



# Convention on the Rights of the Child

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## Committee on the Rights of the Child

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Consideration of reports of States parties

### List of issues in relation to the fifth periodic report of Mongolia

Addendum

### Replies of Mongolia to the list of issues\*\*

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\*\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

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## Part 1

1. **With regard to public budgeting for children, please inform the Committee about measures taken to safeguard the protection of children's rights during periods of economic recession. Please provide more detailed information on measures taken to prevent corruption.**

### **Measures taken to safeguard the protection of children's rights during the periods of economic recession:**

1. The Government of Mongolia has been pursuing policies to secure family sustainability and to create enabling conditions for every child to be raised in a family environment through increasing family revenues, promoting employment and ensuring social protection for mothers.
2. Pursuant to the Government Action Plan for 2016-2020, a draft law on providing benefits to mothers as well as to single fathers and mothers, who head households with many children, has been elaborated and submitted to the Parliament for consideration on 28 December 2016. The draft law provides for a onetime allowance to be paid per each child for twins and triplets, a monthly allowance for pregnant mother, as well as mother, who looks after her child aged 0-3 years, and single mother/father with 3 children. In addition, with a view to increase employment opportunities for single fathers and mothers, the draft law contains provisions on incorporating their children in day care services and providing them with school uniform, stationary and books from state budget.
3. The State Great Khural /Parliament/ at its session on 2 February 2017 approved a draft law on amendments to the Law on pensions and benefits paid from the social insurance fund. The purpose of this Law is to evaluate objectively the work of mothers related to giving birth to and raising many children, improve social protection of herders and increase mothers' service years and accordingly the number of years for which social insurance contributions have been paid by adding 1.5 years per each child.
4. To ensure continuous payment of social insurance contributions of mothers, who personally raise up their newly-born child till 3 years of age, their social insurance contributions shall be paid by employer in case they have compulsory insurance, from Social Insurance Fund in case they have voluntary social insurance, and in case if unemployed mothers raise their child till the age of 3, 50 percent of their social insurance contributions shall be paid by the state budget and the rest 50 percent shall be at the discretion of mothers.
5. If prior to the new amended Law, depending on the type of insurance, mothers with compulsory insurance were entitled to receive 100 percent of maternity allowance while those with voluntary insurance were entitled only to 70 percent allowance, then under the amended Law, all mothers irrespective of insurance type shall receive 100 percent maternity allowance. The amended Law also enhances social guarantee to a mother and child by providing for payment of maternity allowance for each birth for the first, second and third child.
6. With a view to create a legal environment for medication costs of children under 5 years of age to be covered by the health insurance fund and to fight influenza outbreaks at the national level, the National Council for Social Insurance issued a resolution on 7 January 2017 on providing medication discount for children under 5 years of age undergoing treatment against influenza. Under this resolution, 30 vital medications for treatment of influenza were to be provided to children under the age of 5 free of charge until 1 March 2017.

7. All children under the age of 18 have been comprised in the child money program, while 61196 children in 2015 and 68491 children in 2016 were covered by food voucher program.

#### **Measures taken to prevent corruption:**

##### *In terms of legal environment:*

8. Key principles of public service are defined in provision 2 of Article 1 of the Constitution of Mongolia /1992/, which stipulates that "The fundamental principles of the activities of the State shall be securing democracy, justice, freedom, equality, national unity and rule of law".

9. The State Great Khural of Mongolia ratified the UN Convention against Corruption on 27 October 2005 and it came into force from 10 February 2006 in parallel with the relevant domestic legislation.

10. Mongolia adopted the Law on Regulating Public and Private Interests and Preventing Conflict of Interest in Public Service in January 2012, the Law on Information Transparency and Right to Information - in June 2011 and the Law on Procurement of Goods, Works and Services with State and Local Funds - in December 2005, which was revised and amended in 2011.

11. Following the enactment of the Law on Transparency on 1 January 2015, the methodology to evaluate the public organization's activity against corruption was revised and newly approved.

12. The National program against corruption was approved by Parliament resolution No.51 on 3 November 2016. By Government resolution No. 85 of 14 September 2016, a public center was established to prevent corruption and raise public awareness against corruption.

#### **Prevention activities undertaken by Independent Anti-Corruption Agency in 2016:**

13. Annually, the Anti-Corruption Agency has been providing guidance on collecting research data related to national evaluation on fairness and honesty. With a view to conduct fairness evaluation of children, the collection of research data was organized in 21 provinces and 9 districts of capital city comprising 1929 respondents /7-11th grade students/ of general education schools.

14. Work has been started to establish "public sub-councils" with a view to create a public verification mechanism for preventing corruption crimes and conflict of interests.

15. Information booklet on "Measures taken by other countries to fight corruption" was published and disseminated to public organizations and posted on the website.

16. In accordance with the Action Plan to fight corruption, workshops to raise awareness of anti-corruption legislation were organized in 4 ministries, 2 agencies, 14 soums of Dundgovi province, Armed Forces development fund of the Defence Ministry, Dornod and Selenge provinces, Zamyn-Uud customs office and the National Center for Transportation.

17. In order to raise public awareness on the Law against Corruption in a simple and understandable manner, animation movies with 16 serials were made, 2 of which were devoted to financial resources of the political party and election donations and 8 shortened variations of the films were broadcast by the city and local TVs and posted on some NGO websites.

18. In 2016, 8015 handbooks and information sheets of 14 types were disseminated to public organizations, including 3299 to 21 provinces, 845 –to NGOs, private sector, citizens, students and 3871- to state, city and local authorities.

**2. Please provide information on measures taken to ensure that the activities of business enterprises, including extractive industries, fully respect the enjoyment of the rights of the child and that remedies are provided in case of violation. Please also provide information on how disputes over land and water between extractive industries and herder communities have been resolved.**

19. Despite a formal recognition of artisanal mining activities, creation of the relevant legal environment and tackling of social problems of citizens engaged in artisanal mining, still there are specific issues related to children living with parents in artisanal mining area and to use of child labour in this field that continue to call the attention.

20. The regulations on artisanal mining, approved by Government resolution No. 308 in 2010, provide for termination of un-mechanized mining, establishment of collective cooperatives and conclusion of a tripartite contract with local authorities. Provision 11 of the regulations prohibits employment in artisanal mining of citizens under the age of 18 and places responsibility for regular monitoring of the resolution implementation on environment and professional control inspectors.

21. "Guidelines to make technical and biological rehabilitation in places with soil degradation due to mining activities" was approved by A/138 executive order of the Minister for Environment and Green Development on 30 March 2015. This document pays a particular attention to ending un-mechanized mining, enforcing transfer to formal labour and improving social responsibility of mining entities.

22. Since 2005 the Government of Mongolia, the Mongolian Trade Unions and Mongolian Employers' Federation have implemented a Tripartite Agreement on cooperation towards elimination of child labour in mining field by 2015. Within the framework of this Agreement, a number of campaigns and professional education trainings were organized by the Mongolian Employers' Federation in rural area in order to raise general public awareness on child labour issues and make the children to give up their mining work.

23. A list of prohibited workplaces for children was revised and approved by A/36 executive order of the Minister for Labour in February 2016. According to the list, it is prohibited for persons under the age of 18 year to work in artisanal mining. The control over the implementation of the list is carried out jointly by specialists of local Labour Division and of the Child and Family Development Department.

24. With support from Sustainable Artisanal Mining Project of Swiss Development Agency and Global Action Plan of ILO, the Government's Executive Agency has organized several capacity-building trainings and awareness-raising activities on prohibiting dangerous form of child labour in informal mining sector. Within the framework of the project, a research was carried out on the situation of children engaged in artisanal mining area in 2016.

25. Relations between citizen and license holder are regulated by provision 41.1 of the Law on Minerals, which stipulates that license holder shall fully compensate owners and users of private and public residential dwellings, wells, winter shelters, other structures and historic and cultural landmarks for the damages caused by exploration or mining operations, including if necessary, relocation costs. Currently, there is no any recorded dispute over land use or water consumption for mining activities between license holders and herders.

