



**Convention on the Elimination
of All Forms of Discrimination
against Women**

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**Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination
against Women**

**Information received from Mongolia on follow-up to the
concluding observations on its tenth periodic report***

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* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



A. Follow-up information relating to paragraph 23 (a) of the concluding observations (CEDAW/C/MNG/CO/10)

1. Since the Law to Combat Domestic Violence (LCDV) came into effect on February 1, 2017, significant steps have been taken to enhance its implementation. These efforts include initiatives aimed at eliminating impunity for perpetrators of domestic violence and ensuring they are prosecuted and punished under the LCDV, the Criminal Code, and the Law on Misconduct.

2. Under the leadership of the National Police Authority (NPA), an **eGBV data system** was established in 2018 to record domestic violence reports. Integrated into the Police Big Data platform and Emergency Call System (ECS) in 2023, this system introduced features to assess cases even when victims could not report due to factors like alcohol use, disabilities, or familial constraints. Supported by the UNFPA and Swiss Cooperation in Mongolia, the eGBV system has improved data availability, encouraged public reporting, and tracked domestic violence trends and behaviours.

3. The police implemented a new SMS-based reporting system for victims unable to make phone calls, responding to 61 cases in 2024. Training on the ECS system was provided to 163 police officers across central and local stations. Monitoring was conducted for 229 high-risk families, resulting in a 12.5 per cent reduction in repeated calls. Police investigate and categorize cases as crimes or misconduct based on their nature and consequences. (see Table 1).

4. According to ECS Police data, 1,014 domestic violence crime cases were registered in the first seven months of 2024, a 6.7 per cent increase from the previous year. However, the proportion of domestic violence cases among overall crimes decreased by 0.2 per cent. Of these cases, 89.9 per cent were classified as minor offenses, while 10.1 per cent were felonies, reflecting increases of 5.2 per cent and 22.9 per cent, respectively, compared to 2023.

5. Prosecutors categorize cases and propose sanctions, which are decided by the courts. Those convicted of crimes serve prison sentences, while individuals guilty of misconduct are detained for 7-30 days in correctional centres, where they participate in **Mandatory Behaviour Change Training**. By August 19, 2024, 133 individuals (126 men and 7 women) were serving punishments at the General Executive Agency of Court Decisions under Article 5.4 of the Law on Misconduct. (see Table 6).

6. By August 2024, 3,442 individuals arrested for domestic violence have undergone training on topics such as family dynamics, positive parenting methods, and stress management. Additionally:

- 1,362 individuals received individual counselling;
- 349 individuals underwent psychological testing;
- 203 individuals were referred to mental health services.

Table 1
Domestic Violence Data Registered in eGBV data system, National Police Authority (NPA)¹

<i>Description</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
DV Crime	985	1,138	1,531	1,729	1,415
Increase/decrease % compared to previous year	-7.9	+15	+34.5	+12.9	-18.2
DV Misconduct/Minor offence	8,962	10,306	9,526	10,094	10,319
Increase/decrease % comparing to previous year	+53.9	+14.9	-7.6	+6.0	+2.2

Table 2
Data on the Criminal cases of Domestic Violence according to the Article 11.7 of the Criminal Code, Mongolia for 2018-2023²
 (The Prosecutor General's Office)

<i>Descriptions</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total crime case registered	467	585	244	182	198	225
Resolved cases (from the 1st row)						
Compiled	0	0	0	1	2	1
Closed the crime case	222	295	99	52	75	76
Created a crime case and convicted	162	231	97	86	80	99
Remaining crime cases	83	59	48	43	41	49
Total cases investigated	222	279	180	157	138	159
Resolved cases (from the 2nd rows)						
Closed crime case						
Discarded cases	11	6	6	27	0	3
Remitted cases	0	1	2	1	0	2
Compiled cases	23	46	12	15	11	21
Cases transferred to the court with bill of particulars	161	201	150	107	120	129
Remaining cases	19	25	9	7	7	4
Number of convicts with criminal cases	219	270	204	164	153	169

¹ NPA GBV data system, later integrated to Emergency Call System (ECS) of the NPA, 2023.

² The Prosecutor General's Office data, August 15, 2024 (7/6048).

