustainable growth for its people (Singapore); | The conference under the theme “Corruption and human rights” was organized on 9 December 2016. The Independent Authority Against Corruption, Supreme Court of Mongolia, the General Prosecutors’ Office, the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Amnesty international of Mongolia made presentations on the topics “Regulatory environment for provision of human rights”, “International experience to combat against violation of human rights and corruption”, “Role of justice for protecting human rights against corruption, white collar crime, human rights vs Corruption”, “Role of prosecutors for protecting human rights” and raised public awareness /Ministry of Foreign affairs/. |
|  | 108.130 Investigate all cases of corruption in the judicial system (Lithuania); | Independent Authority Against Corruption is working under its mandate. National action plan for implementing the National Programme Against Corruption has been approved by the resolution No.114 of the government of Mongolia.  |
|  | 108.131 Harmonise its national legislation regarding freedom of expression with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and ensure the independence of the Regulations Commission of Communications (Switzerland); | The government of Mongolia is looking for ways to address the issue. |
|  | 108.132 Ensure that laws and regulations related to freedom of expression fully comply with Mongolia’s obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and consider decriminalizing defamation (United States of America); | Defamation and insult are not considered as crime in the criminal code of Mongolia. Moreover, infliction of damage on somebody’s health under the intense emotional state is not considered an insult. This is the false explanation of the legal provision of Criminal Code of Mongolia. The mentioned definition should be understood and explained as follow: “the reactive aggression of victim that causes serious damage to perpetrator”. Moreover, defamation, calumny, vilification and traducement of companies are not criminalized in the criminal code of Mongolia  |
|  | 108.133 Guarantee freedom of expression, including in the Internet (France); | Within the scope of current legal environment, Communications Regulatory Commission does not determine whether certain digital and web content violates regulations of Mongolia and does not have a mandate to stop the streaming of the content. Instead, it takes measures to regulate technology matter according to the relevant state officer’s conclusion of the relevant state authority. According to Concept of National Security of Mongolia, the provisions 3.3.3.2, 3.3.4.3, 3.3.4.4, and 3.6.1.2 of the concept protects national security in internet environment; the Articles 25.1 and 25.2 of the Law on Protecting Copyright and Related Rights protect copyright, the Articles 8.1 and 8.2 of Child Protection Law protect child in internet environment, the Articles 11.5 and 11.6 of Crime Prevention Law prohibit to advertise violence, homicide, mass murder, pornography through internet, the Articles 70.1.6,70.18, and 83 of Electoral Law regulate election process in internet environment respectively.To ensure the enforcement of the above-mentioned laws, the government of Mongolia has defined the requirements to publish digital content on websites under the Digital Content Regulatory Requirements through its second provision of Resolution No.1. According to the requirement, it is only possible to restrict the online streaming of website in the territory of Mongolia at the conclusion of state officer of copyright infringement, police and judgment of court. Whereas General Election Committee restricts the streaming of illegal websites in the territory of Mongolia based on the conclusion of the Authority for Fair Competition and Consumer Protection and General Election Committee during general elections. The digital environment is not regulated sufficiently due to lack of the precise regulations to stop illegal digital content. Therefore, there is a need to enforce and implement laws and regulations, and to protect the rights of people and legal entities by eliminate the illegal contents, which have a negative impact on children in online environment |
|  | 108.134 Ensure full respect of human rights, including the right to privacy and the right to freedom of expression, in all aspects of internet regulation, and adherence of any restrictions of those rights to the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality (Germany); | Out of 9 regulatory documents which have been submitted by the Communications Regulatory Commission to be registered at the state registration of administrative regulatory acts; two procedure books, two technical requirements manual are registered at the state registration of administrative regulatory acts. The remaining five regulatory documents were rejected. Moreover, the procedure book that is jointly drafted and approved by the Communications Regulatory Commission and General Election Committee has been registered at the state registration of administrative regulatory acts.  |
|  | 108.135 Ensure that journalists, media workers as well as civil society activists are able to practice their activities freely without any fear for punishment in accordance with international standards (Estonia); | The government of Mongolia is looking for ways to address the issue. |
|  | 108.136 Decriminalize defamation and put in place safeguards ensuring that criticism of or reporting on the activities of state and regional authorities do not lead to persecution or harassment (Czech Republic); | Defamation and calumny are not criminalized in the Criminal Code of Mongolia. Moreover, infliction of violence on somebody by passion-laden mental state is not considered in the definition of the humiliation of human integrity. Vilification and traducement of companies and individual through public media are not criminalized in the Criminal Code of Mongolia. |
|  | 108.137 Decriminalise defamation and place it under the civil code in accordance with international human rights standards (Ireland); | Please see 108.136 |
|  | 108.138 Ensure that criminal defamation law is not used to silence critics, and to protect journalists’ sources and whistle-blowers (Austria); | Please see 108.136 |
|  | 108.139 Implement a national plan of action that would strengthen the participation of women in the decision-making level of politics (Serbia); | The Action programme of the government of Mongolia for 2016-2020 is to ensure gender equality and to increase the involvement of women in decision making. In order to fulfil the above-mentioned objective and to achieve the 5th goal of Sustainable Development Goal, the national plan on achieving gender equality for 2017-2021 was approved and the followings are set forth in the objectives of the national plan. 1. To give women and men equal rights for economic prosperity by supporting the equal participation in the sustainable development;
2. To develop gender sensitive policy and budget at the organizational, regional and national level.
3. To launch nationwide campaign and measures. To conduct a training and public awareness activities to change the stereotype on gender participation and marriage between women and men, and their roles in a society,
4. To improve the local, regional, organizational system to ensure gender equality and to improve its capacity
5. To develop a comprehensive preventative service to combat all forms of discrimination and violence based on gender
6. Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership

Within the scope of the 6th goal of the national action programme, in order to ensure female civil servants participation at all levels of decision-making process, the government of Mongolia started cooperating with political parties and civil service council. As a result, Mongolian people’s party has increased the percentage of female candidates from 25% to 30%. The Mongolian people’s party has won 63 parliamentary seats out of 76 for 2016-2020. This political trend will have positive impact on ensuring gender equality in other political parties as well.  |
|  | 108.140 Strengthen its efforts to include women in decision-making processes and high-level positions, and to ensure the inclusion of disabled persons in education and employment (Norway); | The following gender ration is reflected in the article 10 of Law on Promotion of Gender Equality. Including: А. Representation of any one sex among politically appointed civil servants shall not be less than 15 percent on national, aimag and the capital city levels, 20 percent on district 1. Member of the government /Minister/-16; 14 Ministers are male-87.5%, 2 Ministers are female-12.5%
2. Deputy Ministers-13; 8 Deputy Ministers are male-61.5%, 5 Deputy Ministers are female-38.5%
3. Provincial mayor-22: 22 mayors are male-100%
4. District mayor – 9; 7 mayor are male-77.7%, 2 mayors are female- 22.3%

B. Representation of any sex in decision-making positions of public administration shall not be less than 15 percent among state secretaries and heads of agencies, 20 percent among managers in other central agencies, 30 percent among heads of department in ministries and agencies, 40 percent among heads of secretariats, departments and divisions on aimag, city, soum, duureg and khoroo levels;1. State secretaries-13; 13 are male-100%
2. Head of agencies-27; 27 are male-100%
3. Heads of department in ministries and agencies-189; 130 are male- 68.7%, 59 are female-31.3%
4. Head of secretariats, departments and divisions on city-10, 8 heads are male-80%, 2 heads are female-20%
5. Head of secretariats, departments and divisions on provincial level-108; 71 heads are male-65.7%, 37 heads are female-34.3%

C. Representation of one sex among public servants in special services shall not be less than 40 percent, except in the army, border and domestic military, police, intelligence, court decision enforcement, anti-corruption and emergency agencies;Including: Special services consists of male dominant human resources, even though there is an increased number of female civil servants in the agencies. D. If pre-dominance of one sex is evident in the management of a public service, the it need to develop policies and take measures aimed at ensuring a balanced gender ratio of 40:60 by implementing special programs and/or action plans.Including: Female are more dominant /70-80% /in the management of service sector of the government. We are working to increase a number of male workers in this sector.  |
|  | 108.141 Intensify its efforts in increasing women’s representation in decision-making positions (Rwanda); | The parliament formed during 2016-2020 has 13 female members and it presents the 17% of the total members of the Parliament. Assigned female state officers represents the 40% of the total heads of department in ministries and agencies. We are working to increase a percentage of female participation in political careers. |
|  | 108.142 Take measures to ensure participation of women in politics, including through affirmative action and quota requirements (Costa Rica); | Please see 108.140In pursuant to the Law on Election of 2015, a quota for women candidates has been introduced increased from 20% to 30%. This provision has advanced the effort to increase the female candidates’ participation in decision making process. Moreover, political parties are working to maintain the quota of 20-40% for women in the upper level management of the political parties. For example: National Consultative Council of the democratic party comprises of 51 women out of its 154 members. The 20% of Board of members of Mongolian people’s party consists of women. Mongolian green party has indicated that women represents 50% of its board of members in its statue. 13 women were elected during the parliamentary election of 2016. It represents the 17.1% of the the State Great Khural (Parliament). It shows 2.6% of increase in comparison with the election of 2012

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| Indicators | 2000 | 2004 | 2008 | 2012 | 2016 |
|  Total | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
|  Male | 67 | 71 | 73 | 65 | 63 |
|  Female | 9 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 13 |
| By percentage  |
|  Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  Male  | 88.2 | 93.4 | 96.1 | 85.5 | 82.9 |
|  Female  | 11.8 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 14.5 | 17.1 |