**3. Please inform the Committee about measures taken to implement existing anti-discrimination legislation in practice, and indicate whether discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children is prohibited by law.**

26. There are no any discriminative provisions in the Constitution and other legislation of Mongolia related to sexual orientation.

27. In order to prohibit legally and fight all types of discrimination, the revised Criminal Code adopted on 3 December, 2015 and due to come into force on 1 July 2017, stipulates that "Discrimination based on race, nationality, language, colour, age, sex, social origin, social status, wealth, job, official position, religion, opinion, education, appearance, sexual orientation and health condition as well as any restriction of rights and freedoms, demanding action or non-action and intimidation shall be liable to criminal offense.

**4. Please provide more detailed information on how the best interests of the child are guaranteed in the draft family law, the Criminal Code, the 2016 law on child protection, the 2016 law on the rights of the child and other recently adopted or amended laws. Please provide concrete examples of cases in which the best interests of the child have been taken into consideration in judicial and administrative decisions.**

**Law on the Rights of the Child and Law on Child Protection:**

28. The purpose of the Law on the Rights of the Child is to define the powers of public organizations, citizens and legal persons engaged in child protection and to regulate relations arising from implementation of child's rights and freedoms and establishment of a system for promoting child's rights.

29. One important issue reflected in this Law is the creation of an effective mechanism to monitor the implementation of the rights of the child. The state inspector in charge of child's rights shall verify and settle all 6 violations of children's rights provided for in the Law on Infringement.

30. The purpose of the Law on Child Protection is to prevent, protect and provide response services to child in case of neglect, pressure, exploitation, all forms of violence and vulnerability to precarious situations. The Law provides for preventing any violations of children's rights, receiving information about such violations, creating a new form of services of taking responsive measures, improving and legalizing the child protection mechanism. The Law classifies child protection, laying the legal base for child protection in family and society, child protection in education, health, service, media, information and communication sectors, child protection in public events. The Law legalizes the responsibility of teachers, tutors, health professionals, social workers, parents and guardians to report any violation of children's rights.

**Law on day care services:**

31. The Law on Day Care Services was adopted in July 2015 and entered into force on 1 January 2016. The Law provides an opportunity to children aged 2-6 years from suburbs and rural area who cannot be enrolled in pre-school education because of shortage in kindergartens as well as children with disabilities to get access to day care services in a healthy and safe environment. In 2016 this kind of services was provided to 5496 children, including 297 children with disabilities.

**Revised criminal code:**

32. The revised Criminal Code was adopted on 3 December, 2015 and is to enter into force on 1 July 2017. The revised version contains new chapters on "Crime Against Child" and "Crime Against Sexual Inviolability" that have been added in line with international

treaties and conventions in order to strengthen the offences for crimes against children's rights and to criminalize neglect and punishment of children that entailed negative consequences committed by parents, guardians and tutors. 11 acts were qualified as crime against child and offenses for such crimes were reflected in this legal document. The Criminal Code also has a new chapter on "Offenses for Adolescents" which was added with a view to reduce imprisonment offenses, to adjust offenses with the child's upbringing, age and psychological state and to give preference to education and preventive measures over imprisonment offense.

**Law on domestic violence:**

33. The revised Law on Domestic Violence was adopted by the Parliament of Mongolia on 22 December 2016 and entered into force on 1 February 2017. The Law lays down a legal basis for detecting and terminating domestic violence, protecting the life, health and safety of victims and other members of the family, providing relevant services and undertaking preventive measures. The Law highlights the issues pertaining to protection of children's rights and their legitimate interests, reflected in the document in compliance with international instruments. In particular, a new chapter on "Protection of Child From Domestic Violence" was added to protect children from domestic violence taking into consideration their age, specifics of their psychology and vulnerability related to dependency on their parents or legal guardians. In addition to this, the scope of the Law was expanded to cover adopted children and children, who live separately from family members and relatives.

**Revised law on family:**

- When couples without marriage registration separate, children become victims. Therefore, the revised Law defines such couples living together without formal registration as a family;
- The Law legalizes children's right to ownership;
- The Law spells out the responsibility of parents, guardians and custodians and specifies that in case of divorce, parents' responsibility will remain the same;
- The Law provides for establishment of children's allowance fund to ensure conditions for mandatory payment of children's aliments;
- The Law legalizes the adoption of Mongolian children by foreign citizens which has previously been done on the basis of regulations;
- The Law provides for creation of a follow up mechanism after adoption;
- The Law legally fixes the structure and composition of public organizations charged with duty to support family development;
- The Law provides for state support for family sustainability;
- The Law contains provisions on family education and family counselling services to be provided to citizens;
- The scope of the Law is expanded to regulate family relations pertaining to foreign nationals and stateless persons.

**Judicial and administrative decisions:**

34. A revised list of work places prohibited for under-aged persons, approved by A/36 executive order of the Minister for Labour in February 2016, includes also prohibition for children to participate in annual horse racing from 1 November to 1 May.

35. In overall, Citizens' Representatives' Khurals and Governors of 21 provinces and of the capital city issued 62 CRK resolutions, 395 Governors' orders and 87 decisions by local authorities aimed at protection of the best interests of a child. 46 percent of these decisions tackled child protection issues and 54 percent were devoted to child development and participation issues.

36. 80 percent of decisions taken on protection issues deal with protection of child jockeys' interests, reorganization of a joint team and construction of temporary protection shelters. 30 percent of decisions taken on development issues focus on adoption of a programme on children's summer facilities, selection of the best child of the year and establishment of children's council and association, while the rest 70 percent are on organization of art festivals, competitions, training, forums, travel and other events.

**5. Please provide information on the impact of the 2011 strategy to promote child participation, including how the outcomes of the children's forums have been reflected in laws and policies at the national and local levels. Please also provide information on measures taken to ensure that teachers, health professionals, social workers, parents and caregivers respect and protect children's right to privacy.**

37. The implementation of 2011 strategy to promote child participation has the following impact:

- Children have acquired skills to work as a team and to express their views in written and oral forms through voluntarily pooling their efforts and preparing independently their school's newspaper.
- Debate clubs that represent a good form of after-class activities are functioning in 85 percent of schools facilitating participation and development of children and adolescents, providing counselling and supporting services when they face problems and promoting their integrity.
- Children's TV studios were established in every province and TV channels are broadcasting children's programs aimed at children's development and run with their participation in order to get children's voice heard to general public.
- With a view to prevent children from crimes and other violations "Adolescent Police" group was established in every school.
- In order to get children's voices heard to decision-makers "Children's Podium" program was initiated to facilitate solution of children's urgent problems.
- The practice of organizing children's forums and listening to their views was reflected in the relevant legislation. In pursuit of views expressed by children regarding relationship with teachers, the need for favourable conditions for their leisure time and child-friendly schools, the Government of Mongolia invested approximately 13 billion MNT in 2012-2016 for building children's palace, summer camp and child development centers.
- With a view to reflect views of general public and children in the laws on the rights of the child and children's protection "Children's green card campaign" was organized nationwide in course of which children in every corner of the country discussed at their different level forums the work of their governing organizations and of children's councils in provinces as well as children's development, protection and realization of their rights.

38. Measures taken to ensure respect for and protection of children's right to privacy:

- Within the general framework of protecting children's rights the Law on the Rights of the Child legally fixes children's right to protect dignity, family, health, privacy,

inviolability of home and personal space /provision 7.3/, specifies the duty of parents, guardians, custodians to ensure children's rights, to protect child's dignity, health, privacy and personal space /provision 10.1.6/.

- The Law on Child Protection contains provisions that oblige medical organizations when providing medical services to keep in secret private information of children and their family and prohibits them to transfer private information to any organization, official or individual except in legally allowed cases and all consequences for the disclosure shall be borne by medical organizations /provision 7.2/. The Law stipulates that encroachment on children's privacy by using press, TV, radio or social network, dissemination of voice and image recordings and pictures or dissemination of information on committing crime or violation and humiliation of children in public by employee, official, citizen or legal person shall be liable to legal responsibility /provision 8.4/.

