

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

2025 MID-YEAR SELF-ASSESSMENT REPORT

Country	Mongolia
Period Covered by the Action Plan	2024-2027
Date Prepared	June 25, 2025

Introduction

Mongolia joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in 2013—an international initiative that currently includes more than 74 countries and 150 local governments. The initiative aims to promote transparent, participatory, accessible, and accountable governance. Over the past 12 years, Mongolia has developed five National Action Plans (NAPs) under the OGP framework, covering commitments through 2027. The implementation progress across these plans is as follows:

NAP I: Consisted of 21 commitments, 3 were fully completed and 6 achieved significant results.

NAP II: Consisted of 13 commitments, 3 were fully completed and 1 achieved significant results.

NAP III: Consisted of 13 commitments, 3 were fully completed and 2 achieved significant results.

NAP IV: Consisted of 9 commitments, 4 were fully completed and 1 achieved significant results.

These outcomes have been validated by the OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM).

Looking ahead, Mongolia has pledged to implement nine commitments as part of its Fifth National Action Plan (NAP V) for 2024–2027. This reflects a renewed and firm commitment to open governance and accountability in alignment with the goals of the international Open Government Partnership (OGP). The NAP V is closely aligned with "Vision 2050", Mongolia's long-term development policy, approved by Parliament Resolution No. 52 on May 13, 2020. Vision 2050 aims to establish smart and sustainable governance, centered on human development, a mature and efficient civil service, and a people-centered digital government. It seeks to strengthen cooperation between the state, private sector, and civil society, ensure the protection of human rights, establish fair justice, and promote a corruption-free society.

Objective 5.5 of Vision 2050 highlights the importance of creating mechanisms to ensure broad stakeholder participation in the development, planning, and implementation of national policy, through enhanced partnerships between civil society, the private sector, and government.

Objective 5.6 of Vision 2050 focuses on educating the public about corruption and malfeasance and strengthening the national justice system.

In addition, the New Revival Policy, adopted by Parliament Resolution No. 106 on December 30, 2021, further reinforces the commitments under NAP V. Specifically, Chapter 6 of the policy addresses the*recovery of state productivity and includes targets such as digitizing public services,

reducing bureaucracy, improving the governance and efficiency of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), ensuring public oversight over SOEs. These goals are directly reflected in the commitments and milestones of NAP V. The development of NAP V has adhered to OGP's co-creation standards, ensuring inclusive consultation and collaborative planning with stakeholders from across society and refreshing process is upcoming in the Fall 2025.

Action Plan Process

The composition of the Working Group responsible for developing and presenting Mongolia's Fifth National Action Plan (NAP V) for 2024–2027 under the Open Government Partnership (OGP) was officially approved by the Chief Cabinet Secretariat through Order No. 99, dated November 1, 2023. The Working Group was comprised of 52 members, of whom 28 (54%) were representatives of government organizations and 24 (46%) represented non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Capacity building and initial consultations included an introductory workshop organized with the support of Ivigail Ong, Acting Regional Lead for Asia Pacific at the OGP Support Unit, and Sara Jacobs, Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) Research Officer. The workshop aimed to provide the Working Group members with a foundational understanding of OGP principles and processes.

The first meeting of the Working Group was held on November 8, 2023. During this meeting, the initial draft of NAP V was presented, including a review of unimplemented commitments from the previous NAP IV. Thirteen commitments were proposed and discussed at this stage. Over the course of one month, the Working Group convened four times in full composition and four additional times in sub-working group formats. Public and stakeholder input was solicited through three rounds of online feedback and a nationwide public discussion session. A total of 20 government organizations and 30 NGOs submitted comments, which were reviewed and addressed in accordance with the IRM's recommendations.

The final draft of NAP V was approved by the Mongolian OGP National Council on December 26, 2023. Subsequently, the Minister of Mongolia and Chief Cabinet Secretariat officially endorsed the plan through a ministerial order issued on December 27, 2023. NAP V consists of the following nine commitments:

1. Enhance transparency in the extractive industries;
2. Guarantee the right to access government information and improve the legal framework for information transparency;
3. Protect and promote civil society space, freedom of association, and improve legal provisions enabling autonomous self-regulation;
4. Ensure media freedom to strengthen democratic governance;
5. Increase public participation and oversight in budgeting and public investment;
6. Optimize government services to ensure equitable access for all social groups;
7. Foster a culture of open data in a democratic society;
8. Regularly evaluate government performance based on citizen satisfaction and participation;
9. Increase openness and transparency of public administrative institutions.

Use of IRM Recommendations

Action Plan Review: Mongolia 2023-2027 published in August 2024 recommends that ahead of the 2027 presidential election, it is imperative that Mongolian Support Unit and the working group are equipped with sufficient resources to ensure successful action plan implementation. Given that this is Mongolia's first four-year plan, the IRM also recommends considering an amendment process to strengthen the commitments' potential for results. The amendments could help raise the ambition level of existing commitments or introduce new ones to the action plan.

Assessment of the Commitments



Completed or substantial progress



Limited progress



Not started/With severe delays

Commitment	Assessment of Progress (Green/Amber/Red)	Evidence supporting the assessment	Reasons for the assessment	Next Steps
Commitment 1. Advancing extractive industry transparency				
1.1. Submit the Law on the Extractive Industries Transparency for Parliament discussion.	Limited progress	<p>Cabinet Secretariat of Government of Mongolia (CabSec): By Order No. 04 of the Minister of Mongolia and the Cabinet Secretariat dated 2025.01.13, a Working Group was established to draft the law. A preliminary legal study has been conducted. The draft is currently in the development stage.</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources (MIMR): A discussion on the draft law was organized at the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (MOJHA) on February 29, 2024. The discussion was attended by more than 60 representatives from government administration, companies, and non-governmental organizations, who provided their comments. The draft law is published on the MOJHA website at https://mojha.gov.mn/contentList/62dfcd0a3982fa3c90f2a7da and public feedback is being collected. Input has been received from ministries, companies, and civil society organizations. The concept of the Law on the Extractive Industries Transparency has been revised and approved by the Ministers of the of Industry and Mineral Resources,</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	<p>-Revise and approve the concept of the draft law</p> <p>-Present it at a Cabinet meeting</p> <p>-Submit it to the Parliament for discussion.</p>

		<p>Environment and Climate Change, Finance and Justice and Home Affairs in June 2025.</p> <p>Mineral Resources and Petroleum Authority (MRPA): In collaboration with the MOJHA and the Secretariat of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, a discussion was held in the conference hall of the Ministry on February 29, 2024. The authority participated in the consultation on the initial draft law and submitted two comments on the draft.</p>			
1.2. Clarify the functions and responsibilities of relevant government, state, local, private, and mixed companies in the field of transparency, and be accustomed to upload information related to its activities to the database in the form of open data; The information made public through the report of Mongolia's EITI is reported directly by the government agencies through their websites.	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC): The Environmental Information Database operates openly, maintaining 23 main databases and 54 sub-databases to support activities such as the collection, transmission, processing, use, storage, enrichment, alteration, updating, and protection of environmental data and information. Additionally, other information required to be made public under laws and international agreements is posted in the transparency section of the ministry's official website.</p> <p>Each year, the Environmental Management Plans and reports of mining license-holding companies, along with information on the funds deposited into environmental protection and rehabilitation guarantee accounts, are submitted to the EITI Secretariat. The Secretariat consolidates these reports and publishes them openly.</p> <p>MIMR: With support from the World Bank, the digital reporting system of the EITI was updated in</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-	

