



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
28 December 2020

Original: English

---

## Human Rights Council

Forty-sixth session

22 February–19 March 2021

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

Mongolia

---

\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-sixth session from 2 to 13 November 2020. The review of Mongolia was held at the 5th meeting, on 4 November 2020. The delegation of Mongolia was headed by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Barsuren Baasandorj. At its 10th meeting, held on 6 November 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Mongolia.
2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Mongolia: Austria, Eritrea and Peru.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Mongolia:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/MNG/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/MNG/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/MNG/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay was transmitted to Mongolia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Mongolia highlighted the adoption and implementation of long-term policy documents that ensure human rights, freedom and equal opportunity for its citizens. For example, the delegation stated that in May 2020, the Mongolian parliament approved Vision 2050, a long-term development policy, and a related action plan for the period 2021–2050. In that policy document, it set forth various comprehensive goals, affirming the fundamental priorities set out in the Mongolian Sustainable Development Concept 2030, aimed at strengthening democratic governance, maintaining ecological balance and eliminating all forms of poverty with a view to creating a society dominated by the middle-income class. The Vision 2050 policy document was further aimed at creating an equal opportunity for everyone to access high-quality education; building a system for lifelong education; promoting an active and healthy lifestyle; ensuring a supply of healthy food; improving health-care services, especially accessible maternal health-care services; and reducing child mortality and malnourishment.
6. Mongolia also underlined its efforts to combat the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, mainly through the adoption and implementation of a law to prevent, fight and mitigate the impacts of the pandemic. This law enabled the Government to take timely action to prevent and contain the pandemic, maintain medical care preparedness in the event of a medical emergency, ensure coordination between professional organizations and take measures to reduce the adverse socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic.
7. Mongolia emphasized that it had revised its law on international treaties in 2016, as a result of which it had now become mandatory to either integrate treaty provisions and obligations into existing domestic laws or to adopt a new law when the implementation relating to the ratification of or accession to a treaty required such action. Mongolia stated

that this was an important step for the country to bring its national legislation into conformity with the relevant international treaties in a more interrelated and consistent manner.

8. Mongolia also stated that it had adopted an action plan to implement and monitor the implementation of the recommendations received. It established a non-executive council, comprising representatives of the State and of civil society organizations. At the beginning of each year, the Council reviewed the State's implementation progress and openly discussed the achievements, challenges and shortcomings in the given year.

9. Moreover, the Government organized consultative meetings together with the national human rights commission and the Human Rights NGO Forum, which comprises over 50 human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Mongolia. These meetings were held during the preparation of both the midterm report on the implementation of the recommendations and its third national report. Mongolia emphasized that the meetings had had a crucial impact on the improvement and implementation of the legal framework relevant to human rights in the country. In this regard, it stated that the improvements in the situation of human rights in Mongolia were a result of joint efforts between the Government and civil society organizations.

10. Mongolia presented the improvements that had been made since the submission of the third national report:

(a) In January 2020, the parliament adopted the amendment to the law on administrative offences, removing defamation offences from being considered as administration offences. Amendments to the Criminal Code were also drafted, proposing the removal of State organizations as victims of the crime of dissemination of false information;

(b) On the basis of international best practices, the Government has been working to develop a legal framework to ensure the right of citizens to information. To that end, it has prepared a draft revision of the law on information transparency and the right to information;

(c) Mongolia has prepared an initial draft of the law on personal data protection, whereby the collection, processing and use of personal data will require permission from the owner and personal data will be prohibited from being used for purposes other than that for which it was collected;

(d) Mongolia has made significant progress on increasing women's participation in decision-making. For example, in the 2016 parliamentary elections, 13 women were elected as members of parliament, which was more than in any other parliamentary election since the adoption of the democratic Constitution of 1992. Although that number did not increase as a result of the 2020 parliamentary elections, Mongolia secured women's participation, achieving the same ratio in the legislature as it had previously;

(e) The Government revised the law on local representatives in 2020. For the first time, it set forth a requirement of a minimum of 20 per cent representation from each gender, thus ensuring that at least 20 per cent of the candidates would be female;

(f) The Government has amended the law on health insurance. This introduced optimal financial instruments that are based on medical industry practices, increased the number of health-care services and ensured the semi-independent administration of hospitals.

11. Mongolia further reiterated its efforts to combat the ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic, stating that the Government was taking timely and multifaceted measures to support individuals and businesses during the pandemic and its associated restrictions. The Government focused its efforts on the recovery of the economy through the provision of support to the vulnerable groups of society, ensuring that people remain employed so that they would continue to have an income, and by providing support to companies and employers.

12. In response to advance questions, Mongolia highlighted that in January 2020, the parliament ratified the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression together with the amendments on war crimes. Mongolia also revised the law on the national human rights commission in conformity with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). The revised law defined the mandates of the independent members and

the unit responsible for the prevention of torture, created a national preventive mechanism and required the appointment and operation of members of the national human rights commission based on open selection procedures. In June 2020, pursuant to the revised law, Mongolia held a parliamentary hearing to consider a total of 19 candidates, as per the policy of open selection of members for the national human rights commission and the member responsible for prevention of torture. The selected candidates were to be appointed in the 2020 regular autumn session of the parliament.

13. The parliament also initiated and submitted a draft law on the legal status of human rights defenders on 11 May 2020. For the first time, the draft law provided a definition of “human rights defender”, set out their legal status and created a legal environment for their protection and the restoration of their violated rights.

14. The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs established a working group in charge of revising the law on freedom of the media, which is aimed at strengthening the freedom to publish, providing the option for journalists to keep their sources confidential and disclosing the shareholders of media companies to the public. Improving the system of self-regulation of the media would also be addressed in the revised law.

15. The Government drafted a law on non-profit legal entities and submitted it to the parliament on 2 December 2019. The draft law ensured the right of citizens to freedom of association, as indicated in the Constitution of Mongolia; supported the development of civil society; and was aimed at regulating common relations concerning the legal status and operations of non-profit legal entities.

16. The parliament adopted amendments to the law on administrative offences on 10 January 2020, which indicated that sexual harassment was now considered as an administrative offence. Moreover, the Government has drafted a revision of the Labour Code. Article 8 of the revised text includes prohibitions against sexual harassment.

17. The Government has taken action against the worst forms of child labour. To ensure the efficient implementation of the law on children’s rights, the law on child protection and the law on combating domestic violence, the Government has also approved the relevant rules, regulations and standards.

