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# National Policy Framework on Mass and Digital Media

Mr. Bolorsaikhan Badamsambuu  
Secretary, National Committee for Human Rights  
Pointof-Contact, Multi-Stakeholder Forum on  
Open Government Partnership

28<sup>th</sup> May, 2024

The Constitution of Mongolia (1992)  
 Law on Non-Governmental Organizations (1997)  
 Law on Freedom of Media (1998)  
Legal Reform Program of Mongolia (1998) – State  
 Great Khural's resolution  
 Law on Fight against Pornography (1998)  
 Rules of the Government Media Office (1998) –  
 Government Resolution  
 Law on Radio Waves (1999)  
 Law on Communications (2001)  
 Law on Advertising (2002)  
 Civil code (2002)  
National Human Rights Action Programme (2003) -  
 State Great Khural's resolution  
 Law on Public Radio and Television (2005)  
 Anti-Corruption Law (2006)  
 Competition Law (2010)  
 Company Law (2011)  
 Law on Promotion of Gender Equality (2011)  
 Law on the Mongolian language (2015)  
 Criminal Code (2015)  
 Child Rights Law (2016)  
 Child Protection Law (2016)  
 Law on the Elderly (2017)  
 Law on Promotion of Youth Development (2017)  
 Criminal Procedure Code (2017)  
 Law on Broadcasting (2019)  
 Law on Government Special Fund (2019)  
 Law on Parliament Election (2019)  
 Law on Election of Aimag, Capital City, Sum and  
 District Citizens Representatives' Khural (2020)  
 Law on Presidential Election (2020)  
 Law on Transparency of Public Information (2021)  
 Law on the Protection of Personal Information  
 (2021)  
 Law on Electronic Signatures (2021)  
 Law on Permits (2022)  
 Law on protection of human rights in social media  
 (2023)...

# National Human Rights Action Plan in Mongolia (October 24, 2003)

## Results (in 2011)

- **Fully implemented - 7**
- **Certain results were obtained during the implementation phase - 144**
- **Currently implementing - 36**
- **No action taken - 56**

Total 243

## All targets:

- Strengthen the national mechanism for ensuring human rights – 71 targets;
- Ensure personal rights and freedoms – 43 targets;
- Ensure political rights and freedom – 36 targets;
- Ensure economic rights – 20 targets;
- Ensure social and cultural rights – 43 targets;
- Intensify the implementation and monitoring of international agreements – 20 targets;
- Action plan management, organization and financing – 10 targets

# National Human Rights Action Plan in Mongolia (October 24, 2003)

## Results (in 2022)

- **Implemented – 26**
- **Implementation in progress – 63**
- **Implementation slow – 83**
- **Poor implementation – 71**

Total      243

## Thematic issues:

- Human rights education
- Action plan funding
- Integrated database on international human rights norms and standards (reports, conclusions, recommendations, etc.)
- Implementation and reporting of international human rights treaties
- Application of international human rights treaties in judicial decisions
- Capacity of public institutions
- Rule of law and accountability
- Public, private and civil society partnerships

# NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION SYSTEM

5.1. The national human rights protection system in Mongolia consists of the President of Mongolia, the State Parliament, **the Government**, courts, prosecutors, the Constitutional Court, **state and local government organizations**, and **the National Human Rights Commission**.

5.2. **Civil society organizations** can be involved in human rights protection activities in Mongolia.

## National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia

An independent national organization with the function of **PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS**, monitoring the implementation of human rights and freedoms stipulated in the Constitution, laws and international agreements of Mongolia.

Date of establishment: (Law on the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, 12.07.2000)

Date of operation: 02.02.2001

Human Rights Commission Model

## National Committee for Human Rights

An organization responsible for coordinating the work of all levels of state administrative organizations and local administrative organizations by **FULFILLING HUMAN RIGHTS** in Mongolia.