		<p>2023. In 2024 and 2025, officials from relevant government agencies and mining license-holding companies were trained in its use. These companies and agencies used the system to submit their EITI reports for 2023 and 2024.</p> <p>MRPA: To ensure transparency, the Authority regularly publishes information relevant to its operations as open data. In accordance with Government Resolution No. 232 of 2022, 25 types of open data sets related to the Agency's operations are regularly updated on the organization's website www.mrpam.gov.mn under the "News and Information" section and at https://opendata.gov.mn (https://opendata.gov.mn). To facilitate access to the EITI electronic reporting system for mining license holders, a permanent link is placed on the homepage of the Authority's website https://ereports.eitimongolia.mn. Additionally, mining license holders can contact the Authority's information and inquiry hotline (77771900) to receive relevant information and guidance about the EITI reporting system and other related issues.</p>			
1.3.Funding for transparency implementation activities should be included in the state budget	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>Ministry of Finance (MOF): In the 2025 budget package of the Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources, a total of 493.1 million MNT was approved to support improvements in extractive industry transparency.</p> <p>MIMR: In the 2025 state budget, 491.1 million MNT was approved for operational financing. For</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-	

		the 2026 budget forecast, 633.3 million MNT has been planned.		
Commitment 2. Guarantee citizens' right to freedom of information from the government and advance government transparency through the legal framework improvement on information transparency				
2.1.Publish open information in the "www.shilen.gov.mn" system.	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Communications (MDDIC):</p> <p>To implement the Law on Public Information Transparency, the Minister issued Order No. A/46 of 2024, under the "5S" anti-corruption campaign. Within this framework, a task force was reorganized to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the "Glass Operation" initiative, consolidate necessary data, and publish the "Glass Index" evaluation.</p> <p>The task force assesses whether information-holding institutions are publicly disclosing the data as mandated by law via the Open Information System shilen.gov.mn and provides relevant instructions and information. Official letters were sent to central government administrative bodies, 40 government agencies, and provincial and capital city Governor's Offices. Access was granted to 4,014 officials from 3,782 organizations, and phased training sessions were organized.</p> <p>To promote open data, public awareness campaigns were conducted via Mongolian National Broadcaster (MNB) and Eagle TV.</p> <p>As of the first quarter of 2025, a total of 1,126 organizations submitted their "Glass Index" transparency reports through the system. Transparency ratings are as follows:</p> <p>-Central Government Administrative Bodies: 92.61% (Cabinet Secretariat and 11 ministries);</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-

		<p>-Government Agencies: 79.61% (23 agencies);</p> <p>-Capital City Governor's Office: 55.59% (6 district offices)</p> <p>-Local Administration Bodies: 75.84% (14 provinces)</p> <p>Glass Index – Ministries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Security – 97.73% 2.Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Communications – 95.75% 3.Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs – 95.33% 4.Ministry of Finance – 94.94% 5.Ministry of Economy and Development – 94.84% 6.Ministry of Urban Development, Construction and Housing – 94.31% 7.Cabinet Secretariat – 90.83% 8.Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth – 90.57% 9.Ministry of Education – 89.70% 10.Ministry of Energy – 89.48% 11.Ministry of Defense – 89.22% 12.Ministry of Environment and Climate Change – 88.67% <p>Average: 92.61%</p> <p>Glass Index – Agencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.E-Government Regulation Authority – 96.4% 2.Intellectual Property Office – 81.38% 3.General Authority for Land Administration and Geodesy – 57.7% 4.Civil Aviation Authority – 81.21% 5.Health Insurance General Office – 88.83% 6.Authority for Fair Competition – 91.21% 7.Agency for Standardization and Metrology – 90.02% 			
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<p>2.2.Improve the digital system of regulation and control of medicines and medical devices.</p>	<p>Completed or Substantial progress</p>	<p>Medicine and Medical Devices Regulatory Agency (MMDRA):</p> <p>1. Order No. A/59 dated March 26, 2025, issued by the Director of MMDRA to establish a working group to accelerate the agency's digital transition has been approved, and the following activities have been implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To improve monitoring of the prices, quality, and safety of medicines and medical devices imported across the border until they reach consumers, 40 types of data are being exchanged with the customs automated information system. Configuration was made so that the import declaration is called only once from the customs system and not called again, thus fully digitalized. -A barcode query service for the batch numbers of imported medicines has been made publicly available from the Licemed program of medicine registration to the Government Information Exchange System (KhUR). This has enabled pharmacies to print the batch number on the e-receipt, allowing citizens to verify that the medicine's batch number matches the one on the e-receipt, thereby creating conditions to detect and prevent circulation of illegal or counterfeit drugs. -To establish a control system for monitoring stock and price increases of medicines and medical devices, the Digital Payment Receipt System (POS API 2.0) was updated to allow monitoring of batch numbers, prices, and retail pricing information. The system now enables post-market surveillance by tracking batch numbers and includes batch numbers in e-receipt templates through registration in POS API 3.0. Efforts are 	<p>Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.</p>	<p>-</p>	
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		<p>underway to create a “Unified Digital Data System.”</p> <p>-Based on contract No. MMDRA/03/28 in 2024 with DigIT LLC to develop the technical and economic feasibility of the agency’s core system, development of the integrated digital system for the regulation and control of medicines and medical devices (Digital.mmra.gov.mn) is ongoing. Development of modules for laboratory management, import declaration management, and medicine/device registration management has been completed. Data migration from the Licemed program for medicine registration and the LIMS program for laboratory management is in progress.</p> <p>2. To improve regulation of services received digitally at the e-Mongolia Academy SOE, the following measures have been implemented:</p> <p>-Request to receive content for advertisements of over-the-counter drugs in Word file format;</p> <p>-Request to convert approval for advertisement of dietary supplements into approval for advertisement of medical devices;</p> <p>-Request to digitize processes for registration, extension, delisting, and change notifications for domestically manufactured medicines and medical devices and for imported drugs;</p> <p>-Request to receive documents for registration of vaccines and biologicals digitally;</p> <p>-Request to develop a random selection process for assigning registration reviewers, which has now been implemented. The process of randomly selecting reviewers will</p>			
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		<p>take place after the reviewers have been selected.</p> <p>Total of 78 updates related to daily operations, 12 video contents, 2 reels, 4 warnings related to drug safety, 8 updates related to medicine registration, 6 decisions related to licensing activities were published on the agency's website.</p>			
2.3.Create a unified database of extractive industry and disseminate open data.	Limited progress	<p>MIMR: The ministry is working on developing a digital reporting system for the EITI and aims to make it a central database. Additionally, the draft Law on Extractive Industry Transparency defines transparency-related information as open data.</p> <p>MRPA: In accordance with Government Resolution No. 263 of 2017 titled "Certain Measures to Intensify the Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative," and Minister of Mining and Heavy Industry's Order No. A/123 dated May 31, 2022, annual reports on taxes, fees, royalties, donations, and aid revenue received by the state budget from entities engaged in exploration and extraction of minerals and petroleum are submitted annually to the Secretariat of the Project on Improving Governance of the Extractive Sector in Mongolia using EITI Form No. 4. This information is stored in the Unified Database for Extractive Industry Information and is used to provide relevant organizations with the necessary data.</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-Prepare the information required to be disclosed by the Law on Extractive Industry Transparency and formulate as open data.	
2.4.Disclosure of information on contracts, financing and operational results of	Not started or With severe delays	<p>MIMR: Information was not provided.</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-MIMR provide relevant information.	

