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National report submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21*

Mongolia

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



I. Process for the preparation of the national report

1. The present report was compiled based on the general guidelines for the preparation of information under the UPR, as set forth in Human Rights Council decision 17/119. Mongolia has accepted 170 recommendations to implement from the previous cycle.
2. The report covers data and information from 2021 to 2025.

Methodology

3. As follow-up to the third cycle of UPR, the Government of Mongolia (Government) adopted the Action Plan on the implementation of the Recommendations (Action Plan) in 2023.¹
4. An Ex-Officio Council responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan (Council) was established in November 2023. Following the 2024 parliamentary election and the composition of the new Government, the Council was re-established in 2025. Now, the Council consists of representatives from 10 ministries, five government agencies, four councils, and six civil society organizations.
5. Based on the Council's decision of May 2025, the present report was developed jointly by the representatives of government organizations, engaged in the implementation of the Action Plan. The report should be examined in line with the interim report submitted in 2024.
6. The report was reviewed by members of the Council, whose comments and feedback were incorporated. Additionally, the report was discussed at the Cabinet Meeting of July 30, 2025.

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

A. Fully implemented measures

1. Measures to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Recommendations: 116.3, 116.4, 116.50, 116.51, 116.53, 116.56)

7. Addition to the input of the row 1 of the interim report, the Commissioner owes the powers to access and conduct inquiries at locations specified by law at any time; to conduct monitoring and inspections; to acquire all types of information; to examine whether the law drafts and government decisions conform to the principles of torture prevention; and to ensure their own safety while performing these duties.²

8. Between 2022 and 2025, the Commissioner conducted 128 preventive monitoring visits. Questionnaires and surveys, developed in accordance with international standards and national legislation, were administered to 6,076 citizens and 1,465 government officials regarding the implementation of the right to be free from torture. During the reporting period, the Commissioner held individual meetings with 1,531 individuals, including 291 children, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, whose rights and freedoms had been restricted in various forms. Also, the Commissioner held counseling meetings with 117 government officials.³ Since 2022, the Commissioner has submitted the Annual Action Report to the Parliament of Mongolia three times.

9. The GPO⁴ dedicated one episode of the program *Prosecutor's Information* to the crime of torture. In 2024, a nationwide campaign on the "Right to Be Free from Torture" was organized, during which eight news articles, five posters, three short video clips,⁵ a podcast,⁶ and a video news segment were disseminated.

10. A specialized training program was developed with support from the NHRCM⁷ and international organizations. The program includes 14 topics, covering areas such as the right to integrity and freedom, prevention of torture, and protection of human rights during demonstrations and protests. 633 training sessions, in total were conducted, reaching 81,844

investigators and police officers, thereby strengthening their knowledge, awareness, and practical skills related to human rights.

11. Training program for court decision implementation officers for 2023–2024⁸ was approved. A total of 4,454 officers (duplicated number) participated in 373 hours of training sessions on human rights.

12. To keep the public informed and educated, special episodes of the TV program *Amryg Erye*,⁹ aimed at preventing the crime of torture, were broadcast fortnightly.

2. Measures to protect the rights and interests of vulnerable groups, including children, women, persons with disabilities, and older persons (Recommendations 116.141, 116.144, 116.151, 116.116, 116.119, 116.120, 116.161, 116.162)

13. **Child Protection** – The Government revised and approved the Average Variable Cost per Pre-school and School Students and Its Components¹⁰ which, for the first time, included a dedicated budget line for child protection service and its rate. Afterwards, the Guideline for Planning and Spending Child Protection Funds in Kindergartens and Schools¹¹ was approved. As a result, kindergartens and schools are now better equipped to provide accessible and quality child protection services.

14. In the 2024–2025 academic year, child protection teams were established in all public and local kindergartens and schools, and over 60 percent of schools now have school psychologists. Following the adoption of Child Protection Law, Operation Rules for Child Rights Inspectors¹² was approved and the total number of state child rights inspectors¹³ were determined. Additionally, positions for child and family social workers were created at the *soum* and *khoroо* levels; 751 social workers in total are working nationwide starting in January 2025.¹⁴ The methodology for financing child protection services and the average per-child cost normative were also approved.¹⁵ In 2025, a total of USD 5.8 million was allocated for child development and protection activities, of which USD 1.4 million was earmarked for child development services, a newly designated line item under the economic classification for child development.

15. In 2024, the training on the implementation of Child Protection Law reached 516 school social workers, 7,600 government officials, and over 3,200 parent council members. Additionally, 218,860 school social workers and students, and 3,512 parents and caregivers participated in online training courses on child protection in school environment, peer pressure and bullying, and protecting children in digital space.

16. In 2025, multi-disciplinary prevention activities were carried out in collaboration with relevant government and non-governmental organizations. Over 160 campaigns and advocacy initiatives were conducted under the themes such as Let's Check and Protect Together, Use the Digital Space mindfully, Child–Love–Future, and Let's Respect One Another. These efforts reached 109,950 children and 99,799 parents and caregivers.

17. A series of activities were organized to strengthen child protection within families and raise awareness about child development and upbringing among parents, caregivers, and the public. These included 43 training sessions, 15 campaigns, four television programs, two forums, and 10 public events covering topics such as Positive Parenting Approaches, Principles of Good Parenting, Family Relationships, Family Happiness, and Family Planning. The initiatives reached 43,404 children and 101,447 parents and caregivers.

18. A total of 49 training sessions and advocacy campaigns on online child protection and peer bullying prevention were conducted, reaching 50,953 children and 27,610 parents and caregivers.

19. The Mongolian Children's Council was established in July 2022 as a child's initiative. Since then, sub-councils were formed in 21 provinces and 289 *soums*, with over 20,000 child-members. From March 2025, an advocacy training program, Equal Participation – Unlimited Possibilities, has been launched to build the capacity of more than 800 child-members across 152 *soums* in 7 provinces.

20. In 2022, 559,489 children participated in 251 in-class and online training and activities aimed at building the capacity of children, adolescents, and youth. In 2023, 278 training and

activities reached 467,265 adolescents. In 2024, 13,277 children took part in 674 forums, meetings, and consultations; 58,286 children participated in 1,434 cultural and sports events; and 43,364 children attended 1,318 training sessions and discussions. In 2025, children's forums were organized in 17 provinces and districts, engaging 5,370 children.

21. The Youth Parliament Program, conducted from 2021 to 2024. In 2024, 126 students from 21 provinces and 9 districts participated in its final cycle.

22. Alternative childcare service – Revised Child Protection Law introduced a new alternative childcare service – foster family service. When the family of a child protects and rehabilitates the child ineffectively, or harmfully, protection and rehabilitation will be provided in non-family environment.¹⁶

23. Law on Social Welfare was amended in line with Child Protection Law. As a result, key aspects of alternative childcare services, including identification of eligible children, the use of the Social Service Fund to finance alternative care, cost standards for children placed in foster families, and guidelines for managing the lifespan of property and assets used in the services, are now regulated. Also, supporting rules and standards were approved. Two guidelines have been currently developed for the preparation of foster families.

3. Measures to combat domestic and gender based violence (Recommendations: 116.10, 116.124, 116.127, 116.136, 116.130, 116.131, 116.133, 116.135, 116.134, 116.11, 116.129, 116.132, 116.12, 116.123, 116.128, 116.125, 116.126, 116.137)

24. An impact assessment of Law on Combating Domestic Violence was completed. Based on the findings, an amendment, toughening punishment for some domestic violence related offenses, was drafted and submitted to the Parliament in April 2025.

25. In addition, criminology studies on domestic violence against girls and women, and victimological research on domestic violence against children and women were completed. Follow-up actions will be taken for the next years.

26. At the end of 2024, a total of 22 temporary shelters and 17 one-stop service centers ran nationwide. In 2022, 67.3 percent of all service recipients (3,226 individuals) were children. This percentage increased by 14.6 percent in 2023 but dropped by 20 percent in 2024. Compared to the previous year, in 2024, the number of children receiving medical services and children receiving legal services dropped by 0.5 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively. However, the number of children receiving psychology services, education services and social welfare and protection services fell by 7.4, 3, and 13.4 percent, respectively.

27. In 2023, 64 children with disabilities received protection and rehabilitation services; this number increased to 111 in 2024. Between 2022 and 2025, a total of 5,816 individuals with disabilities (people with hearing impairments) accessed information through the *duudlaga.mn* website. A software update is currently underway to make this service available for 24 hours. In addition, specialists continue to provide advice, information, and services related to occupational health and safety through the 1800-0724 hotline.

28. Efforts to identify, protect, and provide rehabilitation services to child victims of sexual violence are being carried out by the Child and Family Development and Protection Departments in 21 provinces and 9 districts, as well as by accredited non-governmental organizations. Child protection services were provided to 369 children in 2022, 452 in 2023, and 391 child victims in 2024. Legal representation for 625 financially disadvantaged child victims of sexual violence was funded through the child protection budget – 170 in 2022, 168 in 2023, and 287 in 2024 – to ensure the protection of their rights and interests.