**6. Please provide information on follow-up to the Committee's recommendations on child abuse and neglect (see CRC/C/MNG/CO/3-4, para. 47), including with regard to the 2016 laws on child protection and on the rights of the child. Please inform the Committee about complaint procedures available to children in detention, including in prisons and police custody, in relation to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.**

39. As a follow-up to the Committee's recommendations on child abuse and neglect, Mongolia has undertaken the following measures:

- The Government of Mongolia has been paying particular attention to ensure the implementation of the Law on Child Protection designed to prevent and protect children from neglect, abuse, exploitation, all forms of violence and precarious situations and take appropriate responsive measures. Several sample forms, rules and regulations were drafted and approved within activities to prevent any violation of children's rights, to receive information about violation of rights and to create a new form of responsive service.
- The Law on Child Protection prohibits all forms of violence against children and punishment of children at all levels of society, legalizes child protection in family, in education, health, service, media, IT and in public events, specifies service providers and services to be provided in case of violations of children's rights.
- Helpline 108 service center was established at the Family, Children and Youth Development Department with additional functions of taking responsive measures and running temporary shelter facilities by Government resolution No. 55 in 2016. The center started its operations on 1st January 2017.
- The newly approved Law on Domestic Violence legally obliges teachers and other workers of educational institutions, as well as doctors, health professionals, social workers, officials of administrative units / bag, khoroo, soum, district/, civil servants and NGO staff, providing public services by contract, to report suspected domestic violence cases or situations that can lead to domestic violence.
- Under the Law, the relevant organizations are charged with the duty to carry out the training and re-training of their staff, to employ professionals and in case their officers fail to perform their duty or their performance is inadequate they shall be liable to responsibility.
- The Law also sets regulations for the protection of victims and provision of comprehensive rehabilitation services, defines implementing organizations and



coordination of their activities as well as funding of services from local and state budgets.

40. Complaint procedures:

- "Regulations of police departments to combat domestic violence against children" and "Program of police departments to combat domestic violence against children" were approved by the executive order of the Director of Police General Department. As stated in paragraph 224 of the Regulations on Police Activities "Police officers are prohibited to torture and treat suspects improperly in cruel and inhuman manner, to humiliate or intentionally inflict physical or psychological suffering." Police departments in their work follow these regulations.
- In the period from 2014 to 2017, the court decision enforcement organization has not received any complaints from imprisoned and detained under-aged persons regarding cruel and inhuman treatment.

**7. Please update the Committee about the measures taken to monitor and control the quality of care in alternative care settings for children who have lost their parents or live separately from them, such as residential institutions, including those for children with disabilities, foster care, informal care, adoptive families, school dormitories and religious schools.**

41. In November 2016 a joint team comprising representatives of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sport, Ministry of Health, Professional Inspection Agency and Family, Child and Youth Development Department conducted monitoring and verification of the implementation process of the Law on Child Day Care Services and of the "Operational Standard MNS5852:2008 of organizations engaged in providing care and protection services to children". The verification results and outcome document were submitted to Parliament and discussed at a meeting of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education, Culture and Science. The verification showed the need for taking further measures to improve the implementation of the Law and standards. The directives to this effect were sent to local authorities.

**8. Please provide information on the law on the rights of persons with disabilities that was adopted in February 2016, including on the budget allocated to, and monitoring mechanisms for, its implementation.**

42. The following measures were taken to ensure the implementation of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities:

- Adjunct council in charge of promoting the rights of persons with disabilities was established by Government resolution No. 136 of 9 November 2016.
- The National program on supporting the promotion of rights, participation and development of persons with disabilities has been drafted and submitted to the Government for consideration and subsequent approval.
- Regulations on providing support services to enable persons with disabilities to lead an independent life and a document specifying requirements for service-provider organizations, the types and forms of services were drafted.
- Regulations on guide dog training and using were drafted and discussed by the representatives of government agencies and NGOs and their views were reflected in the draft.
- Persons with disabilities are entitled to use public transportation free of charge in the capital city.

- Costs for school lunches at special schools are borne by the state through annual allocations in the state budget.

43. The following activities have been undertaken on early detention of children with disabilities and their incorporation into education, health and social protection services:

(a) A Commission on Education, Health and Social Protection of Children with Disabilities at the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and adjunct sub-commissions at the Governor's Office of provinces and districts were established by the Government resolution No. 200 of 21 December 2016. The main function of this Commission is to identify children with disabilities, to evaluate their development level and to incorporate them into development support services.

(b) Within the 60 thousand dollar grant provided by the Chinese Government, a development center for children with disabilities with the capacity of serving 500 children is under construction and is expected to be commissioned in 2019.

(c) Under the Asian Development Bank project "On Ensuring Inclusiveness and Service Delivery for Persons with Disabilities", development centers for children and citizens with disabilities are being established in 6 provinces with the ADB soft loan.

**9. Please provide information on the regulation of marketing of breastmilk substitutes and unhealthy foods; the involvement of children in the development, implementation and monitoring of laws and policies on adolescent health; adolescents' access to contraceptives and sexual and reproductive health education; and measures taken to protect children from air pollution.**

44. As of 2015, 165 types of breastmilk substitutes from 11 countries were marketed in our country and 69.1 percent of children under 2 consume breastmilk substitutes. According to statistics, breastmilk utilization indicator during the first 6 months after the birth was quite stable /55-60 percent/ in 2000-2010, but sharply dropped in 2013 to 47 percent. The import of breastmilk substitutes in 2005 amounted to 543.5 tons but in 2014 it increased to 758.2 tons.

45. The increasing usage of breastmilk substitutes and decrease in breast feeding served as a substantiation for revising the Law on Breastmilk Substitutes, which was adopted in 2005 to support policies aimed at promoting breast feeding and to regulate relations connected to production, import, marketing and consumption of breastmilk substitutes.

46. In 2016 the Ministry of Health in its efforts to revise the 2005 Law drafted a new Law on Food and Drink Products for Babies and Infants, which is currently under consideration by the Parliament of Mongolia. The draft law stipulates that during the first six months only breast feeding be used and further up to 2 years of age breast feeding be coupled with some supplementary food. It also regulates the relations connected to production, import, supply, selling, promotion and monitoring of food and drink products, pacifiers and sucking bottles for babies and infants.

**Measures taken to reduce air pollution:**

47. Public Health Institute of Mongolia in partnership with UNICEF conducted a survey on impact of air pollution on children's health in June 2016. Due to rapid urbanization, the density of Mongolian population in cities and province centers is increasing and most people have to live in ger districts in suburban area, where children are increasingly subject to air pollution and frequently suffer from respiratory diseases. Statistics show that respiratory disease rate of children living in Ulaanbaatar city is 7-8 times higher as compared to children in towns and settlements with little air pollution. 80 percent of children hospitalized for pneumonia were admitted to hospitals in winter season and it is

proved that 53 percent of them got pneumonia because of air pollution. 83 percent of children with pneumonia lived in ger districts, where air pollution is very high.

- Under the auspices of the Speaker of the Parliament of Mongolia, an international consultative meeting on "Impact of air pollution on the health of children and its solutions" was held in Ulaanbaatar from 25 to 26 January 2016 with over 200 participants and experts from various countries, including USA, Canada and Australia.
- The National Committee on Reducing Air Pollution headed by Prime-Minister of Mongolia has discussed a report by the Deputy Minister for Health on "Impact of air pollution on people's health and the way forward" and approved the plan of action for 2017 on reducing air pollution.
- With a view to raise awareness of students from general education schools on air pollution and the ways to protect their health, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism has organized a two-stage workshop which resulted in training of 40 teachers as trainers. The trainers further organized training for 8000 students from 80 schools.