general administrators collaborating with NGOs.	budget				
Commitment 3. Support civil society's space, maturity, right to association and improve the legal framework to enable self-manage independently and autonomously					
3.1.Ensure citizens' rights to association and freedom of expression, create legal guarantees for civil society's independence of the government and financial stability, and improve laws that create exclusion and problems in the civic space.	Limited progress	<p>Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (MOJHA):</p> <p>The draft laws on the Legal Status of Associations and the Legal Status of Funds include provisions to guarantee the right of citizens to freely associate as declared in the Constitution of Mongolia, support the development of civil society, and regulate general relations related to the legal status and activities of associations. Specifically, they define the legal basis for establishing both registered and unregistered associations on the principle of voluntary association by citizens, ensuring their operations are independent from the state and governed by laws and regulations. The draft laws emphasize that the right to freely associate must be exercised solely on a voluntary basis, prohibit restrictions on the rights to associate, form associations, join as members, or withdraw membership, and prohibit discrimination and exclusion.</p> <p>As legal entities, associations and funds retain the current legal requirement to register with the State Registration Authority, but the drafts provide for simplified and digital registration processes. They also include provisions to establish stable funding sources for associations and funds, enable them to carry out certain state functions, and engage in activities beneficial to the public.</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	<p>-Develop the draft Law on Non-Governmental Organizations and its concept, and to submit the concept of the draft resolution for the Parliament's approval to the Ministry of Economic Development for review.</p> <p>-Conduct relevant research to revise and redraft the draft Laws on the Legal Status of Associations and on the Legal Status of Funds.</p> <p>-Prepare for the implementation of items 59 and 60 of the Government Resolution No. 181 of 2024, titled "Main Directions for Improving Mongolian Legislation until 2028."</p>	

		<p>Furthermore, the drafts require transparency and openness in funding sources in accordance with international standards. Associations and funds may have all sources of funding not prohibited by law. Their funding sources and expenditures must be open and transparent; they are required to publicly disclose financial and activity reports on their websites and submit these reports to the Civil Society Support Council. If they carry out state functions or operate based on contracts with the state, they must submit reports to the relevant government agencies and disclose them publicly. Establishing sustainable funding sources is crucial for exercising the right to associate through associations.</p> <p>Following the issuance of the government policy document "Policy on Civil Society by the State," and in connection with the plan to submit the draft Law on the Legal Status of Associations to the Parliament, the draft amendments to the Law on Non-Governmental Organizations, the concept of the draft law, the draft resolution of the Parliament on the policy on civil society, and its concept have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Economic Development for review.</p> <p>According to Article 32, Clause 32.4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, "Draft laws and resolutions not deliberated and passed during the previous Parliament's full term are considered withdrawn by their initiators." Therefore, the drafts on the Legal Status of Associations and the Legal Status of Funds are considered withdrawn due to the formation of the new government.</p>			
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		<p>Consequently, the relevant studies are underway to revise the drafts which are being redrafted by the ministry.</p> <p>The Government's Resolution No. 181 of 2024, "Main Directions for Improving Mongolian Legislation until 2028," includes in item 59 the submission of the revised draft Law on the Legal Status of Associations, and in item 60 the initial draft Law on the Legal Status of Funds to the Parliament in 2026.</p>		
3.2. Inclusion in the Development Programs on issues, such as international fundamental principles of civil society, values, responsibilities, and how the government supports civil society community and its service activities.	Limited progress	<p>Ministry of Economy and Development (MED):</p> <p>On August 27, 2024, the Parliament of Mongolia adopted Resolution No. 21, approving the medium-term policy document titled "Government of Mongolia's Action Program for 2024-2028." According to section 4.1.3 of this program, the goal of civil society, private sector, government partnership, and cooperation is set, including the support by the government for international fundamental principles, values, accountability of civil society, and public-benefit activities, aiming to improve governance indicators. Additionally, the short-term policy documents of Mongolia—Development Plan 2025 and Plan 2026—have identified the "Human Rights-Based Governance Policy" as a priority direction.</p> <p>By Order A/25 dated May 8, 2023, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Development approved the "Methodology for Developing Targeted Development Programs." According to this methodology, the Ministry is working on drafting the following targeted programs, as stipulated in Article 6, Section 6.5 of the Law on Development Policy, Planning, and</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	<p>-Pay attention to including international fundamental principles, values, accountability of civil society, and public-benefit activities in the development of the "National Human Rights Protection Program II."</p> <p>-Incorporate in the "Five-Year Development Guideline for Mongolia 2026-2031" how the government will support civil society's international fundamental principles, values, accountability, and public-benefit activities within the governance priority direction.</p>

		<p>Management: "Human Development Targeted Program," "Social Development Targeted Program," "Environmental Targeted Program," "Governance Targeted Program," "Regional Development Targeted Program," "National Competitiveness Enhancement Targeted Program," and "Science and Technology Targeted Program."</p> <p>The issues of open and accountable governance based on international fundamental principles, values, and accountability of civil society are incorporated into the draft "Governance Targeted Program."</p> <p>Furthermore, in line with section 4.1.1.2 of the "Government of Mongolia's Action Program for 2024-2028" approved by Parliament's Resolution No. 21 of 2024, which directs to "Approve and implement the National Human Rights Protection Program II in Mongolia," a working group was established by Parliamentary Decree No. 93 dated September 5, 2024, to develop the draft resolution on approving the National Human Rights Protection Program II. This working group is chaired by MP Kh. Baasanjargal and consists of 12 MPs.</p> <p>To support this activity, by Order A/130 dated November 22, 2024, the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs established a working group to develop the National Human Rights Protection Program II, and this group has prepared the program draft.</p> <p>Also, according to the timeline for developing the long-term development</p>			
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		policy document outlined in Article 12 of the Law on Development Policy, Planning, and Management, work is underway to incorporate issues related to civil society's international fundamental principles, values, accountability, and government support for public-benefit activities into the governance priority direction of the "Five-Year Development Guideline for Mongolia 2026-2031."		
3.3. Approve procedures for ensuring transparency, reporting and evaluation of the financial and operational activities of non-government organizations that are implementing some of the functions of the state.	Not started or With severe delays	<p>MOJHA: A legal review of the authority to approve this regulation shows that the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs does not have delegated powers to approve it under the Law, Parliamentary Resolutions, Presidential Decrees, or Government Resolutions.</p> <p>The draft laws on the Legal Status of Associations and the Legal Status of Funds, submitted by the Government of Mongolia to the Parliament on November 24, 2021, include provisions to ensure transparency, reporting, and evaluation of the finances and activities of non-governmental organizations.</p> <p>According to Article 32.4 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, "If a draft law or resolution was not considered and passed during the previous parliamentary term, it is considered withdrawn by its initiators." Therefore, the draft laws on the Legal Status of Associations and the Legal Status of Funds were considered withdrawn due to the formation of the new Government.</p> <p>The Ministry is conducting relevant research and revising the draft laws to clarify the types, classification, internal organization,</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	<p>-Reconsider this milestone during the refresh process of the national action plan.</p> <p>-Create the legal basis to enable implementation of the updated regulation by law.</p>