29. Since 2025, protection and rehabilitation services for children have been provided in accordance with two national standards: MNS 7065:2025, the *Standard for Providing Psychological Support and Services to Children*, and MNS 7066:2025, the *Standard for Providing Protection and Rehabilitation Services to Child Victims of Sexual Violence*.

30. The Medium-Term Program on Combating and Preventing Domestic Violence and its accompanying five-year implementation plan were developed and discussed at the meeting

of the Sub-Council on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Crimes Against Children under the CCCP.¹⁷

31. The GPO analyzed domestic violence cases, crimes against children, and crimes committed by children. The analysis and findings were disseminated to the aforementioned Sub-Council and NHRCM.¹⁸ Follow-up training, Prosecution of Offences and Crimes Related to Domestic Violence and Crimes Against Children was organized.

32. Previously, the call center had recorded domestic violence and crime against children using caller's phone numbers and home addresses on ECS.¹⁹ Now ECS records the calls based on the offender's national registration number, enabling authorities to track repeat offenses by the same individual.

33. The police authorities examined calls received through the police emergency hotline and identified 2,561 calls involving the offenders with three or more alleged offences. Then policy authorities intensified its activities to take them into its control and provide influential sessions to change their behavior.

34. From the crime prevention budget, financial support was provided to multidisciplinary teams combating domestic violence nationwide: USD 92.8 thousand in 2021, USD 70.9 thousand in 2022, and USD 48.2 thousand in 2023.

35. Seven training sessions were organized to strengthen the capacity of officials responsible for combating and preventing domestic violence and providing services to the victims. These sessions reached 1,800 officials, over 150 attorneys, and 260 prosecutors. Since 2020, a total of 153,383 individuals has been educated through public awareness and prevention activities aimed at changing attitudes and behaviors to reduce victimization. Additionally, 32 medical practitioners and specialists were trained to provide timely assistance and services to victims of domestic violence. Efforts are also underway to integrate guidance on responding to gender-based and sexual violence into post-graduation training programs of medical practitioners.

36. The UIA²⁰ offers a 3-credit course on Child Protection and Combating Domestic Violence as part of its Bachelor's degree program for police officer class. This course equips future police officers with the skills to independently assess risk levels of domestic and gender-based violence. To date, 335 students had completed the course; 99 students are enrolled for the 2024–2025 academic year.

37. The Secretariat of CCCP launched the website www.familycenter.mn, which provides online services and legal advice to victims of domestic violence. A total of 28 targeted handouts, 12 broadcast programs, and 15-episode radio drama Room of Trust were produced and made publicly accessible through websites, TV channels, and FM radios.

38. The CCCP spent a total of USD 133.8 thousand in 2024 on preventing domestic violence and crimes against children.

4. Measures to protect children's rights (Recommendations: 116.108, 116.109, 116.112, 116.111, 116.142, 116.143, 116.157, 116.147, 116.148, 116.158, 116.153, 116.155, 116.156, 116.160, 116.154)

39. In June 2024, the Parliament adopted law establishing specialized courts in family and child matters, which is a significant milestone in advancing the protection of children's rights. Under the law, a First Instance Court and an Appellate Court in Family and Child Matters were established in the capital city. These courts are scheduled to begin operations on January 1, 2026. Preparatory work is currently underway, including determining staffing, structure, and organization; approving relevant rules and procedures; and delivering specialized training for judges.

40. In January 2025, the Government of Mongolia issued a decision prohibiting the participation of child jockeys under the age of 18 in horse racing, training, and pre-race activities between November 1 and May 1 each year.²¹ This represents another important step in protecting children's rights.

41. Children's Right to Education – Referring back to the rows 56–57 of the interim report, Information and Communication Technology Curriculum was approved in 2024; and

over 50 staff members from lifelong learning centers in provinces and districts were trained as ICT trainers. These trainers are now conducting regular training sessions for their local communities.

42. At the end of 2024, more than 20,000 educational materials have been uploaded to the MEDLE.mn²² content database. These include 10,979 lessons – 9,414 mandatory and 1,565 optional – along with 147 textbooks, 4,024 digital lessons, 230 interactive materials, 3,508 interactive worksheets, 805 virtual laboratory resources, and 413 ICT related courses. In the 2024–2025 academic year, 17,453 students are studying through the digital school on the MEDLE.mn integrated learning platform, including approximately 30 incarcerated individuals from Bayanzurkh district and monk students based in India.

43. Efforts to digitize textbooks are currently underway, led by a team consisting of researchers from the National Institute for Educational Research, the Education Evaluation Center, methodologists from the Education Information and Technology Center, as well as university professors and secondary school teachers.

44. Right to Education of Children from Ethnic and Linguistic Minority Groups – The Government determined a Concept of Preschool and School Curriculums for 2024-2036.²³ Following up, a primary-level Tuvan language curriculum and accompanying workbook were developed and piloted for the first time in Tuvan and Kazakh schools. Currently, 11 textbooks in Kazakh and Tuvan languages are being used in primary schools. Tuvan-speaking children study the Tuvan language for 7 hours per week in Grade 1, 5 hours per week in Grades 2–3, and 4 hours per week in Grades 4–5. Primary School No. 2 in Tsengel soum of Bayan-Ulgii province conducts its instruction in the Tuvan language.

45. Policy on Bilingual Education and Instruction (within the framework of bilingual education for ethnic minority children) has been approved.²⁴ As a result, a system is being established to enable Kazakh and Tuva children to access quality, inclusive education in both their mother tongue and the official state language. A standard curriculum for Tuvan language and culture²⁵ has been approved. Digital workbooks for primary grades covering beginner, intermediate, and advanced levels are now being used for extracurricular instruction in Tuvan language.

46. **Protecting children from cybercrimes** – In line with the revision of Child Protection Law, Law on Infringement²⁶ has been amended.

47. Regulation on Preventing and Protecting Children from Exposure to Prohibited and Harmful Content in the Online Environment²⁷ was approved, and 120 government officials participated in the introductory training.

48. Measures and training activities to protect children's rights and safety in the online environment are ongoing. For example, 472 training sessions have been organized, reaching around 44,300 adults and children with guidance on how to stay safe online. Since 2024, four campaigns including Let's Go Digital, Girls in ICT, Let's Be Friends – 2, and Digital Skills for All, as well as public awareness event Children, We Will Protect You and a short video reel contest for children on preventing peer bullying have been implemented. In addition, two TV programs, 63 media content pieces, nine video news segments, and numerous posters were produced and disseminated. Educational content and advice on responsible internet use are being shared through the website www.ekids.mn and the Facebook page, Child Online Protection. www.ekids.mn is accessible to the users with visual impairments.

49. As of the third quarter of 2024, Mongolia submitted 44 requests to the IWF²⁸ to remove harmful content, of which 2 were taken down. Through the Green Channel, 246 content removal requests were submitted, resulting in the removal of 115 items. Additionally, 10 complaints related to content on YouTube and Google Drive were forwarded to Google. Websites that publish content in violation of Mongolian laws and regulations are added to a blacklist, and technical measures are taken to restrict access within Mongolia through the DNS²⁹ registry system. In 2024, a total of 436 websites were added to this blacklist.

5. Measures to combat human trafficking (Recommendations: 116.64, 116.60, 116.62)

50. The definition of human trafficking in the revised Criminal Code³⁰ is aligned with that of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children.³¹

51. Law on Special Government Funds contains regulations for compensating victims of human trafficking from designated funds.

52. Regulation on Providing Legal Assistance to Victims of Human Trafficking has been approved.³² Under this regulation, the Legal Aid Center is mandated to provide legal advice and legal representation to minor and financially disadvantaged victims. Additionally, psychological counseling is to be provided to minor victims.

53. A total of 44 trainers were prepared, and 970 officials received training. These included 153 judges, 168 prosecutors, and 482 police officers. The training covered topics such as Victim-Centered and Child-Friendly Investigation and Prosecution of Human Trafficking, Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) Analysis, Investigating Cyber-Facilitated Human Trafficking, applying a Trauma-Informed Approach When Working with Child Victims of Human Trafficking, and Conducting Forensic Interviews with Child Victims of Human Trafficking.

6. Measures to ensure the right to freedom of expression (Recommendations: 116.69, 116.71, 116.70)

54. The Criminal Code establishes criminal liability for knowingly disseminating false or misleading information that harms an individual's honor or dignity, or the reputation of a legal entity;³³ for cases in which a witness or victim falsely accuses someone of committing a crime;³⁴ and for defamatory statements about a legal entity that results in its bankruptcy.³⁵ These provisions apply regardless of whether the person responsible for it is a journalist or not.