Table 3
Data on Misconduct cases of Domestic Violence according to Article 5.4 of the Law on Misconduct for 2018-2023³
 (The Prosecutor General's Office)

Year	Resolution of the misconduct cases				
	Number of Misconduct cases registered	Discarded cases and free freed from punishment	Opened the case and convicted	Shrived cases by the authorized personnel	Referred to the court with proposal to take coercive measures
2018	5,864	788	494	389	4,193
2019	9,037	728	617	530	7,162
2020	10,315	328	408	638	8,941
2021	9,670	512	367	656	8,135
2022	10,161	133	351	387	9,290
2023	10,488	111	399	426	9,552

Table 4
Data on misconduct cases of Domestic Violence Acts according to the Law on Misconduct for 2018-2023⁴
 (The Judicial General Council)

Year	Article	Cases received		Cases convicted		By types of resolution		
		Number of cases	Number of people	Number of cases	Number of people	Discarded cases	Freed from punishment	Convicted
2018	5.4	4,278	4,278	4,217	4,183	54	7	4,217
2019	5.4	2,312	2,312	2,278	2,278	34	–	2,278
2020	5.4	9,157	9,157	9,083	9,083	69	6	9,083
2021	5.4	8,044	8,044	7,933	7,933	77	34	7,933
2022	5.4	6,711	6,711	6,658	6,659	50	3	6,658
2023	5.4	9,138	9,138	8,976	8,642	146	16	8,976

Note: The number of convicted cases does not include the number of cases discarded and freed from punishment.

³ The Prosecutor General's Office data, August 15, 2024 (7/6048).

⁴ The Judicial General Council data, August 7, 2024 (03/1316).

Table 5
Data on Crime cases of Domestic Violence according to the Criminal Code for 2018-2023⁵
 (The Judicial General Council)

Year	Article	Resolved cases	Number of convicts	Victims of the crime	Number of Women victims	Number of convicted people	Women convicts	Adolescent convicts
2018	11.7	99	100	139	114	64	1	0
2019	11.7	142	145	163	143	90	1	1
2020	11.7	101	101	121	92	67	0	0
2021	11.7	99	99	110	90	60	3	0
2022	11.7	97	98	98	91	84	3	0
2023	11.7	99	102	105	94	84	2	0

Table 6
The data on Correctional Centre of the General Executive Agency of Court Decision⁶

No	Article of the Misconduct Law	2023	Percentage	2024	Percentage
1.	Article 5.4.4 (Domestic Violence)	1344	58%	1450	65%

Table 7
The number of perpetrators sanctioned repeatedly and detailed at the correctional centre with court decisions: domestic violence⁷

No	Misconduct of domestic violence	2023		2024	
		/total number of people detained at the centre: 2317/		/total number of people detained at the centre: 2231/	
1	2 times	70	3.0%	176	7.9%
2	3 times	12	0.5%	46	2.1%
3	4 and more times	2	0.08%	11	0.5%
Total:		84	3.6%	233	10.5%

7. Another significant initiative is the establishment of the e-TUSLAMJ database at the Family, Children, and Youth Development Agency of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, led by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. This system tracks the services provided to survivors of violence through the OSSCs, shelters, and MDTs.

⁵ The Judicial General Council data, August 7, 2024 (03/1316).

⁶ General Executive Agency of Court Decision data, 2024.

⁷ General Executive Agency of Court Decision data, 2024.

Table 8
Survivor data served by the OSSCs, established with the support of UNFPA⁸

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
2,054	3,799	5,964	5,524	4,037	21,378

8. The Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs initiated and submitted a new revision to the Criminal Code in May 2022. This revision expanded the types of discrimination crimes (Article 14.1) and introduced provisions for aggravating circumstances in cases of digitally facilitated crimes conducted in educational settings.

9. Furthermore, the newly revised Law on Legal Assistance to Defendants Unable to Pay was approved by Parliament in July 2022 and came into force in October 2022, significantly expanding the scope and accessibility of state-provided legal assistance.

10. The Child Protection Law was revised in 2024 and came into force on September 1, 2024. The revised law introduced new definitions for forms of child protection services, case management, and professional supervision. It also strengthened measures to prevent violence against children and ensured service provision for children living in risky situations. Additionally, the law mandated the improvement of educational interventions through all possible channels, requiring regular implementation and financing by the state and local budgets.