18. Similarly, since 2017, Mongolia has made significant progress in the financing of social services for the development and protection of children. The parliament has approved 8 billion Mongolian tugrik (approximately \$3 million) in funding for child protection expenditures, which represents an eight-fold increase. In 2017, the Government also adopted resolution No. 270 on the programme on child protection and development for 2017–2021. Consequently, Mongolia prohibited winter horse racing and amended the child labour prohibition list and the list of jobs prohibited for minors. In addition, the Government developed a set of 12 training handbooks in coordination with the International Labour Organization on the rights, duties and participation of children, families and young people, and it prepared 30 trainers.

19. Discrimination was criminalized in the revised Mongolian Criminal Code. Acts of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity were included within the definition of the crime of discrimination, thus constituting a legal guarantee to protect people of all sexual orientations and gender identities.

20. The Government has made significant efforts in combating domestic violence, such as allocating 1.083 billion Mongolian tugrik (approximately \$387 million) during 2016–2020 for the establishment of domestic violence one-stop service centres and temporary shelters. It allocated an additional 1.183 billion Mongolian tugrik (approximately \$423 million) for operational costs, victim protection services and capacity-building.

21. Additionally, Mongolia established a domestic violence unit within the police. The unit has been tasked with ensuring the implementation of the law on combating domestic violence, implementing relevant preventive measures, collaborating with other governmental and non-governmental organizations and providing training and guidance to local police authorities.

22. Mongolia has also made significant progress in harmonizing its national laws with the international treaties to which it is a party. Mongolia highlighted that going forward, it needed to make further efforts and take comprehensive actions to enhance both the implementation of laws and the vital human and financial resources for that purpose.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

23. During the interactive dialogue, 71 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

24. Canada welcomed measures to abolish the death penalty, prevent and respond to torture and improve the protection of vulnerable populations. It remained concerned about the lack of independent mechanisms to conduct prompt and effective investigations into allegations of abuse.

25. Chile congratulated Mongolia on progress made in the protection and promotion of human rights. It highlighted the abolition of the death penalty in 2017, the creation of a national mechanism against torture and a law on the rights of the child.

26. China appreciated efforts made towards protecting human rights; promoting sustainable and socioeconomic development; reducing poverty; expanding social insurance and support for disabled children; combating human trafficking; and protecting vulnerable persons such as women, children and the elderly.

27. Cuba commended Mongolia for the adoption of national legislation and policies that contributed to the promotion of the human rights of children, adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

28. Czechia was encouraged by the adoption of a Criminal Code introducing a definition of torture and prohibiting the use of evidence obtained through torture. It appreciated the development of programmes for the protection and social inclusion of vulnerable persons.

29. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended Mongolia for the progress made in the promotion and protection of the human rights of its people, including by strengthening the mandate of the national human rights commission and protecting the rights of vulnerable populations.

30. Denmark recognized efforts to combat harmful stereotypes and commended the revision of the law on combating domestic violence. However, it remained concerned about the persistence of discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and the high prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence.

31. Egypt commended Mongolia for efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates, combat domestic violence and human trafficking, and protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with special needs.

32. Estonia welcomed the abolition of the death penalty for all crimes in 2017, but noted with concern the subsequent reinstating of capital punishment for certain crimes and developments undermining the independence of the judiciary.

33. El Salvador expressed its appreciation for the removal of the death penalty from the Criminal Code in 2017. It emphasized the initiatives of Mongolia to promote the rights of vulnerable groups such as older persons, women, children and persons with disabilities.

34. Fiji commended Mongolia for the abolition of the death penalty, its efforts to combat human trafficking and its legislative reforms, such as the adoption of the laws on children's rights, child protection and the rights of people with disabilities.

35. France invited the authorities of Mongolia to continue the efforts made in the field of human rights.

36. Georgia commended Mongolia for the abolition of the death penalty and the adoption of the laws on the rights of people with disabilities in 2016 and on the national human rights commission in 2020.

37. Germany welcomed the changes made to align the definition of torture with the one in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the new provisions that allow for compensation and rehabilitation of victims of torture and the improvements concerning the rights of children.
38. Honduras congratulated Mongolia on the progress made in implementing previous universal periodic review recommendations, particularly those relating to the commitments under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, following the abolition of the death penalty in the new criminal code.
39. Iceland welcomed steps taken to tackle discrimination and applauded the revision of the penal code to include sexual orientation as a basis of discrimination.
40. India noted with appreciation that Mongolia had become one of the nine countries in the world to have achieved the Millennium Development Goals on maternal and child health.
41. Indonesia welcomed the efforts made to improve the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in children's rights, in the areas of access to education services for children with disabilities, criminalization of crimes against children and revised legislation on domestic violence.
42. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Mongolia for efforts on the protection and promotion of the rights of children and persons with disabilities. It appreciated efforts made to combat human trafficking, including by establishing a subcouncil to provide guidance on prevention and control and a dedicated police unit.
43. Iraq appreciated efforts to protect the rights of women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities. It welcomed the adoption of the law on combating domestic violence, and legislative amendments aimed at increasing the political participation of women.
44. Ireland acknowledged efforts to advance human rights domestically and commended Mongolia for actions taken to combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
45. Israel welcomed the enactment of the law on the rights of persons with disabilities and the education sector master plan. Israel applauded the adoption of legislation on discrimination and harassment on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, intersex status or gender expression.
46. Italy welcomed the abolition of the death penalty and the inclusion of torture as a crime into the new Criminal Code. Italy also praised Mongolia for the adoption of the law on the national human rights commission, which was aimed at establishing a national mechanism on torture prevention.
47. Japan appreciated the positive steps to strengthen legal systems to promote and protect the rights of children and persons with disabilities. It also welcomed efforts to develop a national action plan to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
48. Kazakhstan noted the legislative measures taken to strengthen, protect and promote human rights, and welcomed the positive and constructive engagement of Mongolia with the United Nations and its mechanisms.
49. Kuwait commended Mongolia for measures taken to prevent torture and to protect children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly. It welcomed efforts to strengthen cooperation with the Human Rights Council and OHCHR.
50. Kyrgyzstan commended Mongolia for the abolition of the death penalty in its new Criminal Code. It also welcomed the strengthening of the national legislative frameworks, the ratification of a number of international treaties and the creation of new bodies, such as the Council for Children and the intersectoral Juvenile Justice Committee.
51. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Mongolia for the progress made in implementing the adopted recommendations and for its commitment to further promoting and protecting the rights of children, women, people with disabilities and elderly persons with national policies and programmes.

52. Lebanon commended Mongolia for its efforts aimed at improving the situation of women and girls in rural areas and for the important achievements in confronting the COVID-19 pandemic, including by controlling the spread of the pandemic at the local level and providing the necessary health care.