55. Article 6.21 of Law on Infringement, which defined 'defamation' as an offence, was repealed by the amendment enacted on January 10, 2020.

56. Criminal Code³⁶ and Law on Infringement³⁷ apply equally to all individuals. Regardless of whether a person is a journalist or not, any action or inaction that violates or endangers human life, health, or property shall be investigated and prosecuted in accordance with the applicable laws.

7. Measures related to accession to international treaties, harmonization of national legislation, strengthening the implementation of human rights treaties, and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Recommendations: 116.2, 116.42, 116.43)

57. See rows 108 and 114 of the interim report.

58. Mongolia has continued to collaborate with the UN human rights mechanisms and special procedures. In 2023, Ms. Margaret Satterthwaite, UN Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, and in 2025 Ms. Ana Brian Nougères, UN Special Rapporteur on right to privacy, worked in Mongolia. Professor Attiya Waris, UN Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights plans to visit the country in 2026.

59. Mongolia has performed its reporting obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (143rd session of UN Human Rights Committee, March 2025) and the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (81st session of UN Committee against Torture, November 2024).

8. Measures to strengthen judicial independence and impartiality (Recommendation: 116.80)

60. The suspension of judges based on the recommendation of the NSC³⁸ was abolished by Law on Courts (2021). Additionally, in December 2020, amendments to the Anti-Corruption Law repealed the provision allowing the suspension of the Director and Deputy Director of the Anti-Corruption Agency based on the recommendation of the NSC.

61. However, the suspension of the General Prosecutor based on a recommendation from the NCS remains in effect.

62. Law on Courts (2021) includes provisions to ensure judicial independence and financial security. For example, it prohibits exercising judicial power under any influence; assigning specific cases to judges by name; interfering in the trial process or issuing instructions and guidance; receiving donations or financial assistance; and ensures that courts have an independent budget and enough judges to effectively carry out judicial authority.

63. Judicial Development Policy was adopted in 2024.³⁹ This policy, supported by a budget of USD 213.6 million allocated for implementation over 10 years, aims to establish a citizen-centered judiciary by improving the working environment and conditions of the courts. The policy also stipulates that gradual measures will be taken to ensure the court budget constitutes no less than two percent of the state budget.

9. Measures to ensure the right to access health and social welfare services (Recommendation: 116.122)

64. See row 133 of the interim report.

10. Measures to strengthen the functions of the National Human Rights Commission (Recommendations: 116.21, 116.22, 116.23, 116.24, 116.13, 116.72, 116.14, 116.76, 116.77, 116.15, 116.25)

65. See rows 142–146 of the interim report.

66. The Human Rights Defenders Unit, which supports the members of the Human Rights Defenders Committee, operates with six staff. The Commissioner in charge of Human Rights Defenders⁴⁰ has received and dealt with approximately 180 complaints so far. The Committee issued two conclusions in 2023 and seven in the first half of 2024; the Commissioner submitted 23 recommendations to relevant organizations.

11. Others (Recommendations: 116.92, 116.114, 116.90, 116.91)

67. See rows 160, 162, 169, and 170 of the interim report.

B. Partially implemented measures

1. Measures to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Recommendations: 116.49, 116.52, 116.54, 116.55, 116.56, 116.57)

68. The Government has set a goal for 2024–2028 to establish a new investigation department to combat crimes that hinder criminal investigation and prosecution, and to improve the protection of victims' rights and compensation.⁴¹ To this end, necessary research is underway to develop a draft law for the establishment of this investigation department.

69. Requirements for Interrogation Rooms have been revised.⁴² Now, interrogations are being conducted in 864 rooms, renovated according to the requirements. The offices of local police in remote *soums* will be gradually upgraded to comply with the requirements.

70. In line with recommendations to improve living conditions in correctional facilities, phased measures are being implemented to enhance the living environment and physical conditions. For example, 78.6 percent of the 28 detention centers operating nationwide are newly constructed. Going forward, six detention facilities will be built in rural areas.

71. A Pre-release Preparation Program is being implemented. Under this program, new Pre-release Preparation Rooms have been established in seven open and closed prisons. A total of USD 85,000⁴³ has been allocated for this initiative.

72. Construction of a special educational facility to ensure the right to education for minor inmates began in 2024 and is scheduled to become operational by December 2026. To reduce crowding in correctional facilities, new detention centers are planned for establishment in two provinces. Additionally, one Involuntary Rehabilitation Center of Khangai Region⁴⁴ has

been established to provide compulsory treatment for individuals addicted to alcohol and drugs. A total of USD 34,300 was spent on establishing this center.

2. Measures to protect the rights and interests of vulnerable groups, including children, women, people with disability, and elders (Recommendations: 116.16, 116.17, 116.18, 116.19, 116.115, 116.117, 116.118, 116.151, 116.151, 116.116, 116.119, 116.120, 116.161, 116.162, 116.163, 116.164, 116.165, 116.166, 116.168, 116.169, 116.170)

73. People with disability and employment - A total of 107,904 people with disability (PWD) reside in Mongolia⁴⁵. As of 2024, 49,500 PDW have received support and benefits amounting to USD 3.2 million through the welfare fund.

74. From 2022 to 2024, accessibility assessments were carried out for 69 sites, including businesses, organizations, news websites, schools, pedestrian walkways, and buildings. Based on the findings, recommendations for improvement were provided. At the National University of Mongolia, a model classroom and an accessible library equipped with audio and speech-based technologies were established. A model street was also developed by improving the accessibility of sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, road signs, and markings. The E-Mongolia system was upgraded to enhance accessibility for the PWD.

75. In October 2024, the Government established the Center for Supporting the Employment of People with Disability. The Center operates under the General Department of Development of Persons with Disability. It provides training for both PWD and their employers, facilitates placements, and offers business incubators and job coaching to support self-employment among PWD.

76. A program to support the employment of PWD was implemented from 2022 to 2023⁴⁶. As of December 2024, 3,420 PWD participated in the program and received financial support totaling USD 2.6 million.

77. The year 2025 has been declared a year of supporting employment for PWD. Six new projects and initiatives are being implemented to increase the employment rate from 15 percent to 20 percent and to provide over 2,000 individuals with permanent jobs and stable incomes.

78. Project to Strengthen the System for Supporting the Employment of People with Disability was implemented from 2021 to 2024, promoting their employment opportunities. As part of this project, 207 job-coaches and 16 national trainer coaches were trained. The coaches provided support services to 223 PWD, resulting in 151 individuals securing permanent employment. Additionally, 37 PWD were trained as advocacy staff, and 20 advocacy seminars were conducted, involving 743 participants from 469 organizations.

79. As part of efforts to improve public understanding and attitudes toward disability, the following activities were organized:

- From 2022 to 2025, conferences were regularly held on the theme Disability Studies as an Interdisciplinary Science.
- Every year, Barrier-Free, Not Barrier-Filled advocacy campaigns are conducted to promote accessible and inclusive infrastructure, improve access to information, and raise public awareness about disability.
- Parliamentary debates were held on the following themes, Disability and Equal Opportunity in 2022, Equality and Non-Discrimination in 2023, and Leadership of Persons with Disabilities in an Inclusive Society in 2024.
- Through awareness-raising training aimed at improving public understanding and attitudes toward PWD, 1,123 individuals were trained in 2022, 2,870 in 2023, 5,427 in 2024, and 1,388 in the first quarter of 2025.

80. The Commission on Health, Education, and Social Protection of Children with Disabilities operates through its central commission and sub-commissions. The Central Commission functions under the Department of Development of Persons with Disability within the MFLSS.⁴⁷ Provisions to improve inter-sectoral coordination and strengthen legal

frameworks have been incorporated into the draft revised Law on the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

81. Right to Education of Children with Disability – See Paragraphs 94-98 of this report.

82. Elders – In 2024, Law on the Elders was amended. The amendments expanded the range of services available to the seniors and introduced the concept of comprehensive support and services for healthy and active ageing. These include services that promote the development and well-being of the elders, such as support for proper nutrition and diet, physical activity, healthcare, and rehabilitation. A new service model, called the Active Ageing Center, is currently being piloted.

83. Amendments to Law on Infringement stipulate that interference with a senior citizen's right to use or manage their pension or benefits, if not subject to criminal liability, shall be punishable by mandatory training or detention for a period of 7 to 30 days.⁴⁸

84. Economic Independence of Women – Employment promotion activities are currently being implemented with funding from the Employment Promotion Fund.⁴⁹

85. Regulation on Providing Financial Support for Childcare Services;⁵⁰ Standard Training Curriculum for Childcare Providers,⁵¹ and Criteria, Conditions, Required Documentation, and Regulations for Organizing and Monitoring Childcare Services⁵² have been adopted.