		<p>management, representation, founders of associations and funds; to improve the registration, oversight, reporting, transparency, and conditions for dissolution of funds; to establish regulations related to state support and the execution of state functions related to funds.</p> <p>Once these draft laws are approved, it will be possible to implement the related milestone legally.</p>			
3.4.Disclosure of information on contracts, funding, and work results of non-government organizations that received funding from the budget.	Limited progress	<p>MOF:</p> <p>By order A/49 dated March 12, 2025, of the State Secretary of the MOF, a working group was established to revise the "Regulation on the Content and General Standards of Information to Be Posted on the Glass Account Digital Platform." According to the working group's plan, the draft regulation is being updated to include the relevant provisions.</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	When revising the regulation, include a provision to ensure transparency of information regarding contracts, funding, and work outcomes of non-governmental organizations financed by the state budget.	
Commitment 4. Ensure media freedom to strengthen democracy					
4.1.The regulations for the approval of the list of state secrets by law shall be included in the Law on State and Official Secrets, and the list of state and official secrets should be in line with the goal of information transparency.	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>MOJHA:</p> <p>A draft law on amendments to certain laws related to ensuring human rights and freedoms was developed by the ministry and submitted to Parliament on January 24, 2025. On April 3, 2025, the Parliament supported the discussion of the draft law in principle and referred it to the Legal Standing Committee for preparation for the first reading. The purpose of the draft law is to improve national legislation, align it with international human rights treaties and conventions, and harmonize it with the Law on Transparency of Public Information.</p> <p>Amendments to the Law on State and Official Secrets are proposed to clarify the definition of official secrets, reduce the</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Approve draft law on amendments to certain laws related to ensuring human rights and freedoms.	

		scope of secrecy, review regulations related to classifying information as official secret by the decision of the head of an organization, and remove restrictions that limit citizens' right to access information.			
4.2.Finalize and submit amendments to the Law on Freedom of Media.	Limited progress	MOJHA: The ministry has prepared a revised draft law on Freedom of the Press and submitted it to Parliament on January 24, 2025. At the plenary session of Parliament held on April 25, 2025, the draft law was supported in principle for discussion and was referred to the Standing Committees on State Structure and Legal Affairs to prepare it for the first reading.	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-Incorporate comments from media organizations. -Submit the draft law for formal introduction.	
4.3.Inclusion of regulations related to the journalist's guarantee of confidentiality of sources in the draft Law on the Legal Status of the Whistleblower and Law on Freedom of Media.	Completed or Substantial progress	MOJHA: In Article 13, Section 13.1 of the draft Law on Freedom of Press and Information submitted to Parliament, it is stated that "press organizations and journalists have the right to keep their information sources confidential." Furthermore, Article 16.3, Part 4, Clause 4.7 of the Criminal Procedure Law, developed in accordance with this law, stipulates that "unless otherwise provided by law, a witness's testimony shall not be taken from a person who professionally participates in the preparation and dissemination of news and information through the editorial office of a press organization within the scope of journalistic activities." The Ministry is currently preparing a draft Law on the Legal Status of Whistleblowers. This draft includes regulations allowing whistleblowers to provide information to authorized institutions and to approach public media organizations. It further regulates that public media organizations	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-	

		have the right to keep the source of whistleblower information confidential.			
4.4.Improve ethical issues in the media industry.	Completed or Substantial progress	MOJHA: In Article 14, Clause 14.1 of the draft Law on Freedom of Press and Information submitted to Parliament, it is stated that “an organization shall operate to implement a self-regulatory system in the media sector. The organization shall independently determine its structure, organization, and activities.” Furthermore, Clause 14.2 specifies that “the organization referred to in 14.1 shall establish professional ethical standards for the media sector.”	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-Incorporate comments from media organizations.	
4.5.Implementation of recommendations from international human rights mechanisms, such as freedom of speech, expression, and assembly.	Completed or Substantial progress	MOJHA: The revised draft Law on the Procedure for Organizing Assemblies and Demonstrations was finalized by the Ministry and submitted to Parliament by the Government on January 24, 2025. On May 2, 2025, the Parliament, in its plenary session, supported the discussion of the draft law in principle and forwarded it to the Standing Committee on Legal Affairs for preparation for the first reading. The revised draft of the Law on the Procedure for Organizing Assemblies and Demonstrations includes the following key provisions: -No restrictions shall be imposed on who may initiate and organize an assembly or demonstration — individuals, legal entities, and organizations without legal entity status all have the right to initiate, organize, and participate; -Current legal restrictions that confine assemblies and demonstrations to issues related to politics, society, economy, or	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Revised draft of the law on the Procedures for Demonstrations and Assembly to be discussed at the State Parliament session.	

		<p>human rights and freedoms will be removed, allowing assemblies on any subject matter;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Spontaneous assemblies shall be recognized similarly to pre-notified ones, with guarantees for public safety and order; -The current de facto approval system, masked as a notification process, will be abolished. Except where expressly prohibited by law, assemblies will be allowed upon notification without requiring approval; -The authority to receive notifications and to disperse illegal assemblies shall be transferred from Governors (political appointees) to other competent entities; -Restrictions or prohibitions will be permitted only under the law and only for reasons such as protection of public order, national security, and the safety of others — such legal restrictions shall be specified within this law, minimizing administrative acts that could restrict the right to peaceful assembly; -Assemblies may only be forcibly dispersed under legally defined grounds and only if the justification is undeniable. The dispersal must be documented, preceded by warnings, carried out with due consideration for the participants' circumstances, and use minimal force. Information on the operation must be made public; -No restrictions shall be imposed on media coverage of assemblies. If an individual believes their right to organize or participate in an assembly has been violated, they have the right to file a complaint with the relevant authority; -The police are tasked with ensuring the safety of participants and others, maintaining public order, and preventing crimes and violations. They are empowered to issue recommendations, remind 			
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		<p>individuals of their rights and responsibilities, maintain proximity and cooperation with protesters, and must receive training on ethics, human rights, and relevant legal frameworks. Related procedures will be improved through amendments to the Law on Police Service;</p> <p>These amendments reflect recommendations from international human rights mechanisms. The draft law was finalized by the Ministry and submitted to the Parliament by the Government on January 24, 2025, and was supported in principle by Parliament on May 2, 2025. It has been transferred to the Standing Committee on Legal Affairs for the first reading.</p>			
4.6. Monitor and evaluate implementation of freedom of speech and expression among citizens in local areas.	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>MOJHA:</p> <p>There is no legal basis for the MOJHA to monitor, evaluate, or assess the implementation of freedom of speech and expression of citizens at the local level within its current legal mandate. However, in the process of drafting the Law on the Freedom of Peaceful Assembly, an impact assessment of the implementation of the current law was conducted. According to the study, it was concluded that “in accordance with Article 1.2 of the Constitution of Mongolia, which upholds the principle of freedom, spontaneously initiated or any other form of peaceful assembly must be recognized, not dispersed or punished, and the right to assembly must be exercised as fully as possible.” As a result, relevant provisions have been incorporated into the draft law.</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-	
4.7. Incorporate regulations prohibiting restrictions on citizens'	Limited progress	<p>MDDIC:</p> <p>In order to strengthen the rights of citizens to express opinions, publish, seek, and receive</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the	Draft law on Telecommunication to be discussed at the	