Date of establishment: (Government Resolution No. 350, 22.09.2022)

Date of operation: 10.10.2022

Human Rights Ombudsman Model

## National Committee for Human Rights

**AN ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING** the work of all levels of state administrative organizations and local administrative organizations by **FULFILLING HUMAN RIGHTS** in Mongolia

- Secretary, National Committee for Human Rights and Director of Committee Secretariat (2022.10.10)
  - Initial draft action plan for fulfillment of rights of persons with disabilities – 5 years (2023.07.06)
- Secretary, National Council for Children; Member, National Youth Development Council (2023.03.22-2023.09.20)
  - Working Group on national inquiry of the implementation of relevant laws, rules, regulations and standards on child rights and child protection (2023.03.27 - 04.25)
- Member, National Committee on Gender Equality (2023.02.01)
- Secretary, National Council on Open Government Partnership / Support Unit; Member, National Committee on international advertisement and information of Mongolia (2023.03.22)
- Implementation Unit, 'National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2023-2027)' (2023.08.22)
- Member, National Education Council (2023.08.23)

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# 'National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2023-2027)'

|  |                  |   |  |   |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| <p>Хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй байдал, эрүүл ахуйн журам, үйлдвэрлэлийн осол, хурц хордлого, мэргэжлээс шалтгаалах өвчний талаарх ажил олгогч, ажилтны мэдлэг, ойлголтыг нэмэгдүүлэх, ажлын байрны биет (орон зай, гэрэлтүүлэг, харагдах орчин, зам талбайн нөхцөл гэх мэт) болон биет бус (цахим орчин, харилцаа хандлага) орчныг сайжруулах, техник технологийн бүрэн бүтэн байдал, горим, ажлын цаг, ажлын ачааллын хуваарилалт, сонор сэрэмжийн талаар мэдээлэл, зөвлөмж өгөх үйл ажиллагаа зохион байгуулах</p> | <p>2023-2027</p> | <p>Мэдлэг, ойлголтыг нэмэгдүүлэх, аргачлалаар хангах, мэдээлэл зөвлөмж өгөх үйл ажиллагааг үе шаттай төлөвлөж хэрэгжүүлсэн байна.</p> | <p>Хөдөлмөр, нийгмийн хамгааллын яам<br/>Уул уурхай, хүнд үйлдвэрийн яам<br/>Барилга, хот байгуулалтын яам<br/>Эрчим хүчний яам<br/>Жижиг, дунд үйлдвэрийн газар</p> | <p>Холбогдох яам, байгууллага<br/>Бүх шатны Засаг дарга<br/>Төрийн болон орон нутгийн өмчит хуулийн этгээд<br/>Монголын үндэсний худалдаа, аж үйлдвэрийн танхим<br/>Мэргэжлийн холбоод<br/>Монголын үйлдвэрчний эвлэлийн холбоо</p> |
| <p>Үйлдвэрлэлийн осол, үүсн</p>  | <p>2023-2027</p> | <p>Холбогдох</p>  | <p>Үйлдвэрлэлийн</p>   | <p>Холбоо</p>   |





# 'National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2023-2027)'

|     |  |   |   |   |  |   |
|-----|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| 13. | Хөдөлмөр эрхлэлтийн талаар мэдлэг, ойлголтыг нэмэгдүүлэх, чадавхыг бэхжүүлэх   | Хөдөлмөр эрхлэгчдийн хууль ёсны эрх, хөдөлмөрийн аюулгүй байдал, эвлэлдэн нэгдэх эрх, нийгмийн хамгааллын талаар мэдлэг, ойлголтыг нэмэгдүүлэх сургалт, үйл ажиллагаа зохион байгуулах, төрийн бус байгууллага, хэвлэл мэдээллийн хэрэгслийг татан оролцуулах | 2023-2027   | Мэдлэг, ойлголтыг нэмэгдүүлэх сургалт, үйл ажиллагааг үе шаттай зохион байгуулсан байна.<br><br>Хэвлэл мэдээллийн хэрэгслээр мэдээлэл, зөвлөмж түгээсэн байна.  | Хөдөлмөр, нийгмийн хамгааллын яам<br><br>Нийгмийн даатгалын ерөнхий газар<br><br>Монголын үйлдвэрчний эвлэлийн холбоо<br><br>Төрийн бус байгууллага  | Бүх шатны Засаг дарга<br><br>Хэвлэл мэдээллийн зөвлөл |
|     | Өмчийн аливаа хэлбэрийн аж ахуйн нэгж, байгууллага цахим орчинд үйл ажиллагаа явуулах, сурталчлахдаа хүний эрхийг хүндэтгэж ажиллах соёл, хандлагыг төлөвшүүлэхэд чиглэсэн мэдлэг, ойлголтыг нэмэгдүүлэх ажил зохион байгуулах, энэ чиглэлээр бодлогын үүрэг, амлалт гаргаж хэрэгжүүлэхийг уриалах | 2023-2025   | Мэдлэг, ойлголтыг сайжруулах нөлөөллийн ажил зохион байгуулсан байна.<br><br>Цахим орчинд хүний эрхийг хүндэтгэж хангах талаар бодлогын үүрэг, амлалт гаргасан аж ахуйн нэгж, байгууллагын тоо. | Цахим хөгжил, харилцаа холбооны яам<br><br>Хууль зүй, дотоод хэргийн яам<br><br>Хөдөлмөр, нийгмийн хамгааллын яам<br><br>Жижиг, дунд үйлдвэрийн газар<br><br>Монголын үндэсний худалдаа, аж үйлдвэрийн танхим | Холбогдох яам, байгууллага<br><br>Төрийн өмчийн бодлого, зохицуулалтын газар<br><br>Төрийн болон орон нутгийн өмчит хуулийн этгээд<br><br>Мэргэжлийн холбоод<br><br>Төрийн бус байгууллага<br><br>Олон улсын байгууллага |   |