#### **Measure taken to address reproductive health:**

48. Mongolia has implemented 4 phases of "the National Program on Reproductive Health" /1997-2016/ and "Strategy on safety and sustainable supply of contraceptive medicines and devices" /2009-2013/.

49. The evaluation of the fourth National Program on Reproductive Health /2012-2016/ showed that the program made a substantial contribution to resolving a number of urgent problems and challenges facing the reproductive health sector, improving the healthcare services of the second and third level hospitals and providing medical services and assistance to children and mothers. However, insufficient attention has been paid to prevention activities comprising the entire population, including capacity-building of the primary reproductive health services and promotion of family planning.

50. Therefore, the issues pertaining to the expansion of family planning services, prevention of pregnancy, increasing the supply and accessibility of contraceptive devices and medicines and providing health education to population are reflected in the Government Action Plan for 2016-2020 in provision 3.1.7 on " implementation of a national program on mother, infant and reproductive health" and "program on improving accessibility of contraceptive devices and medicines". At present, the National program on mother, infant and reproductive health is in the process of drafting and soon will be submitted to the Government for consideration.

51. The Government of Mongolia, giving priority to the reproductive health issues, set the following objectives in the Mongolian Sustainable Development Vision-2030:

- Objective 1. "To create the national disease prevention system, improve the quality and accessibility of diagnostic services and increase life expectancy of the population".
- Objective 2. "To reduce factors affecting preventable maternity and child mortality by improving the quality and accessibility of reproductive health care and decrease maternal and infant mortality and malnutrition".

52. Health Days throughout the year are observed in accordance with the approved plan in order to provide health education and information to the population.

- 10. Please update the Committee on the measures taken to protect children's lives, health and standard of living from the negative impacts of climate change, environmental degradation as a consequence of the activities of extractive industries, and rapid urbanization. Please indicate how children are involved in the development, implementation and monitoring of responses to those challenges.**

53. The Law on Hygiene, which was adopted on 4 February, 2016, regulates relations arising in connection with creating favourable and safe living environment, preventing, reducing and eliminating the negative impact of the environment on human health.

54. "The normative standards and requirements for water, sanitation and hygiene in kindergartens, general education schools and dormitories" were approved by joint executive order No. A/253/251/173 of Ministers for Health, for Finance and for Education, Culture, Science and Sports in June 2016.

55. "Technical standards MNS 6582:2016 for school desks and chairs", "Testing Standards MNS 6583:2016 for school desks and chairs " and "General technical standards MNS4585:2016 for air quality" were approved.

56. In partnership with the Swiss Development Agency a workshop on "Un-mechanized gold mining, its adverse effects, occupational safety and usage of mercury" was organized for 250 artisanal miners and their family members within the framework of "Sustainable Artisanal Mining project" and "Improving health care of artisanal miners' project". Guidelines on mercury and its components and adverse effects, as well as instructions on diagnostics and treatment were elaborated and training was conducted for health professionals.

- 11. Please clarify how the quality of education in public and private schools is monitored; whether poor children receive support to pay for school uniforms, transportation costs and any other additional costs to access education; whether boys living in monasteries have access to the full range of basic education; and the purpose of and services provided by 24-hour kindergartens.**

**Monitoring the quality of education:**

57. In accordance with Annex I of executive order No.A/309 issued in August 2013 by the Minister for Education, Culture and Science, "educational quality assessment survey" has been conducted using sampling method among students of 5, 9 and 12th grade since 2014. In the period of three years, the survey covered students from 138 schools, 5 percent of whom were from private schools. In future, it is planned to increase the number of private schools to be incorporated in this survey.

58. Quality assessment survey is conducted by taking exams in mathematics, Mongolian language, natural science for students of grade 5, in mathematics, Mongolian language, natural science /chemistry, physics, biology and geography/, social sciences /social study, Mongolian history, English language/ for grade 9 and exams in mathematics, Mongolian language, foreign language /English or Russian/ and optionally in social science or geography or physics or chemistry and biology.

**Measures taken to promote children's education:**

59. State fully covers the cost of textbooks of primary schools which are distributed to students through school libraries and collected back after the end of academic year. State also covers 40 percent of cost of textbooks of middle and senior grade students. Such benefits are provided in accordance with provision 20.2 of the Law on Social Welfare irrespective of school ownership to children with disabilities, full and semi orphans,

children from low-income families and to one child out of three or more children from one family if they all attend general education school.

60. During the academic year of 2016-2017, 128 school buses were provided to 3 kindergartens and 51 schools in 7 districts to transport 7626 children. 22 private schools, 29 public schools and 3 private kindergartens provide bus services to the children.

61. Under the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, all students attending special general education schools regardless of age and grade are covered by free lunch programs.

**Measures taken to ensure access of students of religious school to basic education:**

62. In order to provide opportunity for religious school students to get access to basic education and ensure inclusive nature of education and provide opportunity to get education at a proper age, training courses were organized on educational equivalency module in cooperation with UNICEF for 248 students from various monasteries, including Gandantegchilen monastery in Ulaanbaatar, Getsogdarjaalan monastery in Darkhan-Uul province, Bat Erdenezuu monastery in Uvurkhangai province and Amarbaysgalant monastery of Selenge province and Erdenemandal monastery of Sukhbaatar province.

**The purpose and activity of 24 hour kindergarten:**

63. In total, 2324 children are attending 13 kindergartens in 7 districts of the capital city. The main purpose of the 24 hour kindergarten is to provide care to children whose parents have day or night shift work and to children from vulnerable families. The 24 hour kindergartens provide the same services and get subsidies from state like other kindergartens and function continuously for 5 days per week.

12. **Please provide information on laws and policies that provide comprehensive protection and support to children in street situations. Please also provide information on the outcome of the 2012-2016 national programme to eradicate the worst forms of child labour and on the current status of the legal reform on the protection of child jockeys (see CRC/C/MNG/5, para. 164).**

**Street children:**

64. In pursuit of the objective specified in provision 3.4.7 of the Government Action Plan for 2016-2020 on pursuing policies to improve the registration and control of street children and provide protection and assistance in acquiring life skills till they come of age, the following activities were carried out:

- The re-organized structure of the Child Care Center includes a newly established unit staffed with 16 persons on child protection responsive service and temporary protection shelter facilities. The unit is charged with the functions to identify street children, provide temporary shelter home, to conduct situation evaluation and refer them to next level service and to provide prompt protective and responsive services to calls made to children's helpline.
- The elaboration of guidelines to work with street children is under way.
- Following the official request letters sent by the Minister for Labour and Social Protection to the Governor of the capital city and an official meeting between them, an agreement was reached to admit street children to the Special Training Complex under City Governor's Office for children and youth. All issues related to human resources, accommodation and provision of services to street children have been resolved.

- In accordance with City Governor's decree No.A/847 of 2 December 2016 on "Some measures to address street children issue", the relevant measures were undertaken to locate street children who ran from their family and children engaged in labour, to register them, to prevent them from committing crimes or get frozen in the street. As a result, children were identified, transferred to their guardians and care centers where they are provided with relevant services. Currently, there are around 50 street children in the capital city.

**Measures taken to address child labour:**

65. Specific provisions regarding prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour have been reflected in the Law on the Rights of the Child, the Law on Child Protection, Criminal Code and the Law on Infringement. For instance: in the terms and definition section, it is stated that the term "children in precarious situation" includes also children engaged in labour. Chapter 3 on "Responsive services of child protection" of the Law on Child Protection specifies in detail the services to be provided to children in risky situation.

66. In the revised Criminal Code a new chapter on "Crimes against children" was added which stipulates that if a person intentionally engaged a child in a dangerous work that is harmful to children's physical and mental state, that act shall be qualified as a crime and the person shall be liable to offense. In the draft Law on Infringement the engagement of children in labour is defined as a violation liable to offences that are spelled out in the Law.