<p>freedom of speech and expression on telecommunication networks in the draft Law on Communications.</p>		<p>information as guaranteed by the international conventions Mongolia has joined, the Constitution of Mongolia, and other laws, a draft law on Telecommunication was developed jointly with the Communications Regulatory Commission. The amendment aims to prohibit restrictions in communication networks that violate the right to freedom of opinion, expression, publishing, and access to public information. The following provision was proposed to be added as Article 27.3 of the Law on Telecommunications:</p> <p>27.3.Impose restrictions in communication networks that violate the right of individuals to express opinions, speak freely, publish, and access public information shall be prohibited.”</p> <p>Following Article 15.3 of the Law on Legislation, the draft concept of the law was submitted for joint approval with the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs. The Minister proposed a revision to the provision as follows:</p> <p>27.3.Unless otherwise provided by law, impose restrictions in communication networks that violate the right of individuals to express opinions, speak freely, publish, and access public information shall be prohibited.” The revised draft concept was approved and returned on December 14, 2023.</p> <p>In addition, to gather feedback on the draft law, an official letter (No. 02/2512) was sent to 12 media-related organizations on December 5, 2023. An open consultation meeting involving sectoral service providers and media organizations was held on</p>	<p>OGP National Council recommendation.</p>	<p>State session.</p>	<p>Parliament</p>
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		<p>December 15, 2023. Participants included representatives from the Confederation of Mongolian Journalists, Media Council of Mongolia, Mongolian Websites Association, Mongolian FM and Radio Association, Ondo LLC, Skytel LLC, and Datacom LLC, who all shared their comments.</p> <p>Furthermore, the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, through official letter No. TG-01/1572 dated December 28, 2023, expressed support for the proposed addition of Article 27.3 to the Communications Law.</p> <p>However, the Media Council of Mongolia, in its letter No. 01/347 dated December 25, 2023, pointed out a contradiction between the proposed provision and Article 22.1.3 of the Criminal Procedure Law, which states: “...to instruct relevant organizations to restrict access to the communication network...” They suggested that the proposed provision would not be enforceable if enacted unless the following amendment is also made to the Criminal Procedure Law: “Restrictions that violate the right to express opinions, speak freely, publish, and access public information in communication networks shall not be subject to this provision.” However, the MOJHA did not support the proposal to amend the Criminal Procedure Law during the approval of the draft concept. Therefore, the suggestions received from stakeholders could not be incorporated into the current version.</p>			
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Commitment 5.Increase participation and control of citizens in the state budget and budget investments				
<i>Commitment 5.1. Improve budget transparency</i>				
5.1.1.Implement measures related to ensuring the transparency of local budget planning.	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>MOF:</p> <p>With the aim of delivering budget information in a transparent, open, and easy-to-understand format to the public, the Citizens' Budget Booklet is published annually in both digital and printed formats and disseminated to the public. This includes information on the State Budget for the given year, the Social Insurance Fund budget, the Health Insurance Fund budget, the Local Budgets, and other relevant budget data.</p> <p>In addition, monthly updates on local budget planning and performance are published on the MOF website, the Glass Account portal, and the Citizens' Budget open data platforms. These efforts are carried out in line with Article 6 of the Law on Budget to ensure the implementation of budget transparency.</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-
5.1.2.Include annexes of the project and presentation of the current year's budget at national and local level in the "Regulations on establishing common standards and content of information to be posted on the website of the glass account" approved by Resolution No. 29 of 2016 by the Government of Mongolia, and to follow the requirements of open data.	Limited progress	<p>MOF:</p> <p>A working group was established by Order No. A/49 of the State Secretary of the MOF dated March 12, 2025, to revise the "Procedure for Determining the Content and Common Standards of Information to be Published on the Glass Account Portal." In accordance with the working group's plan, the procedure is being updated, and relevant provisions are being incorporated into the draft.</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Complete and approve the "Regulations on establishing common standards and content of information to be posted on the website of the glass account."

5.1.3. Incorporate regulations on the procurement selection and financing of the special funds budget, disclosure of relevant decisions of state-owned companies on purchases of more than 5 million MNT, information disclosure of the decisions to declare and dispose of state property in the "Regulations on establishing common standards and content of information to be posted on the website of the glass account" approved by Resolution No. 29 of 2016 by the Government of Mongolia.	Limited progress	MOF: In accordance with Article 1.2 of the "Procedure for Determining the Content and Common Standards of Information to be Published on the Glass Account Portal," organizations have posted their information on the portal within the timeframe specified in the procedure. A working group was established by Order No. A/49 of the State Secretary of the MOF dated March 12, 2025, to revise the procedure. The working group is reviewing and incorporating provisions to ensure transparency regarding decisions on the decommissioning and disposal of state-owned assets.	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-Revise and approve the "Procedure for Determining the Content and Common Standards of Information to be Published on the Glass Account Portal." -Clearly reflect the grounds for decommissioning, the decision-making process, and the organization of public auctions.
5.1.4. Disclosure of information related to the priority of new investment projects to be implemented in the current year's budget.	Limited progress	MOF: In accordance with Resolution No. 01 (2025) of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Innovation and Digital Policy, a working group was established by Order A/53 of the State Secretary of the MOF dated March 20, 2025, to ensure the transparency, openness, and accessibility of information regarding the implementation of the "Procedure for Evaluating, Ranking, and Selecting Projects to be Implemented with Public Investment," approved by Ministerial Order No. 295 (2018). The working group has commenced efforts to integrate and automate data sharing between the current public investment management system	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Ensure transparency regarding public investment projects, and information on newly introduced projects in the budget proposal, including their prioritization based on significance—as well as changes made through budget amendments (e.g., projects added, removed, or revised)

		<p>(publicinvestment.gov.mn/PIMIS) and the transparency portal (iltod.gov.mn), enabling real-time access to essential information for the public.</p> <p>In addition, measures are being continuously implemented to fully digitize public investment processes, enhance efficiency, and improve transparency. With support from the Asian Development Bank, the Ministry has launched PIMIS 4.0, the next-generation Public Investment Management Information System. Powered by big data and AI, PIMIS 4.0 consolidates planning, financing, monitoring, and reporting of public investments into a single smart digital platform—marking a major step toward fully data-driven and transparent public investment management in Mongolia.</p>		shall be made publicly accessible.	
5.1.5. The information related to the budget adjustment, including the reduction and increase of investment by the budget modification, will be issued as an appendix.	Limited progress	<p>MOF:</p> <p>In accordance with Order No. A/53 of the State Secretary of the MOF dated March 20, 2025, a working group has been established to develop a publicly accessible and user-friendly system that displays changes made to the list of public investment projects through budget amendments. This includes additions, removals, and revised financing amounts. The system will also present clear and transparent information on projects implemented through public-private partnerships, foreign loans and grants, and their implementation progress.</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Ensure transparency regarding public investment projects, and information on newly introduced projects in the budget proposal, including their prioritization based on significance—as well as changes made through budget amendments (e.g., projects added, removed, or revised) shall be made publicly accessible.	
5.1.6. Update the www.shilendans.gov.mn website in order to ensure coordination	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>MOF:</p> <p>To ensure efficient management and transparent use of the state and local budgets as well as state and local property,</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-	