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# 'National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (2023-2027)'

|    |   |  |           |   |  |  |
|----|---|--|-----------|---|--|--|
| 4. | Хүний эрхийг хүндэтгэн ажиллах бизнесийн соёл, хандлагыг нутагшуулж ажиллаж байгаа аж ахуйн нэгж, байгууллагыг урамшуулах, хөхиүлэн дэмжих тогтолцоог хөгжүүлэх | Өөрийн үйл ажиллагаандаа хүний эрхийг хүндэтгэх соёл, хандлагыг нэвтрүүлж, ханган нийлүүлэлтийн сүлжээнд таниулан тархааж буй аж ахуйн нэгж, байгууллагыг шалгаруулах, жишиг болгох, сайн туршлагыг дотоод, гадаадад сурталчлан дэмжих, хамтын ажиллагааг өргөжүүлэх | 2023-2027 | Аж ахуйн нэгжид тавигдах шалгуур үзүүлэлт, журмыг боловсруулж, түгээсэн байна.<br><br>Шалгуур үзүүлэлт, журамд жеңдэрийн эрх тэгш байдлыг нэмэгдүүлэх, хангах үзүүлэлтийг тусгасан байна.<br><br>Үйл ажиллагаандаа хүний эрхийг хүндэтгэн хамгаалж ажилладаг аж ахуйн нэгжийг шалгаруулж сурталчлах, таниулах арга хэмжээг зохион байгуулсан байна. | Эдийн засаг, хөгжлийн яам<br><br>Төрийн өмчийн бодлого, зохицуулалтын газар<br><br>Жеңдэрийн үндэсний хорооны Ажлын алба<br><br>Монголын үндэсний худалдаа, аж үйлдвэрийн танхим | Монголын ажил олгогч эздийн нэгдсэн холбоо<br><br>Монголын үйлдвэрчний эвлэлийн холбоо<br><br>Төрийн болон орон нутгийн өмчит хуулийн этгээд<br><br>Мэргэжлийн холбоод<br><br>Төрийн бус байгууллага<br><br>Олон улсын байгууллага |
|----|---|--|-----------|---|--|--|



# INDEPENDENT REPORTING MECHANISM RESULTS REPORT: MONGOLIA 2021–2023

## Fourth national action plan of open government partnership Nine commitments (2021-2023)

1. Extractive industry (MMHI; Mineral Resources and Petroleum Authority)
2. Information transparency (MOJHA)
3. State procurement (MOF; Public Procurement Department)
4. Civic space (MOJHA)
5. Improvement of law implementation (MOJHA; MOET)
6. State budget (MOF)
7. Procurement of Medicines and Medical Devices (MOH; Medicines and Medical Devices Regulatory Authority)
8. Press freedom (MOJHA)
9. Public service digitalization (CITA/MDDC)



# INDEPENDENT REPORTING MECHANISM'S CONCLUSION

| Commitment   | Implementation | Results             |
|--|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Strengthening extractive industry transparency  | Limited        | No notable results  |
| 2. Ensure guaranteed fulfilment of the public's right of access to government information and improve government transparency by strengthening legal environment for information transparency    | Substantial    | Moderate results    |
| 3. Reduce human factor in public procurement by way of introducing advanced technologies and increase engagement with the public and CSOs  | Substantial    | Significant results |
| 4. Improve legislation to guarantee the protection of civic space and the right to freedom of association, and conditions for the development, independence and self-governance of civil society | Limited        | No notable results  |

## Хэрэгжилт:

Нотлох баримт байхгүй (No evidence available)

Эхлээгүй (Not started)