The success of the above-mentioned result is hugely indebted to the 20 years of effort of those non-governmental organzations and especially those with a particular focus on women.Moreover, the result is partially due to the persistent activities of the national committee on gender equality which has been established to ensure the implementation of law on promotion of gender equality. |
|  | 108.143 Continue strengthening successful social programmes to improve the quality of life of their people particularly the most marginalized (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); | Please see 108.24  |
|  | 108.144 Undertake the necessary measures to ensure sustainable development in its urban centres, ensuring that there are basic public services for the most vulnerable people, particularly, migrants coming from rural areas (Spain); | One of the important issues addressed in the human development policy of Mongolia is to maintain the appropriate balance of migration. The scope of the issue as it is indicated in the human development policy covers both in bound and outbound migration in Mongolia. Regarding the internal migration, the following actions will be implemented accordingly;* Registration of migration, to coordinate the registration with the centralized database of family and population. To improve the registration and information of the outbound migration;
* To create an agreeable environment for the settlement of population. To improve the legal environment of urban and land development. To coordinate the sustainable development of urban settlement and regional residences with the policy of other sectors such as infrastructure, industry;
* Green development standard of urban design, city is designed in compliance with the international standards, to provide comfortable environment of ensuring health and safety to its residences;
* To support the livelihood of farmers, nomads by providing cutting-edge technology, electricity, and to create a favorable social and economic environment to promote industrialization;
* To maintain the equal standard of public service delivery across countr;
* To decrease the incidents of internal migration due to global warming, disaster, market risk and to prevent any risk that might arise among population and to hold capacity-building training among population to overcome and mitigate possible risks;
* To run a programme to promote internal migration from urban area to provinces;
* The following actions will take place in alignment with the above-mentioned objectives.
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|  | 108.145 Consider strengthening the delivery of primary health care with national and subnational health systems, to expand coverage and access; and to address the challenges related to the health system (Bhutan); | The work of updating diagnostic and medical devices of regional center, Khovd province with the soft loan of Belgium is underway in 2018. The State Professional Inspection Agency conducted inspection in hospitals and medical centers of 19 soums and khoroos that are in the catergory of high and medium risk, and evaluated their capacity of emergency medical services, credentials of the staff, their work experience. |
|  | 108.146 Continue efforts to promote the rights of women and children, and address the still high level of maternal mortality (Nepal); | **As of May, 2018: Maternal mortality and serious complication:**As of first five months of 2018, ratio of maternal mortality is 4 incidence higher than the previous year. Whereas the ratio of serious complication has been decreased relatively. 6 incidents of the total 11 maternal mortalities in the first five months of 2018 have occured in the capital city, Ulaanbaatar, whereas the remaining 4 incidents have occured in provinces. Although, all 11 mothers of the incidents have had a prenatal visit, the 3 mothers have started their prenatal visits later in their pregnancy. Out of the 11 incidents, 5 incidents occurred due to the delivery of the baby, 6 incidents occurred due to the complications other than the delivery. Those serious complications were due to the loss of womb function, loss of cardiovascular function and blood clot. These top complications should be taken into consideration further. By the first five months of 2018, the majority of 99 serious complications of mothers has been that of the teen moms. Moreover, those moms over 35 years old-so called high risk mothers has had serious complications in the process. After studying these circumstances, we need to develop a detailed plan and to take measurable steps to mitigate this problem in cooperation with sponsor organizations. As of 2017, teen pregnancy has represented\_\_% of total pregnancy nationwide. This shows the reality of not providing enough contraceptive services to teenagers and lack of health training among them. “Necessary measures to provide specialized health service to teens” have been approved through the order No A/399 of the Minister of Health on October 17,2017. The implementation of the measures is underway.  |
|  | 108.147 Continue its efforts to reduce maternal morbidity (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea); | “National programme of reproductive health of mother and child” has been approved by the resolution No.78 of the government of Mongolia in 2017. Maternal mortality survey /2012-2015/ has been conducted and spread around medical professionals.1.2 billion tugrugs medical equipments were purchased in cooperation with the project “Telemedicine support on Maternal and Newborn Health to Remote Provinces of Mongolia” of UNFPA Mongolia.Recommendations have been published in the form of guidebook along with the base-line survey on the skills of midwife/ obstetrician. Job descriptions of obstetrician has been updated based on the recommendation through the order No. A/216 of Ministry of Health. Eight obstetricians and three gynecologists of [National Maternal and Child Health Center](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi9tc__r9XdAhXFM94KHbgaA_YQFjABegQIBhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mchoralhealth.org%2F&usg=AOvVaw1XliO2ldh0mGlRkJd_yE_X) went to study maternal and child health at Oakland university in New Zealand for duration of three years. They have graduated with medical professional diplomas. “Sepsis” is one of the main causes for pregnancy complication in 2016. Risk evaluation is being done among [National Maternal and Child Health Center](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi9tc__r9XdAhXFM94KHbgaA_YQFjABegQIBhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mchoralhealth.org%2F&usg=AOvVaw1XliO2ldh0mGlRkJd_yE_X), three maternity hospitals and those maternity hospitals in the districts of Nalaikh and Baganuur.A specialized training has been conducted under the theme “coordination of reproductive and internal organ system to decrease nondelivery related pregnancy complications” among general physicians of the capital city and twenty-one provinces. |