53. Luxembourg commended Mongolia for its work on drafting a national action plan on business and human rights. It encouraged Mongolia not to reintroduce the death penalty.

54. Malaysia commended Mongolia for making serious progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, and noted its advancements in the protection of rights and interests of vulnerable populations, including children, women, persons with disabilities and older persons.

55. Mongolia stated that in 2015, it had presented its second report and received 150 recommendations to implement during the second universal periodic review cycle. Mongolia undertook significant activities at that time, concerning many of the issues raised, which included protecting the rights of women and children, combating domestic violence, enhancing the rights of disabled persons and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, and ensuring an adequate legal environment to protect the rights of those groups.

56. With respect to the legal framework relevant to human rights protection, the Government accorded a high priority to this matter, particularly concerning torture. As a result, Mongolia put in place new laws to increase the members of the national human rights commission. Furthermore, one of the six members of the commission would be designated to address the issue of torture and would be allocated an appropriate budget and adequate resources.

57. In response to questions related to the independence of law enforcement and the judiciary, Mongolia emphasized that it had drafted a revision of the law on courts, which would eliminate the power of the National Security Council over judges, and had submitted the revised text of the law to the parliament in April 2020.

58. On the issue of torture, Mongolia stated that it had criminalized torture in line with international legal standards, and had introduced the necessary legal tools to make that change effective.

59. Moreover, Mongolia emphasized that capital punishment was no longer in place, as it had completely eliminated the respective provisions from the Criminal Code.

60. In response to questions related to the freedom of NGOs, Mongolia stated that a draft law had been submitted to the parliament, which was intended to allow the Government to provide an environment that would enable all NGOs to enjoy open and transparent activities in the country.

61. Regarding the safety and security of personal data, Mongolia stated that it was taking the necessary efforts to ensure them, particularly during the autumn parliamentary session.

62. Moreover, Mongolia addressed issues raised about the freedom of the press in the country. A working group in charge of revising the law on freedom of the media was established at the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, which was aimed at strengthening the freedom to publish and providing options for journalists to keep their sources confidential. The draft law would be submitted to the parliament in 2021. Furthermore, Mongolia reiterated that the draft law on the legal status of human rights defenders had already been submitted to the parliament.

63. On the issue of discrimination, Mongolia emphasized that it was making every effort to address the issue, and would continue making the necessary progress. Mongolia highlighted that regarding the civil registration of individuals who changed their sex, it had introduced new amendments to the law on civil registration in 2018, as a result of which those individuals now had the right to be registered.

64. Mongolia also underlined that it was taking steps to implement activities aimed at protecting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, migrant workers, stateless persons and persons with disabilities.

65. On the issue of women's rights, Mongolia highlighted that it had made significant progress in increasing women's participation in decision-making, and that protection of women's rights was a priority for the Government, especially the prevention of harassment of and discrimination against women. Mongolia was further taking steps to raise awareness among public servants and officials, and to mainstream gender equality into school curricula and other media.

66. On the issue of domestic violence, Mongolia emphasized that it was placing a high priority on ensuring the rights of domestic violence victims and the implementation of the law on combating domestic violence. As a result, Mongolia was implementing an early detection programme nationwide, with a view to addressing domestic violence at the levels of the police, schools, local representatives and other entities.

67. With regard to ensuring the rights of vulnerable groups in society, such as children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly, Mongolia stated that it was giving priority attention to the issue. For example, it had developed a multitude of legal mechanisms that addressed the rights of children, especially against child labour. Mongolia reiterated its commitment to several mechanisms related to combating child labour and the use of children as jockeys.

68. In response to the questions related to persons with disabilities, Mongolia stressed that it was committed to ensuring their rights through several mechanisms. In 2018, Mongolia established a special agency to address issues concerning persons with disabilities through a variety of programmes and activities. The Government also established a number of special departments, specialized committees and rehabilitation centres. With regard to the employment of persons with disabilities, the Government planned to establish employment centres in six provinces and special sport halls for persons with disabilities. Mongolia was also increasing funding to 4 billion Mongolian tugrik (approximately \$1.5 million) per year to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

69. With regard to the recommendations of Member States to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Mongolia stated that it was studying the three conventions with due attention.

70. Maldives welcomed the adoption of the law on the rights of people with disabilities, the development of a national plan of action for its implementation and the establishment of an agency in charge of issues related to persons with disabilities.

71. Mexico acknowledged progress with respect to the previous cycle, including the abolition of the death penalty and the criminalization of torture in accordance with international standards.

72. Montenegro greatly welcomed the abolition of the death penalty and noted the progress made in the adoption of anti-discrimination legislation and the legal protection of women. It also noted that the high prevalence of violence against women was still a big challenge.

73. Myanmar welcomed the adoption of various national action plans to achieve the socioeconomic rights of the people of Mongolia. It commended Mongolia for its achievements in the health sector, in particular the reduction of the maternal mortality rate.

74. Nepal commended Mongolia for abolishing the death penalty. It welcomed progress made towards the development of a national action plan on business and human rights. It applauded the achievements in reducing child and maternal mortality.

75. The Netherlands commended Mongolia for the adoption and implementation of policies aimed at protecting the rights of children. It stated that challenges remained regarding the recognition and protection of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

76. The Niger noted the measures aimed at protecting the rights and interests of vulnerable persons, in particular the law on the rights of the child, child protection and childcare services; the law on the elderly; and the law on the rights of persons with disabilities.