Сул (Limited)

Сайн (Substantial)

Бүрэн хэрэгжсэн (Complete)

## Үр дүн:

Мэдэгдэхүйц үр дүн байхгүй (No notable results)

Дунд зэргийн үр дүн гарсан (Moderate results)

Ач холбогдол бүхий үр дүн гарсан (Significant results)

# INDEPENDENT REPORTING MECHANISM'S CONCLUSION

| Commitment  | Implementation | Results            |
|---|----------------|--------------------|
| 5. Increased public participation and independent monitoring improves the implementation of the Law on Public Hearing, General Administrative Law, Law on Legislation, Waste Management Law | Limited        | No notable results |
| 6. Increasing public participation and monitoring of state budget and public investment processes   | Substantial    | No notable results |
| 7. Improve transparency and monitoring of the procurement, quality, safety and supply of medicines and medical devices  | Limited        | No notable results |
| 8. Legal environment enabling freedom of the press  | Not started    | No notable results |
| 9. Digitalization and increased availability and accessibility of government services   | Complete       | Moderate results   |

**Хэрэгжилт:**

Нотлох баримт байхгүй (No evidence available)

Эхлээгүй (Not started)

Сул (Limited)

Сайн (Substantial)

Бүрэн хэрэгжсэн (Complete)

**Үр дүн:**

Мэдэгдэхүйц үр дүн байхгүй (No notable results)

Дунд зэргийн үр дүн гарсан (Moderate results)

Ач холбогдол бүхий үр дүн гарсан (Significant results)



**Observation 1: Meaningful collaboration on OGP works best with stable government ownership and a well-resourced multi-stakeholder framework.** After the co-creation phase, the initial OGP lead agencies were often inactive, and the OGP platform lost momentum. Commitment delivery was not monitored regularly, and leadership changes among implementing agencies limited engagement with civil society. Since becoming the lead agency in March 2023, National Committee for Human Rights (NCHR) began to course correct—facilitating the only OGP National Council meetings in the action plan cycle and collecting commitment implementation reports from lead agencies. However, these improvements came during the last months of implementation. Ahead of the next action plan’s co-creation process, NCHR convened a meeting with the civil society stakeholders that have been strong partners since Mongolia became an OGP member. It is important to sustain this momentum through the implementation of the next action plan, beyond the co-creation phase. This will require providing NCHR and the OGP National Council with sufficient national budget funding and resources, which could be ensured by providing a legal basis for funding and mandate. Additionally, leadership of the multi-stakeholder process can be shared between government and civil society stakeholders, with clearer rules of engagement.





**Observation 2: Wider government priorities determine commitment implementation.** The commitments that achieved at least a substantial level of completion and generated at least moderate early results in this action plan were all built on wider government priority agendas. Commitments 3, for example, achieved significant results due to Mongolia's heightened focus on strengthening anti-corruption measures amid intense public demand for the government to root out corruption following national scandals. Conversely, commitments not specifically aligned with government priorities did not generate early results. Commitment 4 failed to complete any of its milestones despite being assessed as promising in the Action Plan Review, mostly due to inaction from the government and pushback from civil society over concerns that it could add barriers for CSOs to operate legally. Likewise, Commitment 7 was not perceived as a top government priority, and implementation was limited.





**Observation 3: Public demand contributes to results.** Because Mongolia's OGP platform lost momentum during implementation, most of the milestones that were not delivered were ones that required active participation from civil society. For instance, legislative amendment and policy evaluation in Commitments 4 and 5 were not fully completed, partly due to lack of support from civil society and the public. However, for the commitments with stronger early results, wider public demand notably incentivized the government to take action. Strong public support via an online petition to strike down the social network control law led to a presidential veto. A significant increase in the number of active users of the E-Mongolia platform under Commitment 9 influenced the government to invest in making the platform more accessible. The next action plan could identify specific commitments that would benefit from linking wider public engagement to certain steps in policy-making, in addition to consultation with civil society representatives. For example, in cases where stakeholders have struggled to achieve regulatory reforms, generating public demand could potentially help make notable improvements (through tools such as online petitions or open public consultations).