86. In 2022, 320 childcare providers received capacity-building training, followed by 356 in 2023 and 321 in 2024. In 2023, 356 childcare providers worked at 142 childcare centers, serving 1,651 children, including 835 from target groups and remote areas. In 2024, 313 childcare providers worked at 112 centers, serving 1,599 children, of whom 197 had disabilities. In the first half of 2025, 321 childcare providers worked at 121 centers, serving 1,455 children, including 189 with disability.

87. Percentage of women who participated in activities implemented during the reporting period:

- In 2023, 56.8 percent of the 2,239 individuals who received financial support were women, while in 2024, 59.8 percent of 152 recipients were women. For herder livestock support activities, women accounted for 46.9 percent of the 1,994 participants in 2023 and 43.1 percent of the 3,319 participants in 2024. Among those who received financial support for persons with disabilities, women represented 52.1 percent of 1,106 recipients in 2023 and 54.3 percent of 777 recipients in 2024. Regarding financial support for the elderly, women made up 71.5 percent of 1,095 recipients in 2023 and 69.5 percent of 1,414 recipients in 2024.
- In 2023, women comprised 67.9 percent of the 6,663 individuals who participated in basic skills training, and 68 percent of the 7,027 participants in 2024. For classroom and on-the-job vocational training, women accounted for 65.8 percent of 5,063 participants in 2023 and 61.8 percent of 3,491 participants in 2024. Among those attending entrepreneurship training, women made up 62.5 percent of 7,040 participants in 2023 and 67.3 percent of 8,829 participants in 2024.
- A total of 935 individuals participated in short-term skills training for women, with 225 securing employments; USD 48,300 was spent on this training. Among 142 individuals involved in childcare provider services, all were employed, with USD 60,600 spent for this purpose.
- To increase women's employment, financial support of up to USD 2,786 with a 36-month repayment period is provided once for establishing childcare service centers. In 2024, rental support totaling USD 8,163 was provided to 35 childcare centers.

3. Measures to Increase Women's Participation at the Decision-Making Level (Recommendations: 138, 139, 140)

88. See rows 34–36 of the interim report.

89. Under the revised Law on Political Parties, approved in 2023, the political parties must submit its gender balance reports to the National Committee on Gender Equality. This amendment will take effect in December 2025.

90. In the 2024 parliamentary election, 32 women were elected out of a total of 126 members, bringing the proportion of women in the parliament to 25.4 percent.

91. Of the 23 ministers in the government restructured in 2024, three were women (13 percent), whereas the government formed in 2025 had two women out of 19 ministers, representing 10 percent.

92. The government committed to its policy document to prioritize gender equality.⁵³

93. During the reporting period, the following advocacy was implemented:

- Fifteen video lessons and 570 content pieces were published on the tentsuu.mn website.
- To raise public awareness of the contribution of women's political participation and leadership to local development, the National Committee on Gender Equality organized a regional forum in *Khovd* province ahead of the 2024 local elections.

4. Measures to protect children's rights (Recommendations: 116.110, 116.167, 116.145, 116.146, 116.113, 116.150, 116.142, 116.143, 116.157, 116.147, 116.148, 116.158, 116.153, 116.155, 116.156, 116.160, 116.154)

94. Right to Education of Children with Disability – There are 14,609 children with disability aged 0–18 in Mongolia, more than 2,700 of whom have severe disability. According to statistics, the number of children with disabilities enrolled in kindergartens and general education schools is increasing. See Table 1.

Table 1

The number of children with disabilities accessing education

Academic year	Total			Primary education			Secondary education		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2021–2022	6671	2765	3906	1065	392	673	5606	2373	3233
2022–2023	7171	2824	4347	1498	517	981	5673	2307	3366
2023–2024	8260	3206	5054	1977	723	1254	6283	2483	3800
2024–2025	8423	3144	5279	2150	742	1408	6273	2402	3871

95. Under Law on the Rights of Persons with Disability⁵⁴ and Law on Education,⁵⁵ a Center to support PWD in accessing education⁵⁶ was established in 2025. So far, 111 individuals with severe disability received services from the Center. The operational guidelines and service fees of the Center were approved.⁵⁷ In 2025, a civil society organization received USD 2.5 million from the government to run the Center.

96. Financing Procedure based on variable costs, performance, and outcomes has been approved.⁵⁸ Also, Regulation on Organizing Individualized Instruction for Students with Disabilities Enrolled in Preschool Education,⁵⁹ Regulation on Organizing Individualized Instruction for Students with Disabilities Enrolled in General Education,⁶⁰ Methodology for Developing Individualized Instruction Plans for Students with Disabilities Enrolled in Preschool Education,⁶¹ and Methodology for Developing Individualized Instruction Plans for Students with Disabilities Enrolled in General Education⁶² were enacted.

97. 3,900 preschool teachers working with children with diverse needs participated in various training programs, including training under the Project to Improve Health, Education, and Social Protection Services for Children with Special Educational Needs, a joint training program with Toyo University of Japan, and training on inclusive education methodologies.

98. 11,317 school administrators and teachers working with students with diverse needs participated in 25 specialized training sessions on inclusive and special needs education.

99. Right to education for children living in remote areas and from households below the poverty line – Efforts are being undertaken to ensure these children have equal access to education. See Table 2.

Table 2

Number of children living in remote areas and from poor households

<i>Target group</i>	<i>Kindergarten</i>	<i>Secondary School</i>
Children from poor households	3779	–
Children with disability	2150	6273
Children from herder families	32282	136730
Children of border patrol officers stationed at border posts	312	–
Children imprisoned	–	38

100. An e-school program is being piloted to provide equal opportunities for high-school students in rural schools to study specialized subjects of their choice, and to teach Mongolian language, history, culture, national heritage, and traditions to Mongolian children living abroad. In the 2024-2025 academic year, a total of 17,453 students are enrolled in the e-school: 7,074 in grade 10, 5,531 in grade 11, and 4,848 in grade 12. These students come from 432 schools that were unable to form full classes – 114 in the capital, 102 in provincial centers, 207 in *soums*, eight in *baghs*, and one resides in the Republic of Korea.

101. Teachers with Tablets initiative' is being implemented to build the capacity of parents and caregivers of young children living in remote areas, specifically those from herder families and border regions, and to ensure every child has equitable access to preschool education services. As of May 2025, 504 teachers at 465 kindergartens across 19 provinces received tablets. It ensured the accessibility of 6,255 children to preschool education.

102. To increase the availability, create healthy and safe environment, and improve quality of service in rural schools, in 2022, eight dormitories with 1,053 beds, in 2023, seven dormitories with 700 beds; and in 2024, nine dormitories with 1,060 beds were renovated respectively. Between 2022 and 2024, the number of dormitories increased by 24, and the number of beds increased by 2,813. It is expected to build 61 new dormitories with a total of 8,615 beds by 2027.

103. As of May 2025, the project to replace pit latrines in state-owned kindergartens, schools, and dormitories with modern sanitation facilities is being implemented. So far, 547 kindergartens, schools, and dormitories in 294 *soums* across 17 provinces have replaced the old pit latrines. Now, nationwide, over 500 kindergartens, schools, and dormitories out of 800 have modern sanitation facilities.

104. The government revised a variable cost per student in school dormitories.⁶³ As a result, the variable cost per student increased from USD 97 to USD 557.

105. Right to Higher Education – Regulation on Providing Scholarships and Financial Aid for Students in Universities and Colleges and Regulation on Granting Scholarships, Loans, and Financial Aid to Students of Higher Education Institutions, and Loan Repayment have been revised.⁶⁴ In 2024, the government provided a total of USD 24.1 million in grants and scholarships to 18,351 students. Additionally, 2,257 students received loans with repayment conditions, totaling USD 4.5 million in funding.

106. Access to Health Services – The implementation of essential newborn care during the early neonatal period was evaluated using eight assessment tools developed by WHO.⁶⁵ Data from 26 selected health facilities, including delivery records, surveillance data from the Monitoring and Research Department of the NCMCH,⁶⁶ program reports, and observational findings, were consolidated to produce a comprehensive overview.

107. Practical training on Essential Newborn Care during the Early Neonatal Period (ENCC-ENP) was conducted in all hospitals, reaching 1,081 healthcare professionals including 364 doctors, 476 midwives, and 351 nurses. Currently, 220 primary-level and 594 secondary-level healthcare providers are delivering ENCC-ENP services. Nationwide, 87.6

percent of doctors and healthcare professionals have received in-service training in ENCC-ENP.

108. In Mongolia, approximately 100–120 new cases of childhood cancer are diagnosed each year. Prior to 2002, the mortality rate for children diagnosed with leukemia was nearly 100 percent. The introduction of the BFM-ALL-95 treatment protocol has successfully reduced mortality rates. To strengthen early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of pediatric cancer, seven doctors have received specialized training abroad. In addition, in collaboration with international partners, Operational Plan for the Global Platform for Access to Childhood Cancer Medicines, 2024-2027 was approved. As part of this initiative, 35 essential medicines are being provided free of charge and introduced into treatment protocols starting in 2025.