|  | 108.148 Continue its efforts in taking practical steps to further reduce the rates of maternal morbidity, particularly in the rural areas (Singapore); | In partnership with the national programme, consultative team consisting of physicians and researchers of [National Maternal and Child Health Center](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi9tc__r9XdAhXFM94KHbgaA_YQFjABegQIBhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mchoralhealth.org%2F&usg=AOvVaw1XliO2ldh0mGlRkJd_yE_X) has visited 11 high maternal mortality provinces to take risk assessment and to take immediate corrective action.The report of the above-mentioned trip to 11 provinces with high mortality rate has been delivered to the 50 medical organizations of 21 provinces, 9 district maternity hospital and private hospitals through the decree No.491 of general director of [National Maternal and Child Health Center](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi9tc__r9XdAhXFM94KHbgaA_YQFjABegQIBhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mchoralhealth.org%2F&usg=AOvVaw1XliO2ldh0mGlRkJd_yE_X). |
|  | 108.149 **Continue making efforts to reduce disparities in infant mortality rates between rural and urban areas in the country (Honduras);** | The experienced physicians are positioned through an exchange program in those provinces with high maternal mortality rate to improve their current situations. For example; 6 physicians of Dornod, Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul, Dundgovi, Bayanulgii have been trained in Ophthalmology for one month, in medical equipments for 14 days and maxillofacial surgery, child anesthesia and instant care for 2months at the facility of [National Maternal and Child Health Center](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi9tc__r9XdAhXFM94KHbgaA_YQFjABegQIBhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.mchoralhealth.org%2F&usg=AOvVaw1XliO2ldh0mGlRkJd_yE_X)In 2017 pediatricians of National maternal and child health center went to the following provinces; Uvurkhangai, Khuvsgul, Govisumber, Arkhangai, Bayan-ulgii, Orkhon, Bulgan, Sukhbaatar, Selenge, Dornod, Darkhan-Uul, Dundgovi to organize a workplace training on the comprehensive management of childhood illness, necessary instant care provision for children. A first-time comprehensive study called “Why infant mortality” has been conducted in 2016 with the same methodology of international practice. The recommendation to decrease child mortality has been developed at the end of the study. The symposium under the theme of “Child Medical Care and Service” has been organized among the pediatricians of provinces and city districts on November 24-25, 2017. Information about organizing optimal medical care for mothers and infants has been provided and discussed during the symposium.National consultative symposium has been organized under the theme “Pressing Issues in maternal and infant health” on 22-23 November 2017. The symposium consists of provincial mayors, heads of provincial health centers, pediatricians, obstetricians and gynecologists of total 150 people.The maternal and infant health issues have been identified among the participants, the ways to tackle these issues have been discussed and opinions are exchanged over the symposium. Provincial mayors have presented theirs works related to the maternal and infant health issues in their respective provinces. This practice has improved the overall cooperation and gave opportunity to learn from each other’s practices. The gobi region conference was organized among pediatricians, obstetricians and gynecologists on the topic of “the current situation of child care and service” under the auspices of the mayor of Dornogobi province. The current health policy implemented and the child care medical services in gobi region were among the topics addressed during the conference. To decrease infant mortality and to launch new medical practices in infant medical treatment were one of the key highlight-topics of the above-mentioned conference. “Maternal and infant Instant care” training has been organized through the initiative of the mayor office and the health center of Arkhangai province. The pediatricians, obstetricians and gynecologists of the soum centers of Arkhangai province participated in the training. One of the highlight of the training was its achievement of combining theory with practice and part of the training was to train the pediatricians, obstetricians and gynecologists on spot by organizing workshop and to teach corrective methods. |
|  | 108.150 Continue improving the “One Mongolia” open national education programme (Latvia); | The national programme called “One Mongolian” on open education has been approved by the resolution No.105 of the government of Mongolia in 2014. The following actions have been implemented within the scope of the national programme.**Objective 1: 3.1. “Open academy” project**The vision of the projects is to support students and motivate them to study further. The project aims to incorporate online education platform free of charge into the existing education system. Project activities: * Lessons of mathematics, world history, information technology, and biology classes of secondary schools are translated and uploaded 813 videos in total into the website <http://www.mn.khanacademy.org>
* Online platform has been created on <http://www.к12.mn> to promote discussion and cooperation between subscribers of Khan academy. Secondary school teacher and students were among the most active subscribers. Moreover, secondary school teachers started using the interactive website [www.econtent.edu.mn](http://www.econtent.edu.mn) to promote continuous improvement process.
* Online training IT system has been installed and the configuration process is done.