Country

1

Mechanism

Human Rights

Concerned persons/groups

Text Search

Mongolia

Freedom of opinion and expression & access to information

More Options

Your search is returning 52 recommendations / observations from 14 documents among 10 mechanisms

Disclaimer only. While categorized

Expand All

Country:

Mongolia

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

1 documents  
2 recommendations

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

1 documents  
2 recommendations

Universal Periodic Review

3 documents  
20 recommendations

Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

1 documents  
1 recommendations

Translation missing

1 documents  
1 recommendations

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

1 documents  
12 recommendations

Human Rights Committee

2 documents  
8 recommendations

Committee on the Rights of the Child

2 documents  
3 recommendations

Committee against Torture

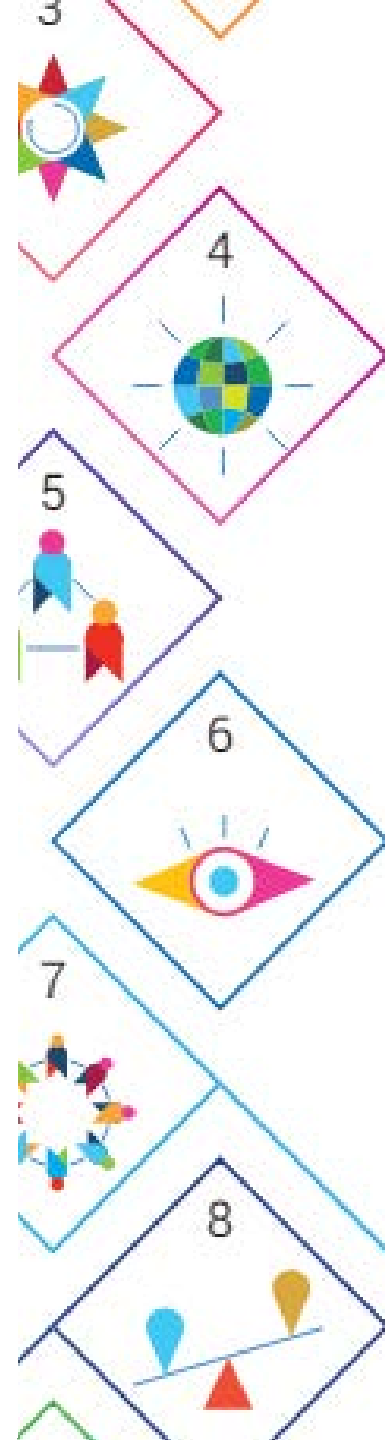
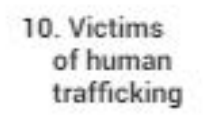
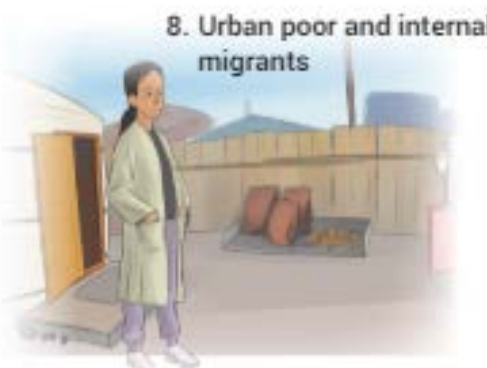
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2 recommendations

Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

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1 recommendations

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A transparent, corruption-free and accountable **governance system** is in place, at national and local levels, for people to enjoy efficient services, human rights, access to justice providing for dignified and empowered lives for women and men.

More independent and impartial **media and civil society** is present that act as effective watchdogs holding authorities accountable.

There is greater **policy coherence** promoted through evidence-informed decision-making, better coordination, and disaggregated data availability and usage.

## Society that upholds human rights

**Objective 5.5.** Establish an appropriate system for ensuring the participation of all relevant stakeholders in national policy development, its planning and implementation by strengthening civil society-private sector-state partnership.

### Stages of implementation and expected results under the objective

**Stage I (2021-2030):** The period to strengthen a national system of human rights protection, improve legal environment and develop multifaceted partnerships to uphold human rights.

1. Strengthen a national mechanism for the development, implementation and monitoring of policy and legislation to ensure human rights, and increase its effectiveness.
2. Enhance cooperation among the state, civil society and the private sector in the area of human rights protection.

**Stage II (2031-2040):** The period to comply human rights policy and legislation with international standards.

1. Introduce best international human rights practices, and expand cooperation with other countries in this area.
2. Strengthen multilateral cooperation between foreign and domestic organizations in the field of human rights protection.

**Stage III (2041-2050):** The period to foster a system that fully respects human rights in all social relations.

1. Foster a universal culture of human rights to guarantee everyone's rights and freedoms.
2. Increase public awareness and knowledge of human rights and develop attitudes to respect the right of others.