67. The National Program on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour /2012-2016/ has been completed. The evaluation of this Program was done in partnership with ILO. The implementation rate was assessed as 60.5 percent. It was also noted that the main constraints were related to shortage of funds and insufficient management. At present the work is under way on elaboration of a National Program on Child Development and Protection in accordance with the Government Action Plan for 2016-2020. Child labour issue will be reflected in this document and implemented. The Family, Children and Youth Development Department in cooperation with ILO conducted "Snap analysis of child labour in construction sector" in 2015 and "Situational analysis on children engaged in artisanal mining" in 2016.

68. A list of jobs prohibited for children, was revised and approved by executive order No A/36 of the Labour Minister on 3 February 2016. The inclusion in the list of horse racing competition as prohibited in the period from 1 November to 1 May every year represents a big step forward. As a result of higher requirements on ensuring children's safety, improved control over the uniform and over the organizational aspects of the horse racing competition, 90 percent of child jockeys are wearing safe uniforms. As of 2016, 13,572 child jockeys are registered in integrated database. The National Commission on Human Rights in cooperation with the Mongolian Lawyers' Association and UNICEF conducted research on "Horse racing spring competition and child's rights" in 2015.

69. The National Children's Department has carried out regular control over the safety of child jockeys in horse racing by sending specific directives on this issue in February and July, 2015 to Governors and Children and Family Development Divisions of provinces.

13. **Please indicate the measures the State party has taken to amend the relevant legislative provisions to fully incorporate articles 2 and 3 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Please also indicate the measures taken to prohibit online child sexual exploitation and to promote online safety for children, and to respond to the improper financial gains from adoptions referred to in the State party report (CRC/C/MNG/5, para. 97).**

70. To ensure the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the following legislative articles and provisions have been reflected in the revised Criminal Code which was approved on 3 December, 2015 and is to enter into force on 1 July 2017:

- In case of forcing children under 18 into prostitution or entering into sex relations with others for the purpose of gaining profit, the offender shall be liable to 2-8 years' imprisonment, in case the victim become pregnant the perpetrator shall be liable to 5-10 years' imprisonment, if little children were abused the offender shall be liable to 12-20 years' imprisonment or to life imprisonment /provision 12.3/.
- Forcing under-aged persons into prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, slavery or practices similar to slavery, removal of organs, forced labour for the purpose of exploitation by means of threat or use of force, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, the giving of the payments to a person having control over another person for recruitment, transportation, harbouring, transfer and receiving people is liable to 5-12 years of imprisonment /provision 13.1/.
- Offender, who intentionally showed, gave or advertised to children papers, books, pictures, films, video recordings of pornographic content; forced them to do pornographic acts, offered prostitution or sex to children, shall be liable to a penalty of paying MNT fine equal to 450 -5400 units or to a penalty of travel restriction from one month to one year or of imprisonment from one month to one year /provision 16.8/.
- Offender, who prepared, sold, disseminated or archived pornography papers, books, pictures, films, video recordings with involvement of children shall be liable to paying MNT fine equal to 5400 -27000 units or to a penalty of travel restriction from one to five years or of imprisonment from one to five years.
- Offender, who used the internet for committing online the above-mentioned crimes or committed the crime against little children, shall be liable to a penalty of paying MNT fine equal to 10000- 40000 units or of imprisonment from 2 to 8 years /Provision 16.9/.
- Offender, who intentionally forced children to engage in prohibited dangerous labour and services harmful to their health, physical and mental state, shall be liable to pay a penalty in MNT equal to 450 -5400 units or to a penalty of travel restriction from one month to one year or of imprisonment from one month to one year /provision 16.10/. Protection of children from Internet and media environment in order to receive wrong information was added to the part "Child protection in news media, internet environment" Article 8 of the Protect Children rights Law of Mongolia.

71. A provision on "Child protection in media and cyber environment" regulating issues related to protecting children from online adverse impact and mass media was added into Article 8 of the Law of Mongolia on Child Protection.

72. Currently, there are no registered cases in the General Police Department database on the victims of sexual exploitation and pornography crimes committed against children in cyber environment.

73. The following work was done in 2016 to protect children in cyber space, to ban and prevent sexual exploitation:

- A working group established by the executive order of the Minister for Education, Culture, Science and Sport elaborated a draft of the National Program on ending cyber discrimination initiated by the Ministry to create conditions for protecting children from being exposed to psychological or peers' pressure, ignoring, to crime, violations and bad habits in cyber space.
- The Communication and Information Technology Department and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sport organized discussions on "Child protection in cyber environment" and on "State policies to protect children in media and cyber space" respectively on 10 and 24 November 2016.
- Cybercrime division of the General Police Department held 415 training sessions on "Child protection in cyber environment" for 2200 students of general education schools, 98 students of technical vocational center and 35132 university students and distributed to them information sheets with relevant recommendations.
- The General Police Department and Communication Regulatory Commission started to run [www.cybersafety.mn](http://www.cybersafety.mn) website in order to provide information and give advice to parents, guardians, teachers and tutors on protection of children from cybercrimes and violence.
- The Police Department actively resort to mass media to provide information to general public on issues related to prevention and protection of children from cybercrimes, violence and human trafficking /120 interviews and relevant information released to press, 92 - to FM radio and 84 to 32 television channels/.

**14. Please indicate the measures the State party has taken to ensure that violations of the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict regarding the recruitment and involvement of children in hostilities are explicitly criminalized in the State party's legislation. Please also indicate what measures the State party has taken to ensure that military codes, manuals and other military directives are in accordance with the Optional Protocol.**

74. Provision 12.2 of the Military Service Law, adopted by Mongolia's State Great Khural on 1 September 2016, stipulates that citizens of Mongolia aged 18-25 years shall be recruited to military service. Under this Law children and adolescents do not serve in armed forces and do not participate in relations linked to military service. The key concept is to protect children and youth from armed conflicts, confrontation and any war-related issue.

75. Under the Military Service Law, male citizens upon attaining 18 years of age have the duty to register at local military headquarters. Citizens aged 18-25 who receive summons shall be considered as inductees of military service. Summons are issued upon checking the year, month and day of birth on national identity cards and are subsequently sent to persons who have reached 18 years through soum and district administrations and summons receivers are to undergo a medical check-up.

76. Recruitment to military service is organized twice a year and those cleared through medical check-up are enlisted in military service and due to serve one year.



77. Under the Military Service Law citizens having two or more children of pre-school age provision 16.2.3/ or citizens having one child of pre-school age and whose spouse is pregnant /provision 16.2.4/ or citizens having brothers or sisters under 16 and there are no other legitimate guardians or custodians or brothers and sisters with disabilities of level 1 and 2 shall be temporarily freed from military service in that year. These regulations are directed at ensuring the best interests of child as specified in Article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

78. At the time when Mongolia ratified and acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the minimum age for military service was 18 years and this has not changed since then.

## Part 2

### Committee request to provide information on following issues

#### 15. a) Newly adopted laws or regulations

79. Mongolia has newly adopted the Revised Criminal Code, Law on Infringement, Law on the Rights of the Child, Law on Child Protection, Law on Combating Domestic Violence and Law on Protection of Crime Witnesses and Victims.

80. In pursuit of the Law on the Rights of the Child and the Law on Child Protection out of pending 15 legal documents that comprise National program, organizational regulations and service standards to ensure implementation of these laws, the following 8 documents have been adopted:

#### Adopted documents:

1. Terms of reference of a joint team, approved by A/328 executive order of the Minister for Labour and Social Protection in 2016.
2. Ethic code of social worker, approved by A/329 executive order of the Minister for Labour and Social Protection in 2016.
3. Regulations on certifying a juristic person for providing child protection service, approved by A/330 executive order of the Minister for Labour and Social Protection in 2016.
4. Regulations on collecting and using database on the rights of the child, approved by A/331 executive order of the Minister for Labour and Social Protection in 2016.
5. Regulations on providing right to state inspectors for the rights of the child, approved by A/79 executive order of the Minister for Population Development and Social Protection in 2016.
6. Training program for state inspectors on the rights of the child, approved by A/80 executive order of the Minister for Population Development and Social Protection in 2016.
7. Terms of reference of state inspectors on the rights of the child, approved by A/80 executive order of the Minister for Population Development and Social Protection in 2016.
8. Regulations on selection of Children's Envoy, approved by executive order of the Head of the Family, Child and Youth Development Department in 2016.