**Objective 2: 3.2. “Mongolian language” project**The vision of the project is to restore the immunity of Mongolian heritage by enhancing the usage of Mongolian language in each and every level. The project aims to create an open educational training on the language. Project activities:* Online dictionnary of 50 000 words on the mongolian language has been created with its enabling configuration to receive more words and to comment on the current ones.
* To correct the spelling error of cyrillic text of Mongolian language through http://www.spellcheck.gov.mn/ is free of charge. Moreover, a version of the spellcheck programme compatible with the popular office programs like MS office, libre office is available for use free of charge.

**Objective 3: 3.3. “Open university” project**It will create videos and virtual education platform of the same standard as that of the world’s best universities on those professions needed most for the development and economy of Mongolia. This virtual education platform is one of the open education platforms available to students. The project activities:* The Library of National University of Mongolia has moved into a new building with modern design which provides a great comfort to the students. The library itself is not only the face of the Mongolian libraries but it is the center for organizing educational activities.
* a new modern ‘Laser laboratory’ opens at the National University of Mongolia with funding of MNT 3 billion by the Asian Development Bank.

**Objective 4: 3.4. “Real history” project** The descendants of the Mongolian nationality have a right to know real history of the past and the rest of the world should recognize the real history of Mongolia. The project aims to improve national identity and to save the heritage and patrimony of Mongolia. The project activities:* Ancient traditional song of ethnicity Buriad, folk song, country music of the past generations throughout Mongolia have been recorded and duplicated on CD and the online versions are put on public domain.
* In order to post those songs on public domain, four consecutive lessons of 30-40 minutes have been recorded respectively; “Erdene zasgiin unaga”-35 minutes, “Er bor khartsaga”-31minutes, “Khuurhun khaliun”-37 minutes, “Zeergenetiin shil”-33 minutes

**Objective 5:3.5. “Cultural heritage” project**To develop a virtual database of classical literature and the registered arts of the world cultural heritage of Mongolia to educate the students of secondary high schools and public alikeProject activities:* 322 page-long history book of Mongolian professional art organization, and history of art productions has been produced under the auspices of the professional art organization’s 40th anniversary.
* “Golden duck and boss son” ancient heroic poem was restored which was guarded by the state honored artist Kh. Tserenchimed who is by herself considered as an intangible cultural heritage.
* Folksong class has been organized in 15 provinces among 82 children.

**Objective 6:3.6. “Open knowledge” project**The project aims to develop a national integrated database of open-education and to develop know-how in science, manufacturing, and business as well as to create a know-how in business innovation and technology in order to foster high-tech based competitive economy.Project activities: -To develop an integrated information database of science and technology. - Online IT program www.science.edu.mn was developed within the scope of the project. The Information of 7 institutes affiliated with the national science academy were integrated into the system |
|  | 108.151 Continue its efforts in order to ensure the right to education for all children (Romania); | Please see 108.150, 108.155 |
|  | 108.152 Redouble its efforts in finalizing the Draft Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to guarantee the promotion and protection of rights of disabled persons, in particular to ensure their participation, to increase their employment, and to enhance their rights to education (Indonesia); | The new legislations regarding the dignity of persons with disabilities were enacted on 5 February 2016, which was based on the principle of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).To protect persons with disabilities from all forms of discriminations and to change attitudes and approaches to persons with disabilities have been reflected in the provisions of these legislations. Moreover, those pressing issues faced by persons with disabilities such as public transportation accessibility, lack of sufficient residency are indicated in the legislation to tackle these issues. The disabled persons’ right to receive legal assistance and the right of disabled children and women, right to participate in political activities, right to live independently and to participate in recreational physical activities and right to take measures during state emergency are regulated respectively. To enforce the provisions of legislation on persons with disabilities to create social conditions for persons with disabilities by being attentive to their voice and get their voice heard in decision making process. In order to change social attitudes and to develop positive understanding about persons with disabilities, a national programme to support persons with disabilities has been developed by the government of Mongolia in 2017 through its resolution No.321. As it is indicated in the second section of the resolution No.321 of the government of Mongolia, the action plan of the national programme to support persons with disabilities has been co-approved by the orders No. A/116, A/304, A/197 of Minister of Labor and Social Protection, Minister of Health, and Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sport respectively.The national programme to support persons with disabilities has been introduced through the official letter of Minister for Labor and Social Protection to the government agencies, ministries, mayors of provinces. The implementation process is underway. Within the framework of implementing the law supporting the rights of persons with disabilities, a regulation to organize help and care for persons with disabilities, a procedure to grant identity card of persons with disabilities, a service procedure to support the independence of the persons with disabilities and running a grant program to support those athletes who have received international recognition and won international competition and a regulation on training assistance dogs and adaptation process for persons with disabilities have been approved respectively.Within the framework of Law on Supporting Employment Opportunity and Labor Law, the programme to support employment opportunity for persons with disabilities has been updated to include the parents who support their disabled children. Within the scope of the programme, 9 activities and services have been added to the total activities and services. The programme covers total of 5782 citizens and 3.2 billion tugrugs has been spent. As a result, 1144 permanent job positions and 171 temporary job positions have been created, 4.4 billion tugrugs is planned for the programme in 2018As of May of 2018, within the scope of the programme of supporting the persons with disabilities, for 670 citizens 549 305 tugrugs has been spent to create 206 job positions. The following is the break-down by per activities:  • 23 citizens are covered for the category of preparation for labor, 1 380.0 thousand tugrugs has been spent; • 440 citizens participated for the training of employment, and 11 943.0 thousand tugrugd has been spent;• 16 citizens were supported by the office rent grant, and 6 742.0 thousand tugrugs has been spent;• 3 employers participated in the Employer supporting activities and total 8 640.0 thousand tugrugs has been spent;• 188 citizens participated for the repayable financing programme and 203 citizens were hired and 520 600.0 thousand tugrugs has been spent respectively. 3 314.55 thousand tugrugs are repaid. The sub working group has been established with a mandate to search ways to address employment opportunity for people with disabilities in the light of amendment to the Law on Supporting Employment Opportunity through the order No.A/140 of Minister for Labor and Social Protection in 2017.In the scope of the above-mentioned programme, the suggestions of those non-governmental organizations were collected on the draft of the law on supporting employment opportunity after the concept of the law had been introduced to them. New project is being developed to support the employment of persons with disabilities. -Those activities reflected in UN [Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other related regulations](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwixmYH3gt3dAhXFXbwKHYTKBv8QFjAAegQICBAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.un.org%2Fdevelopment%2Fdesa%2Fdisabilities%2Fconvention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html&usg=AOvVaw1STyvh_Flkp-TZEcuIXlVP) and to create a suitable conditions to enforce the rights of persons with disabilities without discrimination must be regulated and implemented through the cooperation between ministries. The establishment of the national council affiliated with the Office of the Government of Mongolia has been approved by the resolution No.136 in 2016. The national council consists of 24 members from government organization and a non-governmental organization which operates to help the persons with disabilities. Ministries, 21 provinces and 9 city districts have sub-council of the national council. |
|  | 108.153 Continue its efforts in favour of persons with disabilities (Argentina); | Please see 108.24, 108.152 |
|  | 108.154 Adopt specific legislation to address all kinds of discrimination, particularly taking into account the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons (Turkey); | Please see 108.19 The Law on Elderly Person has been enacted by the State Great Khural (Parliament) on 27 January 2017. The rights, subsistence, employment opportunity, health programme and activities to support elderly people, and age benefit have been reflected in the law. The rights of elderly person have been reflected in a dedicated provision and if no health concern arises, upon wish of the person, they can live independently and to be provided an accommodation and decent food, to seek opportunity at their comfort, to be free of any discrimination acts and to participate fully in social interaction are the rights set forth in the law. A different types of services have been added such as information and inquiry center, voluntary day care center, and shelter protecting victims of domestic violence. A person over 65 years old receive twice a year a compensation of their age benefit to be paid along with their monthly pensions. Each year 20.5 billion tugrugs is needed for funding the programme and it financed from the state budget. Moreover, some of the expenses are being funded by the Social protection fund, Employment opportunity fund, Small-to-medium enterprise fund, Health and social insurance fund. |
|  | 108.155 Increase the input in education and give importance to the inclusive education for disabled children to ensure their healthy development (China); | -The children that got medical assessment conclution from the Commission on the Health, Social Protection and Education of Disabled Children in 2017, 239 children were in kindergarten, 314 children were in secondary school, and 11 children were in other educational training. Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sport have cooperated with JICA to implement the project called “Improving education, health and the social protection services of children who needs special need education” from 2015-2019.The project aims to develop an education prototype to support the development, evaluation of disabled children. Four objectives were set forth to achieve our goal.The second project goal result was defined as improvement of the education quality for disabled children in the laboratory school. Commission of education, health and the social protection services of disabled children will collaborate with the implementing team of the project on the following activities. This project * 4 laboratory schools and 10 secondary high schools were selected to participate for the project.
* The professional and methodology team has been re-established through the respective orders No.A/86, A/187 of Minister for Education, Culture, Science and Sport and Minister for Labor and Social Protection. The team has developed an individual education curriculum (IEC) based on the observation of three years project conducted in selected schools. The IEC has been approved by the order No.A/187 of Minister for Education, Culture, Science and Sport on 29 March 2018.
* To create more suitable environment for children with disabilities, 2 million tugrugs has been allocated to 10 schools that participated in the project. The money allocated for the schools spent for the class refurbishment. The children development center was opened in 4 schools.
* In two schools of Khuvsgul province, an initiative to increase the attendance and admission of children with disabilities is in the implementation process. Each school has chosen one child with disabilitites and once a week, a school teacher pay the visit to homes of the child to give lesson on school subjects starting from 7 September 2017.