109. As of the end of 2024, 155,652 children under the age of five, representing 34.2 percent of the target population, were screened for early developmental delays. Among them, 4.0–11.7 percent were identified as needing motor development support, 1.6–8.8 percent required speech and language therapy, 2.8–6.2 percent needed support for social-emotional development, and 2.0–21.9 percent required assistance with cognitive development. The assessment highlighted the importance of engaging families and communities in child development and ensuring equitable access to support services for all children. Based on these findings, a school-based early detection guideline is currently being developed.

110. The MFLSS and the MOH⁶⁷ have jointly conducted several studies, including Social Protection and Legal Environment Analysis for Children with Cancer, Current Situation and Key Issues Related to Childhood Cancer in Mongolia, Legal Framework for Social Security Services and Support for Children with Cancer, and Implementing Social, Psychological, and Educational Support Services for Children with Cancer and Their Families. Based on these studies, pilot programs providing psychosocial and educational support to hospitalized children with cancer and their families are currently being implemented at the NCMCH.

111. Corporal punishment – The Child Protection Law prohibits corporal punishment.⁶⁸ Every year, parents and caregivers receive training on the Positive Discipline for Everyday Use program to prepare them as facilitators and trainers. As of February 2025, 41 officials have been trained as trainers, and 17 provincial facilitators have trained 11,372 parents.

112. Under Structure and Content of the Family Education Training Program,⁶⁹ the trainers are prepared annually. From 2019 to 2024, a total of 222 officials⁷⁰ have been trained. Training material has been developed and distributed digitally, and regular in-person and online training sessions are conducted for families, parents, and adults.

113. Child Labor – Every year, on the World Day Against Child Labor, the government reviews the measures taken and their outcomes and discusses policies and directions for future action. In 2025, the event was held under the theme, “Progress has been made, but let’s strengthen efforts to move further!”

114. Amendments to the Labor Law (2024) stipulated that children under the age of 15 participating in artistic performances, sports events, or advertisements must have consent from their legal guardian and approval from the state child rights inspectors. The government follows several policy documents, including the List of Prohibited Jobs for Minors,⁷¹ Types of Light Work and Employment Conditions for Persons Aged 13 and Older,⁷² Model Guidelines for Implementing Child Protection Policy,⁷³ and Sectoral Child Protection Policy.⁷⁴ Between 2023 and 2024, 111 training sessions were conducted, and 396 recommendations were developed and disseminated, all reaching 4,899 entities and organizations, 61,487 parents and caregivers, as well as 49,210 children and youth. Additionally, 2,306 promotional materials, posters, and stories were produced and shared on social media, reaching 232,202 people.

115. In 2023, the state child rights inspectors conducted inspections at 1,511 entities, identifying 680 children engaged in labor. Thirty-nine violations were addressed under Law on Infringement, and two cases were investigated under the Criminal Code. In 2024, preventive inspections covered 3,586 entities, uncovering 430 children involved in labor. Thirty-five violations were resolved under Law on Infringement, and three cases were investigated under the Criminal Code.

116. The GACFDP⁷⁵ provided child protection services by developing case plans for 318 children and their families in 2022, 680 children and their families in 2023, and 430 children and their families in 2024. The services provided were, for instance, supporting the families of 70 working children, reuniting 215 children with their families, referring 14 children to educational services, and withdrawing 391 children from labor to enroll them in socialization programs.

117. The police, in collaboration with relevant government agencies, conducted 27 random inspections of 155 horse owners' stalls and stables in the capital city and provinces. 58 recommendations were issued to individuals, businesses, and the Federation of Mongolian Horseracing Sports and Trainers to prevent minors under the age of 18 from participating in horse races, training sessions, and practice runs. 124 planned training sessions and horse racing events were cancelled.

5. Measures to Combat Human Trafficking (Recommendations: 116.159, 116.58, 116.59, 116.65, 116.61, 116.63, 116.66, 116.67)

118. Law on Combating Human Trafficking, amended in 2024, includes a provision to establish a multidisciplinary team to provide services to child victims of human trafficking. The law mandates that the Government approve the team's standard operating procedure. A draft of this procedure has been developed and is currently open for review from relevant agencies and the public.

119. A study on "Possibility of Using Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) in Investigating and Prosecuting Human Trafficking by Law Enforcement Agencies of Mongolia" was conducted, along with research on "Situation and Trends of Human Trafficking" and "Analysis of the Prosecution of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation." The findings of these studies are being used to develop the Medium-Term Program for Combating and Preventing Human Trafficking and to support efforts to prevent such crimes and violations.

120. Continuous awareness-raising activities are being carried out at border checkpoints to prevent human trafficking among citizens traveling abroad for official or personal purposes. For example, during the reporting period, 50,000 passport inserts, and 10 types of posters were produced and distributed, and public alert messages have been regularly displayed on smart screens.

121. Training manuals were developed on topics including Victim-Centered and Child-Friendly Investigation and Prosecution of Human Trafficking, OSINT Analysis, Investigation of Cyber-Facilitated Human Trafficking, Using Trauma-Informed Approach When Working with Child Victims of Human Trafficking, and Building Capacity to Conduct Forensic Interviews with Child Victims of Human Trafficking. A total of 44 trainers were trained, and 970 officials participated in the training, including 153 judges, 168 prosecutors, and 482 police officers.

122. As part of the project under U.S.–Mongolia Child Protection Compact Partnership, five child interview rooms were established at police stations, and child-friendly rooms were set up at the first instance criminal courts in *Bayanzurkh*, *Chingeltei*, and *Sukhbaatar* districts for child victims giving testimony.

6. Combating all forms of discrimination, especially discrimination against LGBTI individuals (Recommendations: 116.26, 116.28, 116.27, 116.30, 116.36, 116.38, 116.35, 116.29, 116.34, 116.33, 116.37, 116.39, 116.40, 116.32, 116.31)

123. The fundamental principle of non-discrimination set out in the Constitution of Mongolia⁷⁶ is reflected in other laws and regulations.⁷⁷ For example, the Criminal Code states "[i]n considering an act as a crime and imposing a penalty, no one shall be discriminated against on the basis of ethnicity, origin, language, skin color, age, gender, social origin, status, property, occupation, official position, religion, opinion, sexual orientation or gender identity, education, or disability.

124. According to Law on Personal Data Protection, "sexual and gender orientation, expression" are considered sensitive personal information⁷⁸ and fall under personal secrets.⁷⁹ Collecting, processing, or using such information without the data subject's consent is

prohibited.⁸⁰ Any violation of this provision is subject to liability under the Criminal Code and Law on Infringement.⁸¹

125. In October 2024, the MOJHA⁸² and the Secretariat of the CCCP organized training for government officials and prepared trainers to promote and protect the rights of LGBTI individuals, improve understanding of their psychological needs, and increase knowledge and awareness on related issues.

126. The Sub-Council on Ensuring the Rights of People with Disability, under the MOJHA, organized training among law enforcement agencies to prepare trainers on human rights, with a focus on the rights of people with disabilities and LGBTI individuals. 20 trainers' 18 sessions on the key aspects of LGBTI individuals have reached 7,763 law enforcers.

7. Measures related to accession to international treaties, harmonization of national legislation, strengthening the implementation of human rights treaties, and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Recommendations: 116.1, 116.5, 116.6, 116.7, 116.8, 116.9)

127. Government Action Plan for 2024–2028⁸³ includes a commitment to protect human rights and freedoms, prevent violations, and harmonize national legislation with international human rights treaties and conventions.⁸⁴ Additionally, Parliament has tasked the government with accelerating the harmonization of domestic laws with international treaties and conventions. In line with this directive, the government developed and submitted a package of draft laws to Parliament in January 2025. These proposed amendments aim to strengthen the protection of human rights and freedoms and cover 11 laws, including Law on Legal Aid, Law on Advocacy, Criminal Code, Law on Infringement, Law on Infringement Procedure, and Law on State and Official Secrets. Discussion is being scheduled for the autumn session of this year.

8. Measures to strengthen judicial independence and impartiality (Recommendations: 116.81, 116.83, 116.87, 116.82, 116.85, 116.86, 116.84, 116.88)

128. In 2024, the Parliament amended Law on Courts, to ensure judicial impartiality by improving regulations concerning judicial ranks, transparency, and court.

129. To enhance transparency and openness in judiciary and improve the effectiveness of court proceedings, the E-Court 2.0 Project was launched in July 2024 to digitalize courts. As of now, the project is 79 percent complete.

130. The JGC reviewed the statements of the judges submitted according to the revised Procedure for Recording, Documenting, and Resolving Undue Influence Statements.⁸⁵ In the first half of 2025, four undue influence statements were submitted by nine judges, all of which were reviewed and forwarded to the police for further investigation.