77. Norway remained concerned about conditions for children, women and people with disabilities in some sectors, including in educational establishments. While recognizing that relevant legislation and national programmes had been introduced, it noted that implementation continued to be a challenge.
78. Oman welcomed the efforts made by Mongolia to promote and protect human rights.
79. Pakistan noted that Mongolia had enacted legislation related to the strengthening of the national human rights institution, the fight against domestic violence and the protection of children.
80. Peru acknowledged the progress made, including the establishment of university quotas and scholarships for Tsataan students.
81. The Philippines recognized the adoption by Mongolia of several laws, measures and programmes aimed at advancing the protection of the human rights of children, women, people with disabilities and older persons. It also appreciated efforts made to undertake educational and training programmes in human rights.
82. Poland appreciated the entry into force of the new Criminal Code, which abolished the death penalty for all crimes, and of the revised law on the national human rights commission of Mongolia.
83. Portugal commended Mongolia for having abolished the death penalty and for the constructive engagement with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms. It also noted the country's progress on reducing maternal and infant mortality and on upholding the rights of children and persons with disabilities, as well as its commitment to promoting education with the aim of strengthening democracy.
84. The Republic of Korea was encouraged by the establishment of an interministerial council in charge of the action plan on the implementation of recommendations. It noted the Government's active consultation with the national human rights commission of Mongolia through the joint consultative meetings of State and non-State actors.
85. Romania appreciated that Mongolia had accepted its recommendations from the previous universal periodic review cycle. It also positively noted the progress achieved in the fight against torture.
86. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction the efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as efforts to enact legal and judicial reforms to improve the administration of justice.
87. Senegal welcomed various initiatives to strengthen and protect human rights, notably the abolition of the death penalty; the national programme to reduce unemployment and poverty; and measures aimed at integrating persons with disabilities into society and revising the social insurance system.
88. Singapore welcomed the enactment of the law on the rights of persons with disabilities, the ministerial endorsement of guidelines that ensured development support to children with disabilities and the establishment of the national programme on gender equality. It noted that the education sector master plan was nearly finished.
89. Slovenia welcomed the country visits of the United Nations special procedures to Mongolia. It also welcomed the steps taken to adopt the law on the national human rights commission; revise the Criminal Code and the law on combating domestic violence; and protect the rights of children.
90. Spain praised Mongolia for its legal reforms to enhance the capacity of the national human rights commission, the revised Criminal Code abolishing the death penalty and the inclusion of the definition of torture in the legislation, in line with the Convention against Torture.
91. Switzerland congratulated Mongolia on the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders in 2019. It also expressed concern about the drastic increase in cases of domestic violence.

92. The Syrian Arab Republic expressed appreciation for the national legislative reforms and programmes aimed at protecting the most vulnerable groups.
93. Thailand commended Mongolia for ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, revising the law on the national human rights commission and conducting the criminal legal system reform.
94. Timor-Leste welcomed the establishment of a subcouncil to provide guidance on the prevention and control of human trafficking.
95. Tunisia commended Mongolia for abolishing the death penalty; taking steps to combat torture, human trafficking and domestic violence; and promoting gender equality and the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and young people.
96. Ukraine commended Mongolia for the amendments of the Criminal Code to abolish the death penalty, for its actions aimed at torture prevention and for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
97. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the inclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex rights in the recent anti-discrimination law. It encouraged the Government to take a visible lead and provide the resources necessary to ensure that the law was fully implemented.
98. The United States of America remained committed to partnering with Mongolia on capacity-building programmes to foster the rule of law and strong, independent judicial and anti-corruption agencies.
99. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the abolition of the death penalty. It also noted the rehabilitation services provided to children with disabilities by the centre for the rehabilitation and development of children with disabilities, and the 75 per cent reduction in maternal mortality from 1990 to 2015.
100. Viet Nam welcomed the active role of Mongolia as a member of the Human Rights Council for the period 2016–2018, and the measures taken to implement the national programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.
101. Afghanistan commended Mongolia for the reduction in the maternal mortality rates, and encouraged it to continue to promote and protect human rights in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
102. Argentina congratulated Mongolia on the abolition of the death penalty.
103. Armenia commended Mongolia for the consolidation of democratic institutions; the protection and promotion of the right to education, the rights of children with disabilities and those in a vulnerable situation, and the rights of rural women and girls; and the introduction of measures to prevent torture.
104. Australia commended Mongolia for officially abolishing the death penalty for all crimes, while noting that more could be done to implement the previous recommendations. It welcomed reforms to criminalize domestic violence and the action taken in criminalizing hate crimes to increase protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
105. Bahamas welcomed the efforts of Mongolia aimed at decreasing air pollutants and prohibiting the use of unprocessed coal, in accordance with the 2017 Mongolia national programme on the reduction of air and environmental pollution, and encouraged the country's continued efforts to introduce cleaner energy sources and technologies.
106. Belarus welcomed the efforts to conduct an interministerial process to implement the recommendations from the previous cycle, and to combat trafficking in persons, including by establishing a special unit within the police.
107. Belgium commended Mongolia for the abolition of the death penalty for all crimes in the new Criminal Code and for the progress made in the advancement of children's rights.

108. Botswana welcomed the law on the national human rights commission, providing for a national preventive mechanism. It also welcomed the criminalization of torture in the Criminal Code and the incorporation of torture prevention into the training programmes of those working in the judiciary and the legal profession. It appreciated the approval of the list of jobs for which the work of a minor is prohibited, and the regulation establishing a minimum age of 18 for work in artisanal mining.

109. Brazil welcomed the abolition of the death penalty and the establishment of a national preventive mechanism. It encouraged continuing efforts to fight corruption and human trafficking, prevent domestic violence, ensure the issuance of birth certificates, end corporal punishment and eradicate child labour.

110. With regard to the issue of access to education, especially for children with disabilities, Mongolia stated that access to primary and secondary education by this group was guaranteed in its Constitution. Mongolia also highlighted that it was taking coordinated steps, together with the United Nations Children's Fund, towards more comprehensively integrating children with disabilities into the Mongolian educational system and guaranteeing the rights of minority groups in education.

111. With regard to the reduction of maternal mortality rates, Mongolia was making progress in accordance with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals. Mongolia has also introduced comprehensive abortion services in accordance with the relevant World Health Organization standards, focusing on girls and women in remote areas in partnership with the private sector.

112. Mongolia emphasized the efforts being made to eradicate poverty, particularly by increasing the country's social safety net, improving the social benefits of children with disabilities and enhancing maternity leave conditions.

113. Regarding the issue of overcrowded prisons, Mongolia emphasized that it was taking measures to enhance the current situation in its prisons, which included replacing certain prison sentences with alternative forms of punishment, in order to reduce the numbers of imprisoned criminals.

114. With respect to the right to freedom of religion or belief, Mongolia noted that it was working to revise the law on the relationship between the State and religious institutions.

115. In conclusion, Mongolia emphasized that it would continue its commitments to implementing international human rights standards in the country.