B. Follow-up information relating to paragraph 23 (d) of the concluding observations

11. The Parliament of Mongolia approved a revised **Law on Court Establishment** on June 5, 2024. Under this law, two specialized courts for family and child cases will be established:

- 1. Primary-Level Court:
 - This court will cover Bayangol, Bayanzurkh, Songinokhairkhan, Sukhbaatar, Chingeltei, and Khan-Uul districts in Ulaanbaatar City;
- 2. Appeal-Level Court:
 - This court will handle appeal cases from across the country and will also be located in Ulaanbaatar city.⁹

12. Article 2.4.1 of the law specifies the establishment of a **primary-level court** for family and child cases, while Article 1.3.1 mandates the creation of an **appeal-level court**.

13. Following the law's approval, the State Great Khural (Parliament) issued Order No. 86 (2024), instructing the government to:

- Revise relevant legal provisions concerning criminal and civil case investigations in light of the new courts' establishment and submit them during the spring 2025 Parliamentary session;

⁸ Combating GBV in Mongolia Project report, 2023.

⁹ Mongolian Law on Court Establishment (revised edition). November 22, 2023. <https://lawforum.parliament.mn/project/492/>.

- Conduct research and prepare a draft law on establishing the appeal-level court.¹⁰

14. The Government is committed to take action in accordance to the order and started working on it.

15. The government has begun implementing these directives. Once operational, the **Family and Child Case Courts** will oversee cases of gender-based violence, including violence against women and girls, through both primary and appeal levels.¹¹

C. Follow-up information relating to paragraph 27 (a) of the concluding observations

16. The project implemented extensive interventions to promote gender equality in public and decision-making spheres, particularly aiming to increase women's political participation in the 2024 elections. Three reports on the status of gender equality were prepared by the NCGE and submitted to the Cabinet and Parliament in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to raise policymakers' awareness of Mongolia's gender situation.

17. A training program on gender equality, women's empowerment, and gender-sensitive reporting was developed and delivered to government institutions, media personnel, and for voter education purposes. The program trained over 300 public officials, 200 master trainers, 1,000 journalists, and over 33,000 citizens, equipping them with knowledge of gender equality and women's empowerment.

18. In addition, over 2,000 multimedia materials, 20 media campaigns, and over 643 media coverages were developed and disseminated through online and offline channels, generating over 3 million online engagements to address and challenge gender stereotypes in decision-making.

19. A total of 2,200 women across Mongolia joined the Women's Leadership Network, enhancing their capacities and fostering solidarity through the network. A specifically tailored 16-hour leadership and campaign skills training program was developed and delivered to 1,000 female candidates. Additionally, five high-level forums, involving approximately 1,000 key stakeholders, were organized to highlight gaps and opportunities in women's political participation.

20. The interactive online platform **TENTSUU.MN** was launched, featuring knowledge materials and online training modules designed to help women leaders engage, collaborate, and share information and experiences in real-time, regardless of location. A gender self-assessment tool for political parties was customized and implemented with 12 political parties, leading to tailored training and leadership support programs for female candidates based on the assessment findings. This effort resulted in 20 gender-focused training sessions involving 500 political party members.

21. Around 270 male champions from diverse sectors at the national and local levels, as well as political parties, were identified and trained to actively support women's political participation.

22. Overall, more than 70,000 beneficiaries nationwide, including aspiring women leaders, electoral board members and staff, politicians, young voters, political party members, and journalists, were involved in the advocacy and awareness-raising initiatives.

¹⁰ The Mongolian State Great Khural order No 86 of 2024 on "Some measures in conjunction to the approval of the Law".

¹¹ MOJHA information, September 2024.

23. As a result:

- (i) A draft amendment to the Parliament Election Law was prepared and approved, increasing the gender quota for candidacy (30 per cent for the 2024 election and 40 per cent for the 2028 election). It also included a gender ratio of 1:1 in party lists (zipper list).
- (ii) The Law on Political Parties was amended to include accountability and funding mechanisms for political parties, along with a requirement for at least a 40 per cent gender quota in political parties' decision-making bodies.

24. In the 2024 parliamentary elections, a total of 1,341 candidates from 19 parties and 2 coalitions ran. Of these, 32 women secured seats in Parliament, bringing the percentage of female MPs to 25.4 per cent.