131. Procedure for Implementing Protective Measures in Cases of Threats to Life or Health of Judge or Their Family Members was approved.⁸⁶ As of the first half of 2025, five judges submitted requests for protection, all of which were reviewed and appropriately acted upon.

132. The selection for judge candidates is conducted transparently, according to the Procedure for Assessing Qualifications and Selecting Judicial Candidates⁸⁷ and Methodology for Organizing the Selection of Judges.⁸⁸ The selection exam assesses candidates' legal knowledge and skills, along with their professionalism, ethics, and character. Those who pass all components and receive the highest scores are nominated to the President of Mongolia for appointment. Between 2023 and 2025, 59 candidates were appointed to first instance courts and 22 to appellate courts.

9. Measures to Ensure the Right to Access Health and Social Welfare Services (Recommendations: 116.100, 116.101, 116.102, 116.103, 116.104, 116.106, 116.105, 116.107, 116.121, 116.94, 116.20, 116.95)

133. See Paragraphs 106–110 of this report.

134. Ex-Officio Council on Maternal, Child, and Reproductive Health was established.⁸⁹ In addition, the Scope of Obstetric and Gynecological Services in the Capital City⁹⁰ was revised, and Charters of Maternity Hospitals of Ulaanbaatar were updated. Procedure for Calculating, Recording, and Reviewing Maternal Mortality,⁹¹ Child Protection Procedure in the Health Sector,⁹² and Procedure for Providing Care and Services During Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Postpartum Period⁹³ were adopted.

135. The causes of death among children under five between 2020 and 2021 were studied. Follow-up guidelines were issued to local health institutions to enhance the medical care and services provided, particularly to mothers and children in remote and vulnerable groups. Under Expanding Remote Diagnosis for Mothers and Newborns Project, 20 soums from 10 provinces will have a training room equipped for skills development in emergency obstetric care.

136. Ten algorithms on emergency care for children in critical condition were developed, and training was provided to 15 pediatricians from five provinces and six districts of Ulaanbaatar.

137. In 2023, Adolescent Health Week campaign was organized, covering sexual maturation and reproductive health. Training was also conducted to strengthen the capacity of 84 doctors from primary and district hospitals to provide adolescent-friendly care and services. Additionally, more than 200 school doctors participated in the training.

138. In 2024, a total of 3,350 university students' health was checked through early health screening. To improve their awareness, 83 health education materials were disseminated, including 56 infographics, 10 news articles, 10 animated posters, and 7 reels. These materials reached 275,032 youths and were shared 2,481 times. Additionally, 4,139 students from four public universities participated in training and awareness-raising activities on sexual and reproductive health.

139. A training program for sexual and reproductive health peer counselors was developed; 150 peer counselors are providing counseling.

140. Social Welfare – According to the Methodology for Identifying Households and Individuals in Urgent Need of Social Welfare Support and Assistance,⁹⁴ households scoring below the threshold of 401.2 points are eligible for such benefits, including full or partial payment of health insurance premiums, legal advice and representation services, energy price discounts, and government-funded kindergarten meal expenses. As of the end of 2024, 61 formerly incarcerated, homeless individuals received USD 20,400 in allowances; legal assistance was provided to 2,700 financially vulnerable individuals; and legal representation was delivered to 3,204 individuals.

10. Measures to Strengthen the Mandate of the National Human Rights Commission (Recommendations: 116.21, 116.22, 116.23, 116.24, 116.15, 116.25)

141. See rows 138–148 of the interim report.

142. In 2020, Law on the National Human Rights Commission was revised to introduce substantive reforms in alignment with the Paris Principles for national human rights institutions.

143. Starting in 2025, the Secretariat of the NHRCM operates with 91 staff. Its budget has increased 8.2 times compared to 2021.

144. Although the NHRCM's 2022-2025 Strategic Action Plan plans to increase the number of provincial staff, implementation has not occurred due to the lack of allocated funding in the state budget.

145. In its resolution⁹⁵ following the discussion of the 18th Report on the Human Rights and Freedoms Situation in Mongolia, Parliament tasked the Government with ensuring the development, implementation, and evaluation of education sector policy documents are aligned with the UN World Program for Human Rights Education, as well as the goals, targets, and indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The resolution further tasks the Government with integrating human rights principles, specifically respect for human rights and freedoms, and the promotion of a human rights culture, into curricula

at all levels of education.⁹⁶ The Education Law requires the inclusion of human rights education and gender equality content throughout the education system.⁹⁷

11. Measures to Ensure the Right to Live in a Healthy and Safe Environment (Recommendations: 116.45, 116.46, 116.47, 116.48, 116.73)

146. As to Law on Environmental Impact Assessment⁹⁸ the Government adopted Regulation on Strategic and Cumulative Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation.⁹⁹

147. Clause 2.4.6.1 of the *Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation* states that “a plan shall be developed in alignment with the project’s goals, objectives, and activities, with the aim of preventing, reducing, and eliminating negative impacts on the safety, health, interests, employment, gender, and livelihoods of local communities, as well as enhancing the project’s positive impacts.”

148. To reduce air pollution, the government is transiting from solid to gas fuels, widespread adoption of Euro-5 standard fuels, and technological upgrades of heating stoves with capacities ranging from 15 to 100 kW used in ger districts.¹⁰⁰

149. Under National Program for Reducing Air and Environmental Pollution, a series of events and campaigns such as Inspect for Safety, Warning 2024, Inspection 2024, Use Wisely, and Prevent Risk were carried out in the ger areas of seven districts in the capital city, reaching 30,928 households and 140 business entities. During the campaign, 322 chimneys were cleaned; guidelines were distributed to 44,864 citizens; public warnings were broadcast via loudspeakers; carbon monoxide detectors were newly installed in 500 households; and 213,106 flyers were distributed. A total of 562 video clips and posters were produced and shown on digital screens in shopping centers. Warnings were also broadcast on 15 television channels and 5 FM radios.

150. Mongolia’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement sets a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 22.7 percent by 2030. The sectors for emission reduction and adaptation, and the measures for mitigation to implement the NDC are outlined in the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change, which was approved by the National Climate Committee’s Resolution No. 01 of 2024.

151. In 2024, Mongolia’s baseline emissions were estimated at 55,832.7 Gg CO₂e, and the target emission level was set at 48,313.0 Gg CO₂e, aiming for a reduction of 7,519.7 Gg CO₂e. According to Mongolia’s NDC2.0 Stocktaking Project, jointly implemented by UNDP¹⁰¹ and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the actual reduction achieved in 2024 was 2,982.9 Gg CO₂e, representing 39.7 percent of the target.

152. To reduce disaster risk, assessments were conducted for 598 businesses and organizations between 2019 and 2024. Around 1,500 maps detailing hazards, exposure, and vulnerabilities were developed and uploaded to the disaster risk database, making them publicly accessible to both the public and decision-makers.

153. In 2024, seven firefight and rescue units, one search and rescue branch, five search and rescue teams, and the Disaster Protection Training Center were newly established. As a result, the number of firefighting units increased by 9.9 percent, and the number of search and rescue units rose by 12.5 percent.

154. In 2023, Interagency Collaboration Exercise during Earthquake in the Capital City was conducted, involving 12 humanitarian organizations and over 4,000 government officials. That year, disaster response exercises for provincial emergency management command centers were organized in five provinces.

12. Others (Recommendations: 116.44, 116.68, 116.74, 116.75, 116.78, 116.79, 116.98, 116.114, 116.99, 116.41, 116.89, 116.96, 116.97, 116.93)

155. Labor Law (2021) declares a principle of a workplace free from harassment, violence, and sexual harassment. The law obligates employers to ensure the proper implementation of the principle by incorporating preventive and remedial mechanisms in the personnel handbook. It also outlines procedures for employees, employers, and third parties to submit

complaints and safeguard their rights. Under Law on Infringements, individuals found guilty of sexual harassment, as well as employers who fail to fulfill their obligation to prevent and properly address harassment complaints, may face penalties, including fines, mandatory training, or detention. The draft law on Criminal Code that was supposed to criminalize an act of sexual harassment in the workplace has not been enacted yet (see row 162 of the interim report).

156. As part of the employment support programs and initiatives implemented annually by the National Employment Council, in 2023–2024, 5,137 individuals participated in Program for Providing Herders with Livestock, which created employment for 8,830 individuals. A total of USD 8.5 million was allocated to the initiative. According to Social Insurance Law, herders who voluntarily enrolled in the pension scheme pay 50 percent discounted pension insurance premiums.

157. In 2023–2024, 133 young people participated in the program providing financial support for youth-led start-up businesses, creating new employment for 130 individuals, with USD 195,000 spent. The financial support for youth employment and entrepreneurship will be increased in the coming years.