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

**116. The following recommendations will be examined by Mongolia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

**116.1 Bring national legislation into conformity with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, while ensuring participation of civil society in the reform process (Ukraine);**

**116.2 Sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Honduras);**

**116.3 Establish a national preventive mechanism as required by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kazakhstan); Establish without delay an effective national preventive mechanism as required by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**

**116.4 Accelerate the implementation of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, and establish an independent and effective procedure to investigate complaints of torture, particularly against persons deprived of their liberty, as provided for in the Optional Protocol to the Convention against**

**Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mexico);**

116.5 Transform the ex-officio council created for the second cycle of the universal periodic review into a standing national interministerial mechanism responsible for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of all human rights recommendations (Portugal);

116.6 Establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up as a standing governmental structure, mandated to coordinate reports and follow up and to implement recommendations made by international human rights bodies and mechanisms (Bahamas);

116.7 Continue to cooperate with the international human rights framework, especially with treaty bodies and Human Rights Council special procedures (Pakistan);

116.8 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

116.9 Continue to adapt its legislative framework to international human rights standards (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

116.10 Further implement the law on combating domestic violence (Israel);

116.11 Consider increasing the effectiveness of the law on combating domestic violence through the allocation of adequate resources and training programmes for the agents responsible for its implementation (Peru);

116.12 Increase funding to implement its law on combating domestic violence and enable greater cooperation between sectors responsible for combating and reporting domestic violence (Australia);

116.13 Adopt and implement legislation that recognizes and protects human rights defenders to ensure they can freely carry out their activities to promote and defend human rights (Ireland);

116.14 Finalize as quickly as possible the draft act on the protection of human rights defenders (Switzerland);

116.15 Continue efforts to fulfil international obligations by further developing and implementing mainstream national and sectoral policies and programmes (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

116.16 Continue focusing on protecting the interests of vulnerable people and providing them with their legitimate rights (Kuwait);

116.17 Continue its efforts to improve the protection of the rights and interests of vulnerable populations such as children, women, people with disabilities and elderly persons (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

116.18 Continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, especially persons with disabilities and elderly persons (Lebanon);

116.19 Continue its work to ensure in law and in practice that the rights of vulnerable groups such as children, women, persons with disabilities and elderly people are protected (Russian Federation);

116.20 Continue strengthening welfare and social programmes to improve the quality of life of the people, particularly the most marginalized (Viet Nam);

116.21 Further strengthen the mandate of the national human rights commission in accordance with the new legislation, including in its capacity as the national preventive mechanism (Georgia);

116.22 Consider strengthening the national human rights institution, as per the Paris Principles (India);

- 116.23 **Allocate adequate human and financial resources to the national human rights commission in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Kazakhstan);**
- 116.24 **Enhance the capacities of the national human rights institutions in the regions to ensure inclusive and holistic approaches in the area of human rights (Armenia);**
- 116.25 **Continue to take steps to integrate human rights education as a component of public policy (Pakistan);**
- 116.26 **Consider the approval of a comprehensive law to combat discrimination that would apply to both direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private sphere, which would provide for effective resources for judicial and administrative procedures (Chile);**
- 116.27 **Deepen the measures that ensure the effective implementation of laws on combating all forms of discrimination (Argentina);**
- 116.28 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that addresses direct and indirect discrimination and encompasses all the prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 116.29 **Launch a public awareness-raising campaign to fight and prevent discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to promote tolerance (Iceland);**
- 116.30 **Further develop and implement the legal provisions to protect people from discrimination and harassment based on sexual orientation, gender identity, intersex status or gender expression (Israel);**
- 116.31 **Abolish the requirements from the Civil Registration Law of Mongolia, article 14, for medical interventions for transgender and intersex persons who wish to obtain legal recognition of their gender (Israel);**
- 116.32 **Step up its action against stereotypes and prejudices against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and ensure that investigations are carried out into any acts of discrimination or violence against this community (Luxembourg);**
- 116.33 **Introduce a non-discrimination policy inclusive of sexual orientation and gender identity in all educational institutions, to ensure a safe environment for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex youth to develop and express themselves without the fear of retribution by educational institutions or peers (Netherlands);**
- 116.34 **Combat stereotypes and prejudice against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons by raising public awareness and implementing effective training of law enforcement agencies (Netherlands);**
- 116.35 **Provide training on human rights and on combating discrimination, including discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, to health personnel, members of the judiciary, police forces and prison officers (Portugal);**
- 116.36 **Implement effectively the newly established legal framework for hate crimes and discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (Spain);**
- 116.37 **Take awareness-raising measures on domestic violence and violence against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community in conformity with Sustainable Development Goals 5.2 and 16.1 (Switzerland);**
- 116.38 **Continue training lawyers and law enforcement officers on offences related to hate crimes against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and also continue increasing public awareness of the law (Australia);**

- 116.39 Consider making efforts to address the prejudices against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons and ensure access to social services for people with disabilities (Thailand);
- 116.40 Eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, and reduce hate speech against foreigners (Egypt);
- 116.41 Strengthen intersectoral implementation of the national programme to reduce unemployment and poverty in order to continue moving towards the achievement of this crucial goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Cuba);
- 116.42 Step up efforts to define a national action plan towards applying the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, continuing the process launched in 2019 (Chile);
- 116.43 Include all stakeholders, particularly civil society, in drawing up a national action plan on business and human rights in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Switzerland);
- 116.44 Further improve protection of the right to a clean environment and to clean water, particularly for farmers and traditional herders, in the efforts to preserve their livelihoods, traditional culture and well-being (Indonesia);
- 116.45 Assess the impact on human rights and the environment of the process of granting mining permits, and ensure that all those affected by the projects can participate effectively in assessment processes (Chile);
- 116.46 Provide the necessary resources to implement the national programme on the reduction of air and environmental pollution (Senegal);
- 116.47 Step up its efforts to enforce laws and effectively implement the national programme on reduction of air and environmental pollution and other relevant measures to reduce the environmental risks (Thailand);
- 116.48 Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change, and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);
- 116.49 Establish an effective mechanism for collecting and processing complaints in cases of torture and other forms of ill-treatment (France);
- 116.50 Strengthen measures on the prevention of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, including through the regular training programme designed for judges, prosecutors and officers (Indonesia);
- 116.51 Establish an independent body to investigate cases of torture and degrading treatment (Maldives);
- 116.52 Increase efforts to investigate allegations of ill-treatment of detained persons (Poland);
- 116.53 Continue its efforts in the fight against torture so that the legislative framework will enable independent complaints mechanisms and the prompt and impartial investigation of alleged cases of torture (Romania);
- 116.54 Put in place an effective and independent complaints mechanism to investigate allegations of torture (Spain);
- 116.55 Strengthen and ensure the effectiveness of the mechanisms for submission and investigation of complaints of torture (Botswana);
- 116.56 Adopt further measures to improve living conditions in prisons and strengthen the independent and regular monitoring of all places of deprivation of liberty (Norway);
- 116.57 Continue taking measures to address prison overcrowding (Russian Federation);