The trainings were held on the topics such as teaching methodology, individual training plan practice, developing individual training plan, adjusted school environment, and methodology to work children with disabilities. -Moreover, the third project goal result was defined as micro project ideas were pitched , the methodology was tested and the adjusted education curriculum for children with disabilities was developed . Three micro projects have been chosen and 12 million tugrug has been given to each project team. For example, the project initiated by the kindergarden No.249 called “To ensure equal participation of pre-school children in education” was selected. This project will organize a group study among children with disabilities once every week. Moreover, two children with disabilities will attend in a regular classes of the kindergarden. By implementing this project at the kindergarden, the teachers will get used to the adjusted environment and will prepare themselves to work with the disabled child the future. The project teams submitted their project reports. The micro projects most important outcomes are managed to involve a broad spectrum of stakeholders, allowed stakeholders to be creative, and changed their attitude towards children with disabilities. |
|  | 108.156 Ensure equal access to education for children with disabilities, by improving public perception on their rights (Turkey); | Ministry of Labor and Social Protection is implementing a project to support the social engagement of citizens with disabilities from 2016-2020 with the cooperation of JICA to ensure the implementation of the Law on Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2016.The project aims to strengthen the capacity of those government organization and non-profit organization which operate to help person with disabilities and the activities are organized to improve the accessiblity towards infrastructure and information alike, to improve the public perceptions about people with disabilities, to develop an integrated database about people with disabilities There is a lack of understanding about people with disabilities among public, therefore, the public and service places are not user friendly towards the people with disabilities. In general people with disabilities do not have enough legal knowledge and their social engagement is limited. The school teachers and high school students both have a poor understanding about disabilities therefore children with disabilities are left out from receiving education services. Ministry of Labor and Social Protection has organized a nation-wide training called “Disability and Equality” /DET/ among 32 instructors to raise public consciousness and to change attitude towards person with disabilities in 2016.The 32 instructors were people with disabilities and they raise public awareness based on their experiences. The activities to change public perception were conducted by the instructors and reached to 5000 people in 160 organizations. Ministry of Labor and Social Protection has organized the aforementioned training in the nine districts’s offices of city and in 37 organizations affiliated with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. Moreover, with the goal of increasing equal chance to education, respective trainings were held among 300 students of “Shine Mongol” secondary school, 250 high school students of school No.65 and 100 college students of Mongolian national pedagogical university and 150 college students of State University on Education of Mongolia. Starting from August 2018, several trainings were planned to take place in Ministry of Health and and Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sport.  |
|  | 108.157 Continue to strengthen educational system and ensuring equal access of disabled children to education (Lao People’s Democratic Republic); | The following policies regarding children with disabilities included in the action plan of the government of Mongolia for 2016-2020:• The government will implement policy to ensure people with disabilities social interaction. • The government will improve necessary infrastructure to ensure children with disabilities to study with their peers. An ad hoc committee was established through the order No.A/13 of Minister for Education, Culture, Science and Sport on 11 January 2018 to enforce the human rights of persons with disabilities. The following actions are taken in alignment with the mission of the ad hoc committee. Including:1. An official procedure to refurbish classrooms that allow children with disabilities to study with their peers in a regular school, was developed and the relevant recommendations were introduced to the schools with special need and regular schools.
2. Prototype on the individual education plan was approved by the order No. A/155 of Minister for Education, Culture, Science and Sport in 2018.
3. To ensure the implementation the resolution No.46 of the State Great Khural, on enforcement of the Law on Human Rights of Persons, the training program and manual for management of schools, kindergarden and teachers, assistant teachers was developed and a total of 395 teachers and management level people were involved in this process.