25. Following the Parliament elections, the government was formed, and three female ministers were appointed out of 23.

26. The Government, in collaboration with the Civil Service Coalition and UNDP, implemented the project "For the Professional, Citizen-Oriented Civil Service in Mongolia" from 2018 to 2023, with financial support from the Government of Canada.¹² The project aimed to strengthen the capacity of Mongolia's civil service by promoting gender equality and women's decision-making. Several interventions were carried out under this initiative, including the integration of sex-disaggregated data of civil servants into the Mongolian Government Management database. Gender issues were also incorporated into key documents, such as the "Capacity-Based Human Resource Management" framework and the "Training Manual for Human Resource Managers."

27. A total of 209 female civil servants participated in the Women's Leadership Program, with 16 of them receiving promotions. The First Forum of Female Civil Servants was organized, and 1,100 civil servants were trained on the prevention of workplace sexual harassment. Additionally, 362 civil servants were trained as trainers on human rights, gender issues, and sexual harassment prevention. As a result, the proportion of women promoted in the civil service increased to 17.2 per cent in 2023, compared to 8.3 per cent in 2018.

D. Follow-up information relating to paragraph 29 (c) of the concluding observations

28. The Government of Mongolia is implementing measures to ensure equal access to education for women and girls, particularly in non-traditional fields. These efforts include preventing school dropouts, enhancing curriculum relevance, and offering psychological and career counselling services.¹³

29. The Government has compiled sex-disaggregated data on school dropouts. The results of the 2020 Population and Housing Census (PHC) show that the percentage of uneducated women in the total population aged 10 and above has decreased by 2.6 percent, from 7.5 per cent in 2010 to 4.9 per cent in 2020.

30. The Parliament approved the revised General Law on Education on July 7, 2023. The Law includes the following provisions:

¹² UNDP and Civil Service Coalition project "For the Professional, Citizen oriented Civil Service in Mongolia" for 2018-2023 with financial support of the Government of Canada.

¹³ MOE, August 16, 2024.

- **Article 15.2:** “Formal education programs should be utilized to teach secondary education content to school dropouts.”;
- **Article 17.7:** “Life-long education centres shall organize literacy training and provide secondary education through second-chance schooling and equivalency programs free of charge.”;
- **Article 31.1:** “Support and partnership shall be provided for the delivery of preschool and secondary education to children, as well as second-chance schooling and equivalency programs for citizens in need.”.

31. These measures aim to ensure that education remains accessible to vulnerable populations and those who have missed out on formal schooling.¹⁴

32. The Action Plan to revise the pre-school and secondary school curricula for 2023-2028 was approved by Order A/291, 2023, of the Minister of Education and Science and has been implemented. Within this initiative, the “Pre-school and Secondary School Educational Curriculum Reform Concept” was approved by Government Resolution No. 176, 2024.

33. In 2023, the Myfuture.mn portal was created at the Educational Assessment Centre to provide essential information on work and professional orientation for secondary school students. This portal was linked to the student general system of the Educational Information Technology Centre, enabling students to register using their national registration number and access the portal free of charge.

34. A total of 8,962 students registered in the system and received counselling and the information they needed. Students could complete a profession selection test and receive a future learning plan based on the results.

35. The Ministry of Education and Science is actively promoting girls’ education, particularly in non-traditional fields such as science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). This effort includes integrating gender concepts, such as gender equality and equity, into the school curriculum, encouraging girls’ participation in extracurricular activities like clubs and competitions, and providing career counselling with gender-sensitive approaches.

36. Statistics indicate that only 7.6 percent of participants in the International Mathematics Olympiad are girls. However, significant progress was achieved in April 2024 in Slovenia, where three girls earned bronze medals, and one received a special award. The Government supported four girls’ participation in the European Girls’ Mathematics Olympiad during the 2023–2024 academic year.

37. Furthermore, the participation of four girls in the 13th European Girls’ Mathematics Olympiad in Georgia in 2024 was supported by the General Education Department with a budget of 54 million MNT. Their achievements included one silver medal, two bronze medals, and a team ranking of 29th with 69 points. These accomplishments demonstrate that girls can excel in non-traditional fields when appropriate support measures are implemented to meet their needs.¹⁵

38. The Government remains committed to promoting girls’ education, particularly in non-traditional fields such as science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). Building on recent successes, efforts will continue to integrate gender equality and equity concepts into school curricula, encourage girls’ participation in extracurricular activities like clubs and competitions, and provide career counselling with gender-sensitive approaches.

¹⁴ The General Law on Education (revised edition): <https://legalinfo.mn/mn/edtl/16960373890901>.

¹⁵ MOE letter and attachment dated on August 16, 2024.