- 116.58 **Strengthen law enforcement and the judicial system to ensure effective investigations and prosecutions in cases of human trafficking and provide better services to victims (Canada);**
- 116.59 **Continue the support and protection of victims of human trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 116.60 **Hold training courses for law enforcement officials responsible for combating human trafficking (Iraq);**
- 116.61 **Increase the protection of and provide redress to victims of trafficking, including access to rehabilitation and shelters (Malaysia);**
- 116.62 **Effectively combat trafficking in persons through the provision of specialized training to public officials, law enforcement officials, immigration personnel and prosecutors, and investigation, prosecution, sanctions, protection and support for victims of this crime (Mexico);**
- 116.63 **Strengthen the protection of victims of trafficking and ensure their access to means of obtaining redress (Niger);**
- 116.64 **Strengthen domestic legislation to ensure all forms of modern slavery are criminalized, including criminalizing human trafficking in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 116.65 **Continue to advance in the consolidation of national actions and programmes undertaken in the fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 116.66 **Strengthen efforts to prevent and eradicate human trafficking, including by accelerating considerations to amend article 8.1 of the criminal procedural code so that access to protective services for victims is not obstructed by the need for prosecutors to initiate cases against the alleged traffickers (Bahamas);**
- 116.67 **Step up further efforts to combat human trafficking, especially of women and children, including by carrying out specialized training for government officials, to enhance law enforcement practices to make sure that perpetrators are punished and to ensure comprehensive care and rehabilitation for the victims of trafficking (Belarus);**
- 116.68 **Promote freedom of religion or belief, including by ensuring the legal and regulatory environment allows religious groups and organizations to register and operate freely (United States of America);**
- 116.69 **Ensure that journalists, media workers and civil society activists are able to practise their activities freely without any fear of punishment, in accordance with international standards, including by decriminalizing defamation (Estonia);**
- 116.70 **Protect freedom of expression by abolishing article 6.21 of the law on administrative offences (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 116.71 **Ensure independent investigations of attacks against journalists and media workers, with those identified as responsible being prosecuted (Australia);**
- 116.72 **Adopt and implement legislation that protects human rights defenders and civil society organizations from threats, intimidation and harassment, and investigate attacks against journalists and media workers and bring perpetrators to justice (Czechia);**
- 116.73 **Put an end to human rights violations linked to environmental damage (France);**

- 116.74 **Revise the draft law on NGOs to ensure that its provisions on registration and financing comply with international standards (Germany);**
- 116.75 **Support increased participation in the political process and anti-corruption efforts by civil society, including NGOs, human rights defenders and religious groups (United States of America);**
- 116.76 **Protect human rights defenders against attacks, threats and intimidation (France);**
- 116.77 **Protect human rights defenders by strengthening and adopting the draft law on human rights defenders in line with the recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (Germany);**
- 116.78 **Adopt an effective data protection legislation to better protect and promote the right to privacy according to the principles of legality, necessity and proportionality (Germany);**
- 116.79 **Establish a legislative framework that fully guarantees the right to privacy for children, including victims of sexual violence (Belgium);**
- 116.80 **Strengthen the independence of the judiciary, in particular by withdrawing the amendments to the laws on the legal status of judges adopted in March 2019, on prosecutors and on the fight against corruption (France);**
- 116.81 **Continue to take measures that guarantee the independence of the judiciary and the freedom and transparency of its work (Iraq);**
- 116.82 **Continue to take steps to guarantee the predictability in law enforcement and to ensure the impartiality and transparency of the judiciary (Japan);**
- 116.83 **Continue its efforts to guarantee the full independence and impartiality of the judicial system (Peru);**
- 116.84 **Continue its work related to legal and judicial reforms to ensure accessible legal services in remote areas of the country (Russian Federation);**
- 116.85 **Take effective measures to safeguard the independence of the judiciary, and ensure that the process of appointments of judges and prosecutors is transparent and impartial (Czechia);**
- 116.86 **Strengthen judicial independence and anti-corruption oversight, including by instituting safeguards to help ensure the consistent application of legal protections and prevent the arbitrary dismissal of judges and other officials (United States of America);**
- 116.87 **Take steps, including by revising existing laws and regulations, to ensure the independence and impartiality of the justice system (Brazil);**
- 116.88 **Exercise the necessary efforts to ensure the integrity and transparency of the judiciary, hold those involved in torture to account and lift restrictions imposed on the media and on Internet use (Egypt);**
- 116.89 **Fully implement the national programme on reducing poverty and unemployment of 2019, and continue efforts in addressing corruption to ensure national development and welfare for the people of Mongolia (Indonesia);**
- 116.90 **Step up efforts to fight against corruption, including within the judiciary and the civil service, and to investigate all allegations of corruption (Luxembourg);**
- 116.91 **Redouble its efforts in combating corruption, including in the judiciary and the civil service (Timor-Leste);**
- 116.92 **Ensure the integrity of the democratic electoral process in the presidential elections in 2021 (Estonia);**



- 116.93 Continue its nutrition support services provided to households in need of social welfare assistance (Myanmar);
- 116.94 Exert further efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights through enhancement of social welfare programmes (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 116.95 Continue policies aimed at supporting social welfare to groups living below the poverty line (Oman);
- 116.96 Implement more measures to combat poverty and enhance social security with a special view to securing the right to adequate housing (Poland);
- 116.97 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, reduce the population living in poverty and improve the living standards of its people (China);
- 116.98 In reviewing the current Criminal Code and the Labour Code, consider including provisions on the prohibition of sexual harassment in the workplace in accordance with International Labour Organization recommendations (Estonia);
- 116.99 Enhance its ongoing measures to reduce the unemployment rate, especially among herders and youth (Myanmar);
- 116.100 Further develop the health service, strengthen the public health system and improve medical services in rural areas (China);
- 116.101 Continue consolidating the very encouraging progress achieved in the area of maternal-infant health and extend beyond 2020 existing strategies and programmes, especially those with respect to care for newborns, reproductive health, immunization and breastfeeding, among other areas (Cuba);
- 116.102 Continue efforts to promote maternal care and childcare (Oman);
- 116.103 Continue to consolidate the national health infrastructure, especially in the areas of maternal care and childcare (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 116.104 Integrate age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health and rights into school curricula (Fiji);
- 116.105 Protect the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls, including those with disabilities, by ensuring their access to sexual and reproductive health information, commodities and services, and halt the practice of coerced abortion and involuntary sterilization (Iceland);
- 116.106 Adopt and implement curricula on age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education, including information about issues of violence, that is provided throughout schooling (Iceland);
- 116.107 Ensure access for all women to information and services on sexual and reproductive health and family planning, and guarantee their free and informed consent in all procedures (Mexico);
- 116.108 Continue its work toward the adoption of the education sector master plan for 2021–2030 (Kyrgyzstan);
- 116.109 Continue to strengthen the national open education programme “One Mongolia”, with modern educational approaches and new technology for lifelong learning through the Internet (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 116.110 Strengthen efforts to guarantee equal access to education of all children at all levels, by paying particular attention to children from marginalized groups (Maldives);
- 116.111 Continue to strengthen the access to education for ethnic and linguistic minorities and for indigenous people (Peru);