A training to correct base of speech was conducted for teachers from the special schools and regular schools. 1. The bell of the special schools was changed into light switching bell for hearing impaired children to see. The national association of blind people intiated the project to set a standard on braille alphabet.
2. National program of fostering social interaction, and protecting human rights of person with disabilities has been approved by the resolution No.321 of government of Mongolia in 2017.

The whole chapter of the national programme was dedicated to the education issue of the children with disabilities. Minister for Labor and Social Protection, Minister for Educaton, Culture, Science and Sport and Minister for Health and have issued joint orders No.A/304, A/197, A/116 in 2018 to approve the action plan for implementing the national programme. 1. The service procedure has been developed on the translation of sign language in cooperation with the Mongolian Association of Sign Language. This procedure regulates the translation of sign language to the people with hearing and speech impairment and it incorporates the principle and ethics of providing the translation service to people with disabilities.
2. As it is indicated in the law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities, students of special need school receive a lunch allowance of 2400 tugrugs each day during an academic year since 2017.
3. The tuition fee of the college students with disabilities is funded by the government.
4. Education evaluation center has prepared a comfortable environment for the 24 children with disabilities to take a university admission exam in 2017. Whereas, education research school of the Stete University of Education established a special need dedicated department in December 2017 with 3 teachers, 3 contruct teachers and 1 methodologist.

A one-year course on special need edication taught at the State University of Education and University of Dornod that allow students with disabilities to study, to get an education. The plan to increase an accessibility to education facilities with cooperation of parents and employers is implemented every year.  |
|  | 108.158 Consider giving special attention to the rights of women and girls with disabilities, including their reproductive rights, the right to be free from violence, to work, to receive education and to participate in decision-making (Thailand); | Please see 108.152. -A national council has been established in affiliation with the Prime-Minister of Mongolia to support and manage the inter-sectoral regulations on the provision of rights of persons with disabilities without discrimination, and the implementation of the Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and that of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The working procedure of the council was approved by the resolution No.136 of the government of Mongolia in 2016. The council consists of 24 members with abackground from non-governmental organization and has a regional base in 21 provinces and 9 districts of the Ulaanbaatar city. -The national and regional offices are represented by the local non-governmental organization and started participating in the local policy and decision-making process. Moreover, two people became a part of the council of Minister for Labor and Social Protection and one representative of non-governmental organization works as a consultant to the Minister for Labor and Social Protection. |
|  | 108.160 Work together with UNHCR ensuring that the asylum-seekers have access to their rights, particularly in compliance with the principle of *non-refoulement* (Uruguay); | Mongolia is not a signatory country to the UN Convention on Refugee. Mongolia is a country which has a full respect for human rights and indicated in its Constitution that aliens or stateless persons prosecuted for their convictions, political or other activities that pursuing justice, shall be granted an asylum in Mongolia based on the of their reasonable request.UN High Commissioner for Refugees concluded memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Mongolia in 2007. The government of Mongolia has taken necessary measures on the issues addressed in the MoU. As of January 2018, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs has managed 5 refugee-cases seeking an asylum.Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, General Authority for Border Protection, Immigration Agency and non-governmental organizations have participated in the training on the protection of refugees organized by UN High Commissioner for Refugees on 11November 2017. Moreover, the training was held on the necessary measures to take during state emergency among relevant authority of Mongolia in cooperation with UN High Commissioner for Refugees in the fourth quarter of 2018. |
|  | 108.161 Consider the ratification of the Minamata Convention and update article 4.1.23 of the Law on Minerals of Mongolia, which applies to small-scale mining, to secure mining rights to small-scale miners and formalize their operation as soon as possible (Hungary); | Minimata convention on mercury has been ratified by the Great khural of Mongolia in 2015. The medium size project (MSP) “Reduce exposure of mercury to human health and the environment by promoting sound chemical management in Mongolia” funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was implemented from July 2013 to December 2016 by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The main national partner of the project was the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.The following results are the outputs of the project: Including: * Regulatory framework and national guidelines for environmentally sound management of mercury containing waste was established;
* The national regulation on mercury added products and wastes have been drafted;
* National regulation on mercury added products, wastes and mercury wastes of import, export, cross-border transport, sale, use, storage and disposal” was developed;
* Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of mercury added products and mercury waste was produced;
* Handouts for safe handling of mercury containing medical devices were developed;
* Pilot demonstration of sound mercury remediation technique at the Boroo river site was conducted;
* Soil and water samples were collected and analyzed by biomonitoring study and the risk factors to human health have been assessed;
* An interim facility for the storage of mercury and other hazardous waste was constructed at the compound affiliated with the National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA) in the 22nd khoroo of Songino-Khairkhan district of Mongolia;
* 2 awareness raising workshops targeting all relevant government organizations and the local environmental offices of all 21 provinces (ii) Awareness raising materials in local language (7 booklets and 1 brochure) produced and distributed to the national stakeholders (iii) Short video on mercury wastes broadcasted on 3 national TV channels during July-August 2015