81. A work plan to ensure implementation of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence has been adopted under which 13 new regulations are to be enacted within 2017.

**15. b) New institutions /mandate, operation, renewal of the institutions/**

1. By resolution No.4 of the Government of Mongolia dated 24 July 2016, the National Department for Children was re-organized into the Family, Child and Youth Development Department. The objective of this organization is to support family development and sustainability, to improve life quality and to ensure the policy implementation aimed at providing services related to the rights, development and protection of the child at a high professional level and to encourage youth development and social inclusiveness.

2. By resolution No. 55 of the Government of Mongolia from 24 August 2016, the Child helpline 108 center has been re-organized into an independent center with a capacity to function throughout 24 hours with a staff of 22 officers at the Family, Child and Youth Development Department. The Center started its operations from 1st of January 2017.

3. Secretariat consisting of 5 persons was established at the Council in charge of coordinating the activities to prevent crimes. The adjunct Council, led by the Minister for Justice and Internal Affairs in charge of coordinating the activities to prevent crimes, was established in 2016. The Council has two sub-councils on "Combating and Preventing Human Trafficking Crimes" and on "Combating, Preventing Crimes against Children" respectively which are charged with the duty to provide professional management and to monitor implementation of the relevant legislation.

**15. c) Recently adopted policies, programs, action plans and their scope and financing**

82. At the national level children's issues have been reflected in the following policy documents and programs:

- State policies for population development /Resolution No. 261 of 2016 of the Government of Mongolia/.
- State policies for health approved by the Government of Mongolia on 18 January 2017.
- Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2016-2020 /Resolution No. 45 of 2016 of the State Great Khural/.
- National Program on Prevention and Monitoring of Infectious Diseases approved by the Government of Mongolia on 11 January 2017.
- Work plan on training, advertisement and promotion measures to ensure the implementation of the Law on the Rights of the Child and the Law on Child Protection and Work plan of activities by children's organizations aimed at general public, parents and children to fight violence against children /Approved by executive order No. A/194 of State Secretary of Ministry of Labour and Social Protection on 28 October 2016/.

**15. d) Recently ratified international human right instruments**

83. Mongolia recently ratified the following international human rights instruments:

- International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance /9 October 2014/.

- Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment /11 December 2014/.
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure /17 April 2015/.

## Part 3

### Data and statistics

- 16. Please provide consolidated information for the past three years on the budget lines regarding children and social sectors by indicating the percentage of each budget line in terms of the total national budget and the gross national product. Please also provide information on the geographic allocation of those resources.**

84. State budget resources allocated to social protection sector in terms of the total national budget made up 10.6% in 2015, 9.6% in 2016 and 15.8% in 2017.

85. State allocations to child development and protection accounted for 4.8 % of the national budget in 2015, 3% in 2016 and 2.5% in 2017. But in terms of social protection sector budget these allocations constituted 45.5 % in 2015, 45% in 2016 and 16.2% in 2017.

86. Note: Calculations include children's organization staff salary and maintenance costs.

- 17. Please provide, if available, updated statistical data disaggregated by age, sex, ethnic origin, national origin, geographic location and socioeconomic status, as relevant, for the past three years, on:**

- (a) The number of professionally qualified social workers working with children (per 10,000 children), disaggregated by the geographic location where they are posted:**

87. In total 2033 social workers are employed nation-wide in Mongolia, including 731 school social workers, 152 social workers in administrative units /sum, bag, khoroo/, 201 welfare social workers, 348 health social workers and 10 police social workers. Judging from this data, in average 1 social worker deals with 502 children, but situation differs depending on soums, schools and local conditions. For example: the existing regulations provide for one welfare social worker per 10000 people and thus an administrative unit /khoroo/ with over 10000 people will have 2 social workers.

88. In rural area each school has 1 social worker and the number of children per one social worker will differ depending on an overall number of students attending the school /150-1500/.

### Number of social workers by provinces and city:

№	Province name	Number of social worker						
		Number						Number of children per social worker
		Total number of school of children	social worker	Village, district social worker	Welfare social worker	Health social worker	Police social worker	
1.	Arkhangai	34182	28	25	19	-	-	475
2.	Bayan-Ulgii	40800	27	14	18	26	2	469

№	Province name	Number of social worker						Number of children per social worker
		Total number of school of children	social worker	Village, district social worker	Welfare social worker	Health social worker	Police social worker	
3.	Bayankhongor	30590	29	-	20	28	1	392.2
4.	Bulgan	19415	21	-	17	-	-	510,9
5.	Gobi Altai	20283	26	-	20	20	-	780
6.	Gobi Sumber	6000	5	3	5	1	1	400
7.	Darkhan Uul	34250	28	21	18	3	-	489
8.	Dornod	27412	23	27	-	14	-	428
9.	Dornogobi	23198	21	7	15	1	-	1200
10.	Dundgobi	16104	20	5	16	1	-	805.2
11.	Zavkhan	26202	29	-	25	4	-	502,5/150-1306/
12.	Orkhon	32390	21	23	13	-	-	569
13.	Uvurkhangai	41837	30	11	21	25	-	41837/87=48
14.	Umnugobi	15560	23	24	-	-	-	331
15.	Sukhbaatar	20495	16	-	13	15/2	-	466
16.	Selenge	37493	34	51	27	26	2	1440
17.	Tuv	35145	33	6	27	32	-	358.6
18.	Uvs	30324	26	10	21	18	-	404
19.	Khovd	32660	24	13	1	23	-	536
20.	Khuvsgul	46830	39	29	-	29	-	483
21.	Khentii	25730	24	6	20	-	1	107
22.	Capital city	424411	204	152	201	82	107 Shelter home- 3	
23.	Total	1,021,311	731	427	517	348	10	502

**(b) The number of complaints submitted by children in detention about torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment:**

89. So far no complaints from under-aged detainees have been registered regarding torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**(c) The prevalence of child obesity, overweight, stunting and micronutrient deficiency:**

90. In 2013 the National Statistics Office conducted "Sample research of social indicators ", according to which, 10.8 percent of children under the age of 5 in Mongolia had a stunted growth, 1.6 percent were underweight and 1.0 percent were skinny.

91. In recent years, our country's population has been facing a problem of excessive eating. 16.7 percent of children under 5 years and 12.5 percent of teenagers have overweight and obesity problem.

92. Along with WHO guidelines if the population's deficiency in micronutrients (vitamins and minerals) of any country exceeds 20% it is considered to be a public health problem. In our country deficiency of vitamins A and D, iron, zinc, selenium and iodine is quite common among our children and women and shows no sign of decreasing. 32.3 percent of children under the age of five have deficiency of vitamin A, 21.8 percent - of vitamin D, 21.4% percent have an iron deficiency and 28.5 percent have blood anaemia.

**(d) The prevalence of HIV/AIDS /mother-to-child transmission and sexually transmitted infections among teenagers/:**

93. Mongolia succeeded in maintaining a low level spread of infection among the entire population as a result of taking national response measures to prevent HIV/AIDS(<0.1%) and achieved full implementation of the Millennium Development Goal.

94. The Government of Mongolia has been successfully fulfilling its pledges taken at the UN General Assembly High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS in 2011 to eliminate infection transmitted from HIV-infected mother to infant as well as blood-transmitted infection.

95. National health statistical data for 2015 show that sexually transmitted infections make up 28.1% of all infectious diseases registered at the national level. Classification by age of the people with sexually transmitted infections show that children of 0-4 years of age constitute 0.5 percent, of 5-14 years of age – 0.3 percent and of 15-24 years of age - 43.4 percent.