- 116.112 **Finalize the education sector master plan expeditiously and undertake awareness-raising activities to facilitate its full implementation, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders (Singapore);**
- 116.113 **Continue the efforts made to formulate a general policy for inclusive education and to promote equal opportunities for all in the field of realizing the right to education, especially in higher education (Tunisia);**
- 116.114 **Adopt comprehensive legislation to protect the rights of women and girls, including through revision of the Criminal Code and Labour Code in relation to sexual and workplace harassment (Ireland);**
- 116.115 **Continue to create and strengthen an enabling environment for women to become more economically independent, encourage and promote entry of women into the formal economy and take steps to prohibit discrimination against women in employment (India);**
- 116.116 **Redouble efforts to create an enabling environment for women in order to help them become more financially autonomous, in particular by raising awareness among civil service and private sector employers on the prohibition of discrimination against women in the workplace (Luxembourg);**
- 116.117 **Intensify efforts in creating an enabling environment for women to become more economically independent, including through an awareness-raising campaign and the provision of vocational and technical training (Montenegro);**
- 116.118 **Consider strengthening programmes aimed at enhancing educational and economic opportunities for women and girls and their families with a view to addressing vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons (Philippines);**
- 116.119 **Take further measures to promote gender equality in society, including through accelerating the enforcement of the law on the promotion of gender equality 2011 (Japan);**
- 116.120 **Continue its intersectoral and cross-governmental approach to promoting gender equality, and work with the relevant international partners, as appropriate, to develop training programmes to empower women with practical tools to overcome gender barriers and biases in the workplace (Singapore);**
- 116.121 **Continue efforts made to strengthen gender equality and combat discrimination against women and girls, including with regard to primary health care and the right to reproductive health (Tunisia);**
- 116.122 **Improve the rights of women and girls by removing requirements for virginity testing from clinical guidelines and medical standards (Australia);**
- 116.123 **Continue the progress made to combat violence against women, especially domestic and sexual violence, in terms of providing legal protection services by the State, availability of data and public outreach (Chile);**
- 116.124 **Ensure full and effective implementation of the existing legislation aimed at fighting discrimination and violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse (Italy);**
- 116.125 **Strengthen its measures to help women and girl victims of various forms of violence by ensuring accessibility to shelters and victim support services (Myanmar);**
- 116.126 **Strengthen protection measures for women and children against all forms of violence (Senegal);**
- 116.127 **Continue taking necessary measures to combat domestic and sexual violence against women and girls (India);**

116.128 Step up efforts against the high prevalence of violence against women, in particular domestic and sexual violence, and provide the victims with adequate assistance and support services (Czechia);

116.129 Take further steps to combat violence against women, including by ensuring that police officers are trained in how to conduct effective and victim-centred threat assessments (Denmark);

116.130 Continue efforts in the prevention of domestic violence and gender-based violence, in particular by improving the efficiency of law enforcement, organizing awareness-raising campaigns and allocating funds, as well as improving access to services and protection for survivors (Canada);

116.131 Establish a legal environment protecting the privacy of the victims of sexual abuse, and set up a system for professional and safe facilities for victim rehabilitation (Estonia);

116.132 Enhance support services for victims of domestic and gender-based violence, and take measures to raise awareness among law enforcement officials, lawyers and judges of the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls who are victims of domestic and gender-based violence (Fiji);

116.133 Further strengthen protection mechanisms to address gender-based violence and domestic violence and provide adequate assistance to victims (Philippines);

116.134 Continue efforts to eliminate domestic and gender-based violence and discrimination against women and to further enhance the representation of women in the parliament and in decision-making positions (Republic of Korea);

116.135 Further strengthen mechanisms at the national level to prevent and protect all victims of domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan);

116.136 Continue to take necessary measures to address domestic and gender-based violence (Nepal);

116.137 Expand access to shelters and victim support services for victims of domestic violence with disabilities and ensure adequate training for relevant personnel on their specific needs and vulnerabilities (Bahamas);

116.138 Maximize the participation of women in decision-making processes (Islamic Republic of Iran);

116.139 Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and to enhance the participation of women in decision-making through the national programme on gender equality (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

116.140 Continue efforts to increase representation of women in political and public life (Nepal);

116.141 Follow up on efforts made at all levels aimed at strengthening the protection of children's rights (Lebanon);

116.142 Take further measures to strengthen the implementation of the rights of the child, especially by providing full access to education for children with disabilities and by further eliminating the engagement of children in hazardous work practices (Poland);

116.143 Intensify awareness-raising campaigns designed to protect children from cybercrime (Syrian Arab Republic);

116.144 Continue efforts in the protection of the rights of the child (Viet Nam);

116.145 Take concrete measures to guarantee equal access to education by all children at all levels, including children in remote areas and children from low-income families (Ukraine);

- 116.146 **Guarantee equal access to education for all children, paying particular attention to children in vulnerable and marginalized situations (Afghanistan);**
- 116.147 **Continue child health programmes with the aim of further reducing child mortality rates (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 116.148 **Adopt measures to ensure adequate access to health services to all children, with particular attention to children in rural areas and from low-income families (Afghanistan);**
- 116.149 **Strengthen efforts to combat violence against children (Iraq);**
- 116.150 **Enhance the efforts to prevent all forms of violence against children, including sexual and domestic violence (Italy);**
- 116.151 **Take into account the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children and general comment No. 6 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and provide quality care for children in alternative care, establish and improve services to support families, establish quality training for social service providers and prevent the unnecessary separation of children and parents (Slovenia);**
- 116.152 **Take further measures against child labour and against domestic and sexual violence against children, inter alia by increasing funding for prevention programmes in this regard (Germany);**
- 116.153 **Combat child labour and child exploitation by ensuring that children do not work in hazardous occupations (Italy);**
- 116.154 **Make further efforts to protect children from physical and psychological violence and to prevent child labour in dangerous or hazardous conditions (Republic of Korea);**
- 116.155 **Strengthen efforts aimed at improving the protection of the rights of the child, especially in areas related to child labour and sexual exploitation of minors (Romania);**
- 116.156 **Adopt a national action plan aimed at the elimination of child labour, supported by sufficient human, technical and financial resources (Belgium);**
- 116.157 **Strengthen the administrative mechanisms to prevent the exploitation of child labour by scaling up the registration of births as a record of the identity and age of children and by enhancing the labour inspection regime throughout the entire territory of Mongolia (Botswana);**
- 116.158 **Step up efforts in addressing corporal punishment in both families and schools through effective implementation of the law and public education and awareness-raising programmes (Montenegro);**
- 116.159 **Continue efforts made to combat trafficking in persons, especially children (Tunisia);**
- 116.160 **Take further steps to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence and exploitation, and in particular from child labour (Norway);**
- 116.161 **Continue efforts aimed at improving conditions and increasing job opportunities for persons with disabilities in accordance with the national action plan (Georgia);**
- 116.162 **Develop alternative methods of support for persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities that respect their rights in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by combating institutionalization, stigma, violence, coercion and over-medicalization, and by providing mental health services that promote inclusion in the community and respect people's free and informed consent (Portugal);**
- 116.163 **Adopt strategies to combat inequality and discrimination against people with disabilities and establish an official and standing mechanism for**

consulting organizations of persons with disabilities to fully implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);