158. To support poor and vulnerable households in achieving sustainable self-reliance, a program has been piloted between 2022–2025. As of the first quarter of 2025, progress in enhancing household livelihoods and productive asset utilization of 1,259 households participating in the program reached 84.5 percent.

159. Food Stamp Program is the only social welfare program that reaches 100 percent of individuals living at the minimum subsistence level. Individuals from households with poverty scores of up to 292.5 in the capital city and up to 310.0 in rural provinces qualify to receive monthly food assistance via electronic cards. As of 2024, 90,111 individuals from 17,054 households were enrolled in the program. In the first four months of 2025, 85,000 beneficiaries received food assistance totaling USD 1.17 million.

160. The National Sovereign Wealth Fund (Fund)¹⁰² was established in 2024 to centralize mineral resource revenues, invest, and distribute mineral resource revenue to each citizen fairly and equitably. Procedure for Creating Savings Account for Each Citizens, Managing, and Making Expenditures from Accounts has been approved.¹⁰³ Beginning in 2030, citizens may use his/her individual funds for housing, or one-time transfer to support family member or inherit.

161. Beginning in 2025, pensions will be increased in line with the inflation rate on the first day of each year. This year, all types of pensions provided by the Social Insurance Fund have increased by 6 percent, raising the minimum rate of full pensions and military pensions to USD192, and proportionally calculated pensions to USD160. As a result, the average pension has reached USD236.

C. Recommendations with inadequate implementation

1. Measures to protect children's rights (Recommendations: 116.149, 116.150, 116.152)

162. In 2023, sentencing policies for crimes against children were made more stringent.¹⁰⁴ For example, the penalty for crimes such as the murder or rape of a child was increased from 20 years to 25 years or life imprisonment.¹⁰⁵ Additionally, legal provisions were introduced prohibiting early release on parole¹⁰⁶ or the granting of a pardon for individuals convicted of such crimes.¹⁰⁷ These measures are currently in force. Furthermore, a new provision was added concerning child rape. If the crime results in miscarriage or pregnancy of a girl under the age of 16, or if the offender is a family member of a victim under 16, the statute of limitations is suspended. In such cases, the limitation period begins only after the victim reaches the age of 18.¹⁰⁸

163. Methodology for Financing Child Protection Services and Normative Average Cost per Child for Child Protection Services was approved.¹⁰⁹ A total of 120 officials from provinces, the capital city, and districts, along with 623 social workers from *soums* and *khoroos*, participated in the related training. Eight officials from the Department for the

Prevention of Domestic Violence, Crimes, and Offenses against Children conducted 18 training sessions for government agencies, NGOs, citizens, and business entities, enhancing the knowledge of 1,635 participants. In January 2024, a regional training on Victim-Centered and Child-Friendly Investigation and Prosecution was organized, training 120 judges, prosecutors, and police officers.

164. As of 2025, there are 38 interrogation rooms for minors across the country: 16 in the capital city and 22 in rural areas. Additionally, 93 female investigators are working nationwide, including 73 in all districts except *Bagakhangai* District, and 20 in all provinces except *Bayan-Ulgii*, *Bulgan*, and *Dundgovi*.

165. Cases of rape against minors, particularly young children, have been steadily increasing, continuing to violate children's rights to sexual and bodily integrity. According to police data, a total of 2,207 children were affected by crimes specified in Chapter 12 of the Criminal Code over the past five years. Specifically, there were 248 cases in 2020, 362 in 2021, 458 in 2022, 541 in 2023, and 598 in 2024. Compared to the previous year, the number of child victims increased by 16.7 percent in 2021, 22.4 percent in 2022, 9.6 percent in 2023, and 9.0 percent in 2024. During this period, a total of 1,601 criminal cases involving the rape of minors and other forms of sexual abuse were registered, with 1,630 child victims identified. Among them, 110 were children aged 0 to 7, 685 were aged 8 to 13, and 835 were aged 14 to 17. In terms of legal proceedings, 1,413 cases were submitted to the courts from the prosecutor's office with indictments, while 88 cases were dismissed. The number of individuals convicted by the courts for these crimes was 101 in 2020, 149 in 2021, 212 in 2022, 218 in 2023, and 222 in 2024.¹¹⁰

166. It is essential to continue strengthening child protection by implementing more effective and comprehensive measures, increasing human resources, enhancing intersectoral and tripartite cooperation among government, civil society, and citizens, and focusing on safeguarding children's rights and safety effectively at all levels.

2. Combating all forms of discrimination, especially discrimination against LGBTI individuals (Recommendations: 116.38, 116.29, 116.34, 116.33, 116.37, 116.39, 116.40, 116.32, 116.31/)

167. No information has been received regarding activities organized to address stereotypes against the LGBTI community and the requirement for medical documentation for gender change registration remains in Law on Civil Registration;¹¹¹ therefore, the implementation of these recommendations is considered insufficient.

3. Measures related to accession to international treaties, harmonization of national legislation, strengthening the implementation of human rights treaties, and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Recommendations: 116.1, 116.5, 116.6, 116.8)

168. No information has been received regarding the harmonization of national legislation with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; therefore, the implementation of these recommendations is considered insufficient.

169. The Ex-officio Council has not yet been restructured into a permanent inter-ministerial mechanism responsible for overseeing the implementation of all human rights recommendations. When the Council was reestablished in 2023, it was mandated to monitor the implementation of the General Action Plan for 2023–2025, which addresses the recommendations made by the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2021.

4. Measures to strengthen judicial independence and impartiality (Recommendation: 116.80)

170. See Paragraph 61 of this report.

D. Challenges and problems

171. The following factors may have hindered the implementation of the recommendations made by the UN Human Rights Council:

- (a) There were delays in translating the recommendations and developing a formal action plan for their implementation.
- (b) The General Action Plan included activities that exceeded the scope or intent of the original recommendations.
- (c) Insufficient efforts were made to promote and raise public awareness of the recommendations and the General Action Plan.
- (d) The Ex-officio Council's mandate as a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the General Action Plan was unclear, its operations inconsistent, and its human resources inadequate.

Notes

- ¹ Government resolution #357, dated September 26, 2023.
- ² Chapter 7 of Law on National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia.
- ³ Report on Torture Prevention Activities, 2024
file:///C:/Users/bolortsetseg/Downloads/%D0%A3%D0%98%D0%A5%D0%A2%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%BD%202025%2003%2031%20(1)%20PDF%20(2)_compressed%20(1).pdf
- ⁴ GPO stands for the General Prosecutor's Office of Mongolia.
- ⁵ <https://prosecutor.mn/post/112360>, <https://prosecutor.mn/post/112289>.
- ⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EaGc5LYb9Yk>.
- ⁷ The National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia.
- ⁸ Order No. A/187 of the Head of the General Executive Agency of Court Decisions, dated October 12, 2023.
- ⁹ A formal salutation meaning "Be with peace".
- ¹⁰ Government Resolution No. 53 of 2024.
- ¹¹ Order No. A/279 of 2024 by the Minister of Education.
- ¹² Government Resolution No. 142 of 2024.
- ¹³ Government Resolution No. 143 of 2024.
- ¹⁴ Government Resolution No. 237 of 2024.
- ¹⁵ Government Resolution No. 236 of 2024.
- ¹⁶ Law stipulates that a child shall be placed with an extended family; if that is not possible, with a foster family; and if neither is feasible, the child shall be placed in a care or welfare institution.
- ¹⁷ CCCP stands for the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention of Mongolia.
- ¹⁸ NHCRCM stands for the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia.
- ¹⁹ ECS stands for Emergency Call System. It is used by the police for registering and investigating crimes and violations.
- ²⁰ UIA stands for the University of Internal Affairs, under the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs.
- ²¹ Government Resolution No. 57 of 2025.
- ²² <https://medle.mn/>.
- ²³ Government Resolution No. 176 of 2024.
- ²⁴ Decree No. A229 of the Minister of Education, dated May 29, 2025.
- ²⁵ Decree No. 339 of 2021 of the Minister of Education.
- ²⁶ According to Law on Infringements, the following acts are considered offenses punishable by fines:
 - Using photographs, audio, video, or audio-video recordings of a child in information or advertising without the consent of the child and their parents, guardians, or caregivers.
 - Luring, bullying, or intimidating a child in an online environment.
 - Media, broadcasting, and digital service providers failing to fulfill their obligation to monitor, restrict, or block harmful content to children within their services.
 - Internet service providers failing to implement technological measures to restrict harmful or prohibited content to children on their networks, as required by the conclusions or decisions of authorized bodies.
 - Multichannel transmission service providers have not set up adult content settings designed to protect children from prohibited and harmful materials.
 - A multichannel transmission service provider failed to fulfill its obligation to restrict or block