**(e) Access to antiretroviral medicines and treatment:**

96. Mongolia has successfully implemented antiretroviral treatment and new preventive measures recommended by WHO. Starting from 2014, the treatment costs for all infected citizens have been paid from the state budget. 85 percent of all HIV-infected people have been involved in treatment.

**(f) Mental health and scope of mental illness among children:**

97. According to epidemiological study on suicide attempts and suicide cases conducted in 1991-2014 in Ulaanbaatar by the Mongolian National Center for Mental Health, 443 children aged 10-19 years made up 10.5 % of the respondents and as of 2012, suicide was the second mortality cause among the young people aged 15-29 years. Suicide cases among the people aged 10-19 years amounted to 45 people in 1991-1995, to 125 people in 1996-2000, 127 people in 2001-2005, 92 people in 2006 - 2010 and 53 people from 2011 to 2014. In terms of sex disaggregation, men have committed suicide 4.2 times more than women.

98. Indicators for the last 5 years show that the number of children aged 10-18 admitted for treatment to the Child and Adolescent Clinic at the National Center for Mental Health has steadily increased from 36 in 2011 to 135 in 2015.

99. According to "Global School-Based Health Survey" of 2013, 1 per 4 students has been contemplating a suicide for the last one year, 1 per 7 students planned to commit suicide and 1 per 10 students made suicide attempts 1 or more times. Though most students who participated in the survey have encountered psychological problems, only 1 out of 3 students have attended classes on how to cope with anger and frustration and this is an inadequate indicator.

**(g) Scope of alcohol, tobacco and other substance consumption and abuse among children:**

100. A survey conducted in 2011 to determine the drug consumption and knowledge level of harmful effects of drugs among teenagers revealed that 12.1 percent of the survey respondents had in their surroundings narcotic and other drug users and 3.3 percent of them were themselves drug users. In average, teenagers start using drugs from the age of 14. A major cause of teenagers' drug and substance abuse is related to "relieving frustration" and "following the example of others".

101. Police departments in their fight against alcoholism have inspected 48409 entities engaged in selling and serving alcoholic beverages and imposed fine offences for 158 revealed violations. According to the police crime and violations database, 361 students and 53 pupils were detained for excessive alcohol consumption in 2016. 279 out of them were teenagers under 18 years of age.

102. Crime data for the last years show that in our country there emerged regular drug users and drug addicts layer, illegal drug supply and demand has increased, drug types have diversified and mainly children under 18 and young people have been involved in this type of crime.

1. 2 drug cases, 2 criminal acts, 2 under-aged persons in 2013
2. 2 drug cases, 3 criminal acts, 2 under-aged persons in 2014
3. 8 drug cases, 13 criminal acts, 10 under-aged persons in 2015
4. 5 drug cases, 9 criminal acts, 6 under-aged persons in 2016

103. According to the study carried out in 2013 and 2014, most addicts of tobacco and drugs were registered among students of high tuition schools and prestigious state schools while in 2015 and 2016 studies show that young people of various social strata got involved in drug-related crimes.

104. Lately, local and district police departments started registration of children who caught their attention as vulnerable to get involved in crimes and during implementation of such programs as "High-Risk Children", "Gas" and "Healthy Children" they revealed 24 children suspected in household gas smelling and carried out investigation in Ulaanbaatar of 29 drug cases with use of household gas by children.

**(h) Teenage pregnancy:**

105. Though the birth rate among adolescent girls has been stable over the past 15 years being at an average level of 50 per 1000 girls, the very fact of early child delivery by girls implies a high risk. Social Indicator Survey of 2014 shows that the birth rate among adolescent girls aged 15-19 is 40.4 per 1,000 women.

**(i) Access to improved water sources and sanitation in homes and school:**

106. The Ministry of Construction and Urban Development is working on recommendations for implementing the norms and requirements for water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in kindergartens, general education schools and dormitories that were approved on 29 June, 2015.

107. In the period of 2014-2016, 3.3 billion MNT-worth sanitation and hygiene facilities for 40 schools and kindergartens were constructed and put into operation in 12 provinces with funds provided by Mobicom, World Vision and local development fund and in Khuvsgul province sanitation and hygiene facilities, including girls' rooms of 38 kindergartens and schools were renovated with 2,1 billion MNT provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, bringing the total expenditure under this item to 5.4 billion MNT.

**(j) The number of child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in online and offline environment:**

108. In 2016, the police department investigated 4 crime cases with 5 victims and 7 suspects for exploiting under-aged persons in prostitution under Article 124 of the Criminal Code on inducing others to engage in prostitution and organizing of prostitution.

109. 16 under-aged persons in 2015 and 16 under-aged children in 2016 have been registered as victims of crimes related to inducing others into pornography and prostitution and organizing of prostitution.

**18. Please provide quantitative information on age, sex, socioeconomic background, race, ethnicity and geographic location of children deprived of a family environment for the past three years:**

**(a) The number of children living in foster care:**

110. In Mongolia 36 child care and fostering centers function nation-wide, including 31 centers in Ulaanbaatar, 2 centers in Darkhan-Uul province, 1 center in Dornod province and 2 centers in Orkhon province.

111. 3 of these centers are funded by state budget and the rest 33 centers operate with financial assistance from international and non-governmental organizations as well as individual citizens. These centers incorporate in total 1060 children, including 163 children aged between 0-5 years, 342 children- between 6-11 years, 459 children - between 12-18 years and 96 children and young people are above 18 years.

112. In terms of family status, 28 percent or 297 children are full orphans, 49 percent or 519 children are semi orphans, 27 percent or 281 children have families.

**(b) The number of children enrolled in care-provider family services:**

113. Child care allowances are provided to individuals who adopt full orphans or take care of and support children being in precarious situation as stipulated in provision 13.2.1 of Article 13 of the Law on Social Welfare or take care of children who became victims of psychological and physical violence and required protection as stipulated in provision 25.5 of Family Law or take at home children to bring them up as stipulated in Article 74 of Family Law or provide family care services in order to ensure the children's safety pursuant to Article 13 of the Law on Child Protection /provision 13.2.2/. For instance, 611 children in 2015 and 814 children in 2016 were enrolled in care-provider family services.

**19. Please provide quantitative information on age, sex, socioeconomic background, race, ethnicity and geographic location of children with disabilities for the past three years:**

**(a) Children living with their families:**

114. According to the 2015 data of the National Statistics Office of Mongolia, 10407 children with disabilities live with their families.

**(b) Children living in foster care centers:**

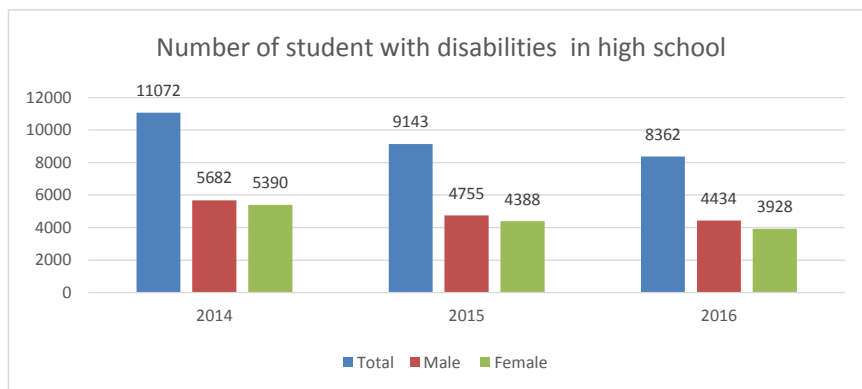
115. 71 children with disabilities are living in child fostering and care center.

**(c) Attending early childhood development education centers such as kindergarten:**

116. Day care services are provided to 297 children with disabilities. 190 children are enrolled in two kindergartens for children with severe disabilities.