between the budget implementation and transparency systems, equal participation of parties, exchange of opinions, and development based on research.		<p>and to establish an information system that allows public oversight of budgetary decisions and operations, the MOF has integrated the Unified Transparent Treasury Portal with the MOF's budget and financial systems along with other major databases. This integration facilitates data entry automation and enables data search, download, and reuse according to international open data standards.</p> <p>The updated transparent treasury system is interconnected with the following systems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E-Copy System (E-khuulga); 2. Public Procurement Digital System; 3. Rights Registration System; 4. Local Development Fund System; 5. Investment System and Enterprises; 6. Budgetary Institutions Reporting System; 7. Unified Tax Administration System. <p>By enabling real-time data exchange among these systems, over 60% of the information entry process is automated, significantly reducing workload for staff responsible for data input. This improvement shortens publication time, enhances data accuracy, and allows citizens and the public to easily access and utilize the transparent data for analysis, research, and evaluation in a user-friendly manner.</p>			
5.1.7.Register and upload information related to foreign loan aid in the www.ODAMIS.mof.gov.mn system in detail, ensure coordination of fields, secure coordination of funding	Limited progress	<p>MOF:</p> <p>The Government's Organized Database for Aid and Multilateral Investment System (ODAMIS) has been in operation since December 2020. This system manages foreign loans, aid projects, non-governmental humanitarian, technical assistance, and other aid projects, creating</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Ensure alignment between project financing and outcomes, and report accordingly.	

and operational results, disclose to the public and improve regulation of procurement procedures for projects.		<p>a unified database. Key functionalities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Planning and budgeting projects and activities; -Managing and organizing implementation activities; -Authorizing funding, and reviewing customs import and domestic VAT exemptions and reductions; -Maintaining a consolidated registry; -Monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on project implementation progress; -Recording and managing contracts and compliance of project implementation staff and independent consultants. <p>To ensure transparency, the system provides “public access rights,” allowing anyone to access relevant information via the platform.</p> <p>In connection with the integration and centralized management of budgetary investment sources, from the fourth quarter of 2024, ODAMIS has been undergoing development to integrate with the Public Investment Management Information System (PIMIS). As a result, all activities of project implementation units related to government foreign loan and aid projects have been fully integrated into PIMIS. Detailed project data is being registered into a new subsystem’s database, with development progress at 40%. Studies on transferring financial management functions from ODAMIS to PIMIS are ongoing.</p>			
<i>Commitment 5.2. Increase citizens' participation in drafting local budgets</i>					
5.2.1. Take measures related to increasing the citizen participation	Completed or Substantial progress	MOF: Under the Law on Administrative and Territorial Units and Their Governance of	Mid-year report was prepared following the	Since the Local Development Fund has funding roughly	

in the drafting of local budgets.		<p>Mongolia, it is stipulated that “citizens participate directly or through elected representative bodies in local affairs.” Additionally, the law provides that local self-governing bodies reflect the opinions of citizens of their territory in state affairs and, within the rights to organize Representative Meetings and referendums, develop and submit budget proposals.</p> <p>Moreover, the MOF has implemented the Local Development Fund Management Information System to digitalize the planning, implementation, monitoring, analysis, and evaluation of projects and programs supporting local development. This system enhances transparency, efficiency, citizen participation, and the ability to exercise oversight.</p>	OGP National Council recommendation.	equivalent to a very small portion of the local budget, it should be noted that citizen participation in the Local Development Fund cannot fully represent citizens in the local budget process.
Commitment 6. Optimizing government services to all social groups				
6.1.Phased introduction of International Classification of Functioning (ICF)	Limited progress	<p>Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Security (MFLSS)</p> <p>Under the Asian Development Bank’s project, “Ensuring Participation and Improving Services for Persons with Disabilities,” in 2023, training modules, programs, manuals, and methodologies suitable for implementing the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) in Mongolia were developed. A training titled “Pilot Assessment of the Work Capacity of Persons with Disabilities Based on ICF” was conducted. The training included certifying physicians from the Family, Maternal and Child Health Centers of 6 districts in the capital city and 8 provinces, as well as heads of Social Welfare Departments of Labor and Social Welfare Services. During the training, pilot</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-Activate International Classification of Functioning (ICF) work.

		<p>assessments were conducted on 30 people with disabilities.</p> <p>Additionally, from February 26 to 28, 2024, a training titled “Assessment Tools for Evaluating Work Capacity of Persons with Disabilities Based on ICF” was organized. Approximately 70 participants took part, including staff from Disability Development Centers in 6 provinces, staff from the General Agency for Persons with Disabilities Development, and certifying physicians from provincial and district health certification boards.</p> <p>On September 11, 2024, a stakeholder meeting and discussion on the ICF was held. During this discussion, presentations were made on the ICF, its implementation status in some countries, the core set of ICF, the introduction of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11) in the health sector, and consultancy services provided under the ADB project “Ensuring Participation and Improving Services for Persons with Disabilities” related to ICF implementation and capacity building of relevant organizations and professionals.</p> <p>On May 2, 2025, MFLSS, Ministry of Health (MOH), and Ministry of Education (ME) specialists held a meeting and discussion to share progress on using some ICF tools in practice by the Center for Supporting Employment of Persons with Disabilities, the Disability Employment Commission, the Labor Inspection Authority, and the Nursing Schools of the Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences. The meeting agreed to accelerate the phased introduction</p>			
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		<p>of ICF, establish an inter-sectoral working group, and develop an implementation plan. Accordingly, MFLSS is working on the ministerial order to approve the inter-sectoral working group and its operational guidelines.</p> <p>The labor, family, and social protection sectors have declared 2025 as the Year of Supporting Employment for Persons with Disabilities. Within the annual plan, a registration and survey of people with disabilities interested in employment will be conducted. The survey questionnaire was developed using ICF assessment questions. The Center for Supporting Employment of Persons with Disabilities has also developed and piloted a questionnaire and manual for assessing the skills and needs of service recipients.</p> <p>General Agency for Development of Persons with Disabilities (GADPWD): As part of the phased introduction of the ICF, the agency is implementing assessments of work capacity for persons with disabilities based on ICF. Specifically, the “Center for Supporting Employment of Persons with Disabilities” under GADPWD developed an ICF-based questionnaire in March 2025, introduced it into practice, and conducted a pilot survey. As of May 2025, the survey has been conducted with 34 individuals and conclusions have been drawn.</p>			
6.2. Institution or care system budgeting, policy and activities will transfer to the system that supports citizens in need of social security	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>MFLSS: According to Article 13, Clause 13.2.3 of the Social Welfare Law, a monthly allowance of 302,500 MNT is provided from the Social Welfare Fund to individuals who care for childless, single elderly people or single</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Submit draft law on Social Welfare and its supplementary amendments to Parliament.	