The **Minamata Initial Assessment** (MIA) in cooperation with United Nations Industrial Development Organization and Ministry of Environment and Tourism in Mongolia were officially launched on the 20 June 2017 in Ulaanbaatar for two years. The following three activities will be organized within the scope of the project:* To collect baseline information on mercury use, emissions and releases using the methodology developed by UN Environment Programme to establish an inventory of releases from relevant sources in January 2018.
* To do an assessment on the legal framework on mercury.
* To fulfill its obligation expected from Minimata convention. The mercury management into legal and institutional structures are adjusted in line with national legislations. The assessment report will be released in July 2018.
* Disseminate information and to raise awareness on the sources of mercury, and hazards of mercury to promote voluntary involvement of civil society member. Trainings and workshops will be held starting from July 2018.
 |
|  | 108.162 Develop a National Action Plan on business and human rights, for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, with special attention for the situation of nomadic herders and access to remedy (Netherlands); | The government of Mongolia is looking for ways to address the issue. |
|  | 108.163 Join the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights Initiative to promote respect for human rights in the provision of security for extractive industry activities (United States of America); | The government of Mongolia is looking for ways to address the issue. |
|  | 108.164 Elaborate and implement a national action plan on the use of mercury in the artisanal mining sector to protect the health of workers involved in the work of this sector as well as the environment (Switzerland). | As it is indicated in Annex C of Minimata Convention on Mercury, Mongolia as a party to the paragraph 3 of Article 7 is developing its national action plan to reduce emissions and releases of, and exposure to mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining and in accordance with the international methodology receiving support from UN Environment Programme and Global Environment Facility (GEF).The working group in charge of developing national action plan of reducing emissions and releases of, and exposure to, mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining has been established through the order No.A/268 of Minister for Environment and Tourism. The working group went to the soum centers of Bayan-ovoo, Galuut, Bumbugur, Jargalant of Bayan khongor province, Yoson bulag, Taiwshir, Tsogt, Altai, Chandmani, and Bulgan, and Buregkhangai of Govi-Altai province, Zaamar of Tuv provence to conduct the baseline study of the quantities of mercury used and the practices employed in artisanal and small‑scale gold mining and processing within its territory.The working group is trying to get the national action plan to be approved by the government of Mongolia in december 2018. The following articles are indicated in the section III of “the Environment health II” programme approved by the resolution No.225 of the government of Mongolia;3.6.3. To prevent the exposure of vulnerable populations, particularly children and women of child-bearing age to mercury used in artisanal and small-scale gold mining and to protect their health3.6.3.1.Consecutive trainings should be organized for health-care workers and awareness-raising campaign to be done through health facilities and to diagnose chemical poisoning;3.6.3.2.To get those people working in artisanal and small-scale mining checked in a traveling health facility for an early diagnosis; 3.6.3.3. The preventive measures shal be taken in small-scale gold mines and their communities to avoid occupational health hazards. The following actions are taken in order to implement the first and second sections of the programme: - Within the framework of improving the medical care and treatment availability. A training to strengthen the capacity of local physicians were held in Ulaanbaatar on 9-10 November 2017. In total of 40 local phsycians participated in the training from Bayan khongor, Bulgan, Gobi-Altai, Dorno gobi, Dornod, Dund gobi, Uvur khangai, Selenge, Uvs, Khovd, Tuv, Zavkhan, Umnugobi. -1092 small-scale gold miners from Tuv province, 398 miners from Selenge province and 550 miners from Bayankhongor province attended in a preventive medical check-up in 2018.  |

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