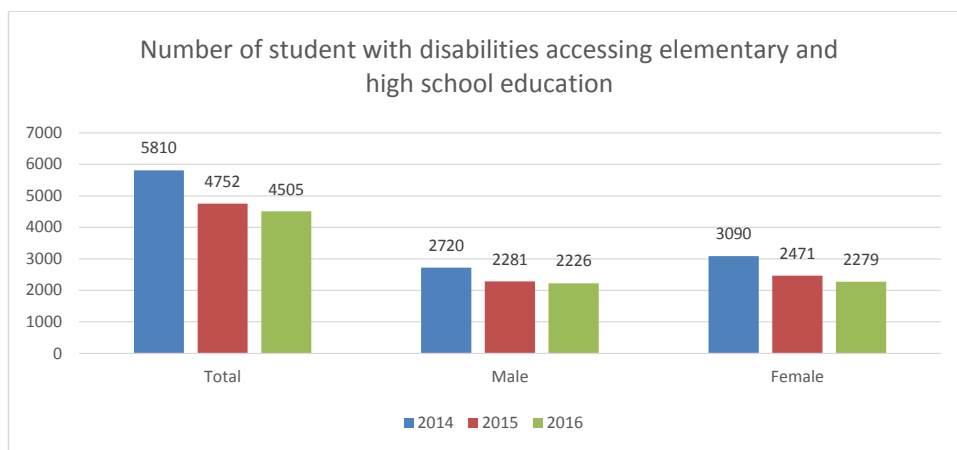
**(d) Attending regular schools:**

117. The number of disabled students enrolled in regular schools has dropped by 2710 children or by 1,3 percent as compared to 2014.



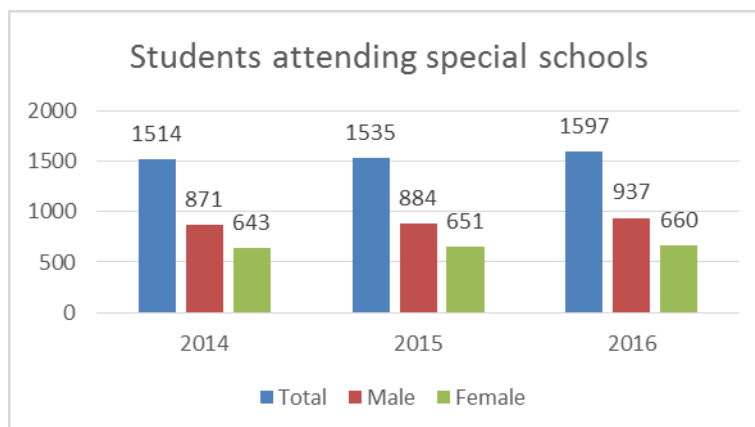
(e) **Attending regular primary and secondary schools:**

118. Number of students with disabilities who are enrolled in primary and secondary education schools reduced 1.8 times as compared to 2014.



(f) **Attending special schools:**

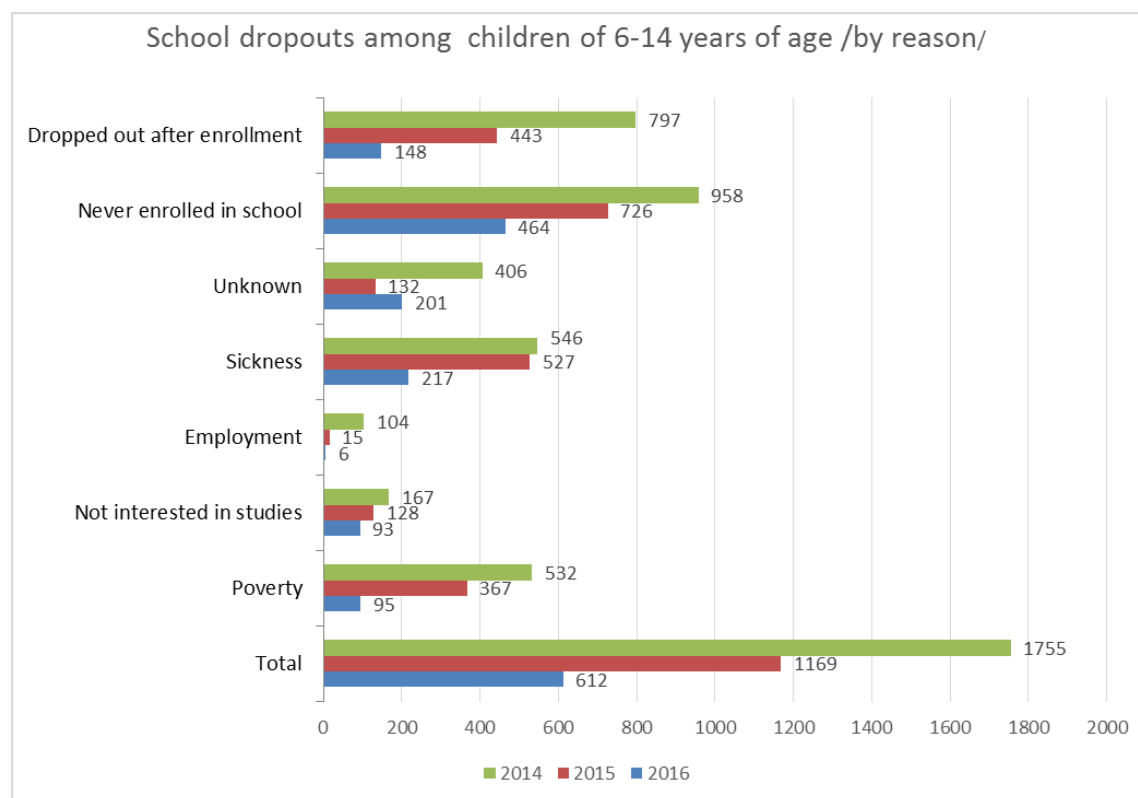
119. Number of students attending special schools is on increase compared to 2014.





**(g) School dropouts:**

120. The table below shows that 5 out of 7 reasons for school dropouts among children aged 6-14 years have been declining and the number of school dropouts occurring after enrolment has decreased by 649 children as compared to 2014.

**(h) Abandoned by their families:**

121. There are 71 children with disabilities, who have been abandoned by their families and living in child care centers:

**Number of children with disabilities by type of disability**

<i>Classification of disability</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>Source</i>
Children with disabilities aged 0-17 years old	9104	10407	-	National Statistic Office
Visual impairment	-	1263	-	National Statistic Office
Speech impairment	-	839	-	National Statistic Office
Hearing impairment	-	788	-	National Statistic Office
Physical impairment	-	2209	-	National Statistic Office
Mental illness	-	1834	-	National Statistic Office
Multiple impairment	-	1025	-	National Statistic Office
Other disabilities	-	2449	-	National Statistic Office

**20. Please provide the Committee with an update of any data in the report that may have been outdated by more recent data collected or other new developments.**

122. In 2017 15 new buildings of general secondary schools with 6368 seats, 20 buildings of kindergartens with 2220 beds and 4 new dormitories with 420 beds were commissioned and put into operation. The 2016 state budget provided for allocation of 10.4 billion MNT to purchase training equipment and tools in educational sector. Budget resources equivalent to 6.8 billion MNT were allocated for repair of educational facilities, including 904 million MNT and 383.2 million MNT provided by Mongolia as its share respectively under "Grassroots program" of Japan and assistance program of the World Vision international organization.

**21. In addition, the State party may list areas affecting children that it considers to be of priority with regard to the implementation of the Convention.**

123. It is necessary to take effective measures to address the root causes of child abuse and violation of their rights, such as economic crisis, poverty, unemployment, divorce, inequality, corruption and bribe.

124. Priority will be given to the implementation of new regulations and standards established as a result of reforming the legislation on child and family and to capacity-building in child's rights sector and other relevant sectors.

125. It is necessary to find solution to the issue of insufficient funding.

126. There is a need to conduct a core research on children, domestic violence and employment.

127. Serious air pollution issue affects not only the rights of a child and mother, but of the entire Mongolian people to live in a safe and healthy environment.

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