support to live independently in their environment, and develop plan		<p>persons with disabilities within their families. This policy aims to reduce the concentration of people with disabilities in specialized care institutions and to promote care in family environments rather than placing many individuals in care facilities. As of April 2025, a total of 221,065,600 MNT in allowances was paid to 193 individuals caring for single people with disabilities within their families.</p> <p>On June 5, 2024, Parliament approved amendments to the Law on Elderly People, which support healthy and active aging and enhance the independent living ability of the elderly. The law introduced comprehensive services of Active Aging Support Centers and various forms of long-term care for elderly people requiring constant care. These related regulations have been enacted and are being implemented from 2025. Under the amendments, elderly people capable of independent living and self-care are encouraged to use the services of active aging centers, while elderly people with disabilities or those needing care are legally entitled not only to institutional care in specialized facilities but also to a variety of care options.</p> <p>Within the framework of the ongoing social welfare law reforms, an updated draft of the Social Welfare Law and its supplementary amendments are being prepared. The draft law includes new provisions to support people with disabilities in living independently, receiving care in foster families, day care, and home care through various service options. The draft has been presented to citizens, the public, non-governmental organizations protecting the</p>			
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		rights of people with disabilities, and international organizations for feedback. Comments from ministries have also been incorporated, and the draft is being prepared for government consideration.			
6.3. Conduct base study to determine the needs and requirements of the target group and plan a social welfare policy based on the study results.	Limited progress	<p>MFLSS: Unified Household Information Database: According to the Social Welfare Law, the Minister of MLSP issued an order approving a methodology for identifying households and individuals urgently needing social welfare support. This methodology was endorsed jointly by the National Statistical Office and the Minister of Family, Labor and Social Security on January 16, 2023 (Orders A/16 and A/04). Based on this, a unified household information database was created. The threshold score to identify households in urgent need of social welfare support was set at 401.2 or below using this database. Using this threshold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Emergency assistance was provided to 61 individuals released from prison who have no home and are in urgent need of social welfare support, totaling 73,200,000 MNT. -The health insurance premiums of households and individuals in urgent need of social welfare support were paid fully or partially. -Legal advice and defense services were provided to individuals who cannot afford legal fees, as stipulated in the Law on Legal Assistance. So far, 2,700 individuals received legal advice, and 3,204 individuals received defense services. <p>Social Welfare Law Reform: The Government of Mongolia's 2024-2028 Action Program states: "In alignment with the policy to shift from welfare to</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Conduct comprehensive research about people with disabilities.	

		<p>employment, the legal environment for employment and social services will be renewed to reduce poverty.” In line with this policy goal, a study was conducted with participation from TUSS Solutions and professional researchers to assess the needs of target groups, current conditions, future requirements, and legal reform recommendations. The conceptual framework of the Social Welfare Law was jointly approved with the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs on December 20, 2024, and the draft law was finalized. The draft law defines social welfare services for households and individuals urgently needing social welfare support. For example, pensions, care allowances, health support, and fuel price subsidies for the elderly are planned to be aligned with living standards. Also, long-term services supporting independent living for low-income groups, as well as new services to mitigate adverse effects of emergencies and risk conditions, are included.</p>			
6.4.Increase the structure and capacity to ensure the implementation of the Law on Children's Rights;	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>MFLSS:</p> <p>1. In January 2024, the Parliament approved the revised Law on Child Protection Law along with amendments to the Law on Child Rights, which include the following changes:</p> <p>-Article 20.3: A State Inspector for Child Rights must have completed specialized training in child rights and protection, have at least one year of work experience in the field, and hold a higher education degree in humanitarian, social sciences, or legal studies.</p> <p>-Article 20.8: The number of State Inspectors for Child Rights will be determined every three years by the Government, based on the population size,</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-	

		<p>the number of children at risk, and the incidence of crimes and violations against children in the respective localities.</p> <p>-Article 20.12: The Government will approve the working regulations for the State Inspectors for Child Rights.</p> <p>Following the law's implementation, the Government issued Decree No. 142 in 2024, approving the "Working Regulations for the State Inspectors for Child Rights," and Decree No. 143 establishing the number of State Inspectors for Child Rights. As of 2025, 48 State Inspectors for Child Rights are working nationwide, and from January 1, 2026, this number will increase to 92. The budget forecast for 2026 includes the related funding for this expansion.</p> <p>2. Additionally, Article 201 of the law establishes a legal framework for Community Child Rights Inspectors, who will work under the local governors at the soum and district levels as well as in the sub-districts. The General Authority for Child and Family Development and Protection has issued guidance to aimag and district governors regarding this.</p>			
6.5.Continue the reform of laws and regulations related to people with disabilities.	Limited progress	<p>MFLSS:</p> <p>By the Order No. A/22 issued by the Minister of Family, Labor and Social Security in 2025, a working group was established to develop the revised draft of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the pioneering Law on Accessibility and Barrier-Free Environment, and the pioneering Law on Sign Language. The working group is currently preparing these draft laws. The draft concept papers have been prepared for approval jointly with the Minister of Justice</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Draft and approve revised draft of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Law on Accessibility and Barrier-Free Environment, and the Law on Sign Language.	

		<p>and Home Affairs and the Minister of Finance.</p> <p>GADPWD: As part of continuing the update of laws and regulations related to persons with disabilities: To incorporate the suggestions of non-governmental organizations working in the field of disability into the revised draft of the Social Welfare Law, a discussion titled "One Issue, One Solution" was held on May 9, 2025. The meeting included a total of 40 participants from government and non-government organizations. Following the discussion, a total of 13 suggestions from NGOs, along with the meeting minutes, were sent via email on May 26, 2025, to Yu. Otgonbileg, Director of the Social Welfare Department of the Labor Policy Division of the MFLSS.</p>			
<p>6.6.Increase citizens' participation in state affairs: -Regularize the activities of the National Council, Sub-Council, and Branch Council for Ensuring the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; -Create Citizen's council under the Rural citizens meeting.</p>	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>MFLSS: The National Council for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities held a meeting on February 13, 2025. During the meeting, the Council reviewed the implementation of the 2024 work plan, the conclusions, recommendations, and official assignments from the hearings of six ministries' sub-councils held in January. The Council also approved its 2025 work plan. Regular meetings with NGO representatives within the Council's membership are held, and joint work is underway to implement activities outlined in the 2025 plan. The work plan includes organizing hearings for the sectoral councils on disability rights protection in six provinces; during the first half of the year, hearings have been held for</p>	<p>Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.</p>	<p>-Regularize the activities of the National Council, Sub-Council, and Branch Council for Ensuring the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. -Continue to create Citizen's council under the Rural citizens meeting.</p>	