116.164 Enhance steps taken to implement the national programme to support the rights of persons with disabilities (Syrian Arab Republic);

116.165 Continue to consolidate its successful national policies in favour of people with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

116.166 Continue strengthening its work in favour of persons with disabilities, particularly women, girls and boys (Argentina);

116.167 Continue to make efforts to promote and protect the rights of children with disabilities, including the right to education, especially for those in remote areas (Japan);

116.168 Adopt measures to ensure social inclusion of children with disabilities and to increase the participation of women with disabilities in decision-making processes that affect them (Norway);

116.169 Continue the policy of comprehensive development support for children with disabilities (Oman);

116.170 Take appropriate measures to protect asylum seekers so as to comply with its obligations under relevant international norms, including the principle of non-refoulement, and consider acceding to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Republic of Korea).

117. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Mongolia and have been noted by Mongolia:

117.1 Recognize the competence of the Committee against Torture to receive individual communications in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);

117.2 Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);

117.3 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

117.4 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);

117.5 Consider ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Philippines);

117.6 Consider accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (El Salvador);

117.7 Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Afghanistan);

117.8 Ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and protect asylum seekers and refugees, including by enacting enabling laws and improving access to services (Canada);

117.9 Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Brazil);

117.10 Sign and ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Honduras);

117.11 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination laws to protect the rights of minority groups, including ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (Canada);

117.12 Consider giving legal recognition to same-sex couples to ensure that they are protected by law (Luxembourg);

117.13 **Provide legal recognition and protection of same-sex couples by amending the Family Law (Denmark);**

117.14 **Take the necessary steps in order to remove the reference to the death penalty from the Constitution (Romania);**

117.15 **Ensure that the death penalty remains abolished for all crimes as codified in the 2015 Criminal Code, and remove reference to the death penalty from the Constitution (Czechia);**

117.16 **Incorporate the abolition of the death penalty in the Constitution (Spain);**

117.17 **Remove any reference to the death penalty from the Constitution (Belgium);**

117.18 **Take further steps to ensure that children with disabilities are not socially excluded (Timor-Leste);**

117.19 **Improve the living and working conditions of migrant workers by establishing effective control mechanisms to ensure migrants have the same working conditions as Mongolian workers (Niger);**

117.20 **Provide adequate conditions for migrant workers and ensure that they enjoy the same rights as Mongolian workers, ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and paying due attention to combating human trafficking (Egypt).**

118. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Mongolia was headed by the State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, Barsuren Baasandorj and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. PUREVSUREN Lundeg, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. ENKHTAIVAN Dashnyam, Deputy Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. SAINZORIG Purevjav, Director of the Legal Policy Department, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs;
- Ms. BAT-ULZII Tumurbaatar, Director of the International Treaty and Foreign Cooperation Department, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs;
- Mr. GANBAATAR Jadamba, Director of the Policy Planning Department, Ministry of Education and Science;
- Ms. BUYANJARGAL Yadamsuren, Director of the Medical Assistance Department, Ministry of Health;
- Mr. ENKHBAT Altangerel, Director of the Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Tourism;
- Mr. BATRAGCHAA Ragchaa, Director of the Public Administration and Management Department, Ministry of Energy;
- Mr. OTGONJARGAL Regjiibuu, Deputy Commissioner of the National Police Agency;
- Ms. ENKHBAYAR Tumor-Ulzii, Secretary of the National Committee on Gender/NCGE/ and Chief of the Secretariat of the NCGE;
- Ms. NYAMGEREL Lkhamtogmid, Head of the Secretariat of the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs;
- Ms. NAVCHAA Tseveen, Head of the Human Rights Division, International Law and Treaty Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. BAYARMAA Narantuya, Head of the Division for Children, Youth, Elders and Family Development, Population Development Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection;
- Mr. DAMBII Sodnomdorj, Head of the Labor Relations Division, Labour Relations Policy Coordination and Implementation Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection;
- Ms. REGZEN Sanjmyatav, Head of the Persons with Disabilities Development Division, Population Development Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection;
- Mr. TSOGTBAATAR Mangalsuren, Head of the Social Welfare Division, Social Protection Policy Coordination and Implementation Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection;
- Mr. BATJARGAL Basan, Head of the Social Insurance Division, Social Protection Policy Coordination and Implementation Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection;
- Ms. LKHAMJAV Daansran, Head of the Legal Division, Public Administration and Management Department, Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry;

- Mr. NYAMDORJ Batdelger, Head of the Legal Division, Public Administration and Management Department, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development;
  - Ms. TSOLMONJARGAL Enkhbaatar, Head of the Legal Division, Public Administration and Management Department, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry;
  - Mr. MUNKH-ERDENE Choindom, Lieutenant Colonel, Head of the Division for Security and Guarding and Deputy Head of the Department of Correction, General Executive Agency of Court Decision;
  - Mr. TULGA Tserendash, Director of the Urban Development and Planning Department, Ulaanbaatar City;
  - Ms. BATTSETSEG Sukhbaatar, Head of the Division for Sustainable Development Policy, National Committee on Gender;
  - Mr. AMARAA Erdenebaatar, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
  - Ms. BAYARBILEG Shirendev, Supervisory Prosecutor, Office of the Prosecutor General of Mongolia;
  - Ms. MYANDASMAA Sukhee, Senior expert of the Legal Division, Public Administration and Management Department, Ministry of Road and Transport Development;
  - Mr. BATBAYAR Orosoo, Senior expert of the Policy and Planning Department, Ministry of Health;
  - Ms. GIIKHANARAN Ganbold, Head of the Policy Implementation Department, General Health Insurance Agency;
  - Ms. DAVAALKHAM Javdagsuren, Head of AIDS/STI Department, National Center for Communicable Disease;
  - Ms. NARANTUYA Choijantsan, Senior expert of the International Treaty and Foreign Cooperation Department, Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs;
  - Ms. NOMIN Lkhagvasuren, Interpreter.
-