- content that is prohibited and harmful to children within its services, as specified in the Communication Regulatory Commission's notification.
- 27 Joint Decree No. A/53, A/958 A/76 of 2025, approved by Minister of Digital Development, Innovation, and Communication, Minister of Justice and Home Affairs and Minister of Family, Labor and Social Welfare.
- 28 IWF stands for Internet Watch Foundation.
- 29 DNS stands for Domain Name System.
- 30 Article 13.1 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.
- 31 Mongolia acceded the Palermo Protocol in 2008.
- 32 Order No. A/399 of 2023 issued by the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs.
- 33 Article 13.14 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.
- 34 Article 21.2 (2) of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.
- 35 Article 18.11 of the Criminal Code of Mongolia.
- 36 Article 1.3, Section 1 "Criminal liability shall be proportionate to the nature and degree of the social danger posed by the crime committed by the individual or legal entity, as well as to the form of culpability"; Article 1.3, Section 2 "In determining whether an act constitutes a crime and in imposing a penalty, no person shall be discriminated against on the basis of nationality, ethnicity, language, race, age, gender, social origin or status, property status, occupation, position, religion, belief, opinion, sexual orientation, education, or disability;" Article 1.3, Section 3 "Criminal liability shall not be imposed on any person other than the perpetrator;" Article 1.4, Section 4 "No one shall be held criminally liable for their opinions or beliefs".
- 37 Article 1.3, Section 1 of Law on Infringements "The type and severity of penalties and coercive measures imposed on an individual or legal entity for committing an infringement shall correspond to the circumstances of the infringement, its nature, and the extent of the damage caused."
- 38 NSC stands for National Security Council.
- 39 Parliament Resolution No. 33 of 2024.
- 40 Human Rights Defenders Committee under the NHRCM.
- 41 Clause 4.2.1.14 of the Government Action Plan of Mongolia for 2024–2028, approved by Parliament Resolution No. 21 of 2024.
- 42 Prosecutor General's Order No. A/01 of 2024. As stated in the Order, interrogation rooms must be at least 8 square meters in size, well-lit, well-ventilated, soundproofed against external noise, equipped with audio and video recording and storage devices, and must have prosecutor's permission to use.
- 43 USD 60,300 from the state budget, USD 12,761 from international organizations, and USD 11,925 from the operation income of the correctional facility.
- 44 Khangai Region consists of six provinces: *Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Bulgan, Khuvsgul, Uvurkhangai and Orkhon*.
- 45 <https://www.1212.mn/mn>.
- 46 The program aims to support persons with disabilities in gaining employment or creating self-employment opportunities, to develop specialized jobs that meet their specific needs, and to encourage employers to hire them by providing appropriate support.
- 47 MFLSS stands for the Ministry of Family, Labor, and Social Security.
- 48 Article 5.4 (4.5) of Law on Infringements.
- 49 The Employment Promotion Fund is financed by allocations from the state and local budgets (0.3%), fees paid by employers who hire foreign nationals under contract, and loans, donations, and assistance from foreign countries and international organizations. It also receives payments from businesses and organizations that do not employ persons with disability, bank interest, repayments of loans and financial support, and other related funds. The Fund's purpose is to finance activities that support employment.
- 50 Government Resolution No. 97 of 2022.
- 51 Order No. A/38 (2022) by the Minister of Labor and Social Security.
- 52 Order No. A/180 (2022) by the Minister of Labor and Social Security.
- 53 Annex 1 of Resolution No. 21 of 2024 by the Parliament of Mongolia outlines several key goals, including ensuring gender equality; increasing women's participation and leadership in politics and decision-making; developing a national system to provide human rights and gender education for all; enhancing women's employment and economic capacity; increasing the average life expectancy of men; improving the social conditions of herder households; and reducing educational inequalities.
- 54 Article 28 (1) of Law on the Rights of Persons with Disability.
- 55 17.9. The central administrative bodies in charge of education, health, and labor and social security may jointly operate a support center with the mandate to assist persons with disabilities in accessing education.
- 56 Joint Orders No. A/85, A/55, and A/49 dated February 21, 2025, issued by the Minister of Education, the Minister of Family, Labor and Social Security, and the Minister of Health.

- 57 Order No. A/64 of the Minister of Family, Labor and Social Security, dated March 10, 2025.
- 58 Government Resolution No. 39 of 2024. According to the regulation, the variable costs per student for children with disabilities attending all types of kindergartens and general education schools have been tripled. For students with disabilities enrolled in general education schools that provide specialized educational and support services tailored to their specific needs, variable costs per student have increased by 75 per cent. In kindergartens, the average variable cost per student has risen by 30 percent. This additional funding is allocated to implement individualized education plans and programs and to create an accommodating environment that meets the diverse needs of children with disabilities in both kindergartens and general education schools.
- 59 Order No. A/81 of 2024 by the Minister of Education.
- 60 Ibid.
- 61 Order No. A/196 of 2025 by the Minister of Education.
- 62 Ibid.
- 63 Government Resolution No. 39 of 2024.
- 64 Government Resolution No. 215 of 2025.
- 65 WHO stands for the World Health Organization.
- 66 NCMCH stands for the National Centre for Maternal and Child Health.
- 67 MOH stands for the Ministry of Health.
- 68 Article 5 (2): “Parents, guardians, custodians, person who directly interact with children and others shall be prohibited from using physical punishment or humiliation in the upbringing and interaction with children.”
- 69 Order No. A/122 of 2019 by the Minister of Labor and Social Security.
- 70 254 specialists responsible for family matters, 14 specialists in charge of training at youth centres, and 54 teachers at the Lifelong Education Centre.
- 71 Order No. A/122 of 2022 by the Minister of Labor and Social Security.
- 72 Order No. A/123 of 2022 by the Minister of Labor and Social Protection.
- 73 Order No. A/110 of 2022 by the Minister of Labor and Social Protection.
- 74 Order No. A/111 of 2022 by the Minister of Labor and Social Security.
- 75 GSCFDP stands for the General Authority for Child and Family Development and Protection.
- 76 Paragraph 2 of Article 14 states “No one shall be discriminated against based on nationality, ethnicity, language, skin color, age, gender, social origin, status, wealth, occupation, position, religion, beliefs, or education.”
- 77 81 legislations including Law on Ensuring Gender Equality, the Labour Law, the Criminal Code, Law on Infringements, Law on Health, Law on Education, and Law on Personal Data Protection.
- 78 Article 4, Clause 4.1.12 of Law on the Protection of Personal Data.
- 79 Article 9, Clause 9.1 of the above mentioned law.
- 80 Article 12, Clause 12.2 of the above mentioned law.
- 81 Clause 6.27 of Law on Infringements.
- 82 MOJHA stands for the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs.
- 83 Parliament Resolution No. 21 of 2024.
- 84 Clause 4.1.1.14 of the Action Plan.
- 85 Judicial General Council Resolution No. 49 of 2021.
- 86 Joint Orders No. A/301 and 186 of 2021 issued by the Head of the JGC and the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs.
- 87 Judicial General Council Resolution No. 57 of 2022.
- 88 Judicial General Council Resolution No. 76 of 2022.
- 89 Order No. A/590 of 2022 issued by the Minister of Health.
- 90 Order No. A/18 of 2022 issued by the Minister of Health.
- 91 Order No. A/550 of 2022 issued by the Minister of Health.
- 92 Order No. A/240 of 2023 issued by the Minister of Health.
- 93 Order No. A/292 of 2024 issued by the Minister of Health.
- 94 Joint Order No. A/16, A/04, issued by the Head of National Statistics Office and the Minister of Family, Labor and Social Security.
- 95 Parliament Resolution No. 62 of 2019.
- 96 Section 5 of the above mentioned resolution.
- 97 Article 14(4) of the Education Law.
- 98 Article 7(7) of Law on Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 99 Government Resolution No. 58 of 2023.
- 100 <https://silkroadyurts.com/what-is-the-ger-district-of-ulaanbaatar/>.
- 101 UNDP stands for the United Nations Development Programme.
- 102 Article 4 of Law on National Sovereign Wealth Fund states that the Fund shall consist of three dedicated funds: Future Heritage Fund, Development Fund and Savings Fund.

- ¹⁰³ Government Resolution No. 224 of 2024.
- ¹⁰⁴ Amendments to the Criminal Code of December 7, 2023.
- ¹⁰⁵ Paragraph 3 of Article 10.1 and Paragraph 4 of Article 12.1 of the above-mentioned law.
- ¹⁰⁶ Paragraph 6 of Article 6.12 of the above-mentioned law.
- ¹⁰⁷ Paragraph 3 of Article 6.14 of the above-mentioned law.
- ¹⁰⁸ Paragraph 10 of Article 1.10 of the above-mentioned law.
- ¹⁰⁹ Government Resolution No. 236 of 2024.
- ¹¹⁰ National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, *Report on the Situation of Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia*, 2024, pp. 320–325.
- ¹¹¹ Article 14, Clause 14.1.3 of Law on Civil Registration.
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