		<p>the sectoral councils of Khuvsgul, Dundgovi, Darkhan-Uul, and Dornod provinces.</p> <p>Additionally, the MFLSS's Sub-Council on Disability Rights Protection held a meeting on January 20, 2025. The Sub-Council reviewed the implementation of its 2024 work plan and approved the 2025 activity plan. In 2025, the Sub-Council plans to implement 15 measures in collaboration with relevant agencies and NGOs, including 9 actions to improve the legal environment and 6 actions to enhance state services for people with disabilities. Currently, 13 of these measures are in the implementation phase.</p> <p>GADPWD: The National Council, Sub-Council, and sectoral councils for disability rights protection held a session on February 13, 2025, approving their 2025 work plan. The plan includes 19 tasks under three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Improve policy and legal environment 2.Enhance services provided to people with disabilities 3.Strengthen the roles and responsibilities of the Sub- and sectoral councils. <p>By mid-2025, to institutionalize the activities of the Sub- and sectoral councils, hearings were held on measures taken to protect and promote disability rights in the Sub-Councils of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Urban Development, Construction and Housing, Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth, Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Communications, Ministry of Health, and the</p>			
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		<p>sectoral councils of Khuvsgul, Dundgovi, and Darkhan-Uul provinces. Hearings are planned for Arkhangai, Dornod, Khovd provinces, and six districts of the capital city within 2025. Regular meetings and exchange sessions are organized with secretaries of all ministries' sub-councils to boost cooperation.</p> <p>To mark the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on December 3, a national forum titled "Development and Participation of Persons with Disabilities-2024," the "Ability Expo-2024," and the award ceremony for "Most Accessible Organization of the Year" were held on November 29, 2024, at the Government Palace under the patronage of the President of Mongolia, U. Khurelsukh. The events emphasized sustainable development, equal participation, and diversity.</p> <p>A national Jobcenter network was launched under the General Authority for Disability Rights Protection.</p> <p>The National Council for Disability Rights Protection operates with sectoral councils at provincial, capital city, and district levels, and sub-councils attached to central government agencies. The Council reviews the previous year's work plan implementation reports from sub- and sectoral councils, compiles a consolidated report, and approves the next year's plan. Implementation progress is reported quarterly, semi-annually, and annually. In 2025, hearings of six ministries' sub-councils and three provincial sectoral councils were</p>			
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		organized for the first time, with recommendations issued to each council.		
<p>6.7.Set the system foundations of independent living for the elderly and disabled citizens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Start implementing and renewing services to support people with disabilities to live independently; -Conduct training and practice to empower service providers; -Ensure the implementation of the "support for housing" program for specific social groups. 	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>MFLSS:</p> <p>In accordance with the amendments to the Law on the Elderly approved by Parliament on June 5, 2024, the Ministry began implementing services in 2025 to support healthy and active aging and increase independent living capacity based on the needs of the elderly. This includes establishing comprehensive services through Active Aging Support Centers and introducing multiple types of care services for those requiring constant care.</p> <p>To implement the law, joint orders of the Minister of Family, Labor and Social Security and Minister of Health were issued on December 17, 2024 (Orders A/76, 515 and A/75, 514), approving the "Procedure for comprehensive assessment, assistance, and services for the elderly," and the "Procedure for selecting individuals, businesses, and NGOs to provide services to the elderly." Additionally, on January 31, 2025 (Orders A/28, 27), the "Procedure for providing professional supervision for comprehensive services for the elderly" was approved. On February 24, 2025 (Orders A/51, 37), the Minister of Family, Labor and Social Security and the Minister of Finance approved the "Standard service prices and amount of individual co-payments."</p> <p>A total of 5.0 billion MNT was approved in the 2025 Social Welfare Fund budget to finance services for active aging and various care models. Contracts were signed with selected service providers through the Labor</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-Ensure the implementation of the "support for housing" program for specific social groups.

		<p>and Welfare Service Departments in 21 provinces and 9 districts.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 32.2 of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which states that the right to independent living will be supported through personal assistance services and peer support groups, personal assistants are being provided to support the social inclusion of employed people with disabilities. In 2024, 32 employed people with disabilities received personal assistant services.</p> <p>For 2025, a budget of 740 million MNT has been allocated under the Employment Support Program for Persons with Disabilities to provide personal assistant services to around 50 employed individuals with disabilities. In connection with this, the Ministry announced a selection for organizations to conduct training and deliver services on April 16, 2025, and has signed contracts with selected NGOs.</p> <p>GADPWD:</p> <p>1. Implementation and renewal of services to support independent living for persons with disabilities:</p> <p>According to Article 3.1.6 of the Law on Social Welfare, "A person requiring permanent care refers to someone unable to independently perform daily tasks or a person with intellectual disabilities or severe mental illness." Based on the ongoing need for daily medical and therapeutic care for such children and considering complaints and requests from parents of children with severe disabilities, a special traffic permit for unrestricted vehicle use was issued starting</p>			
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		<p>in 2024 in cooperation with the Traffic Management Center. In the first half of 2025, applications from 512 parents were collected, compiled into a name list with digital records, and submitted to the Traffic Management Center, which has issued the permits.</p> <p>2. Capacity-building for service providers: As of April 2025, awareness and advocacy training sessions to improve understanding and attitudes toward disability have been conducted for 280 individuals from 12 public and private sector organizations.</p> <p>3. Support for housing for specific social groups: Under the “Program to Support the Housing Needs of Persons with Disabilities,” approved by Joint Order No. A/102 and 1064 of the Minister of Labor and Social Security and Minister of Construction and Urban Development on July 6, 2023, the GADPWD received 155 applications and related documents from persons with disabilities as of May 2025.</p>			
6.8.Create an educational approach, learning environment, and teacher's training methodology in accordance with the needs of each child.	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>Ministry of Education (MED): Pre-school education: By Government Resolution No. 176 of 2024, the “Concept for Pre-school and General Education Curriculum” was approved. Within the framework of implementing this resolution, the Minister of Education’s Order No. A/06 dated July 25, 2024, titled “Approval of the composition of the team for developing curriculum plans and programs, writing and reviewing textbooks,” the national pre-school education curriculum was developed and piloted during the 2024–2025 academic year in a total of 18</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-	

		<p>kindergartens – 6 in the capital, and 12 in aimag and soum centers. This revision of the national pre-school education curriculum aims to support children’s development through participation and cooperation of teachers and parents, by adapting to the changes in learning and teaching, the unique characteristics and diverse needs of each child, and the innovations in methodology and technology.</p> <p>General education school: By Government Resolution No. 176 of 2024, the “Concept for Pre-school and General Education Curriculum” (2024–2036) was approved. In accordance with this concept, during the 2024–2025 academic year, the National Institute for Educational Research developed drafts of the curriculum for pre-school and primary education, and organized pilot implementation to check alignment and coherence in 18 kindergartens and 27 general education schools.</p> <p>Incorporating the outcomes of the pilot and expert evaluations, the process of obtaining conclusions and recommendations from the Professional Council, as stated in Article 10.6 of the Law on Pre-school and General Education, and Article 23.3 of the General Law on Education, is being organized for the draft curriculum and program of grades 1–2 in pre-school and general education.</p> <p>Within the curriculum reform, it is intended to develop the following requirements outlined in the concept: -To base the curriculum on the theory of learning models, experiential learning theory, and constructivist theory;</p>			
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To propose active teaching methodologies focused on practical actions and meaningful to learners' lives and development, with examples and explanations; -To suggest extracurricular activities that support learner development, with examples and guidance; -To follow the principles and methodology of inclusive education in developing and implementing the curriculum; -To ensure equal opportunities for all learners by adjusting the curriculum with stakeholder participation, taking into account their diverse needs. <p>The main reform of this curriculum cycle is a methodological change in line with developing competencies as stated in the concept of the pre-school and general education curriculum. The activity of revising the curriculum for primary, basic, and upper secondary education will continue in phases from 2025 to 2029.</p> <p>Inclusive education: According to the statistical data for the 2024–2025 academic year, a total of 627 learners with disabilities are studying in general education schools. According to Annex 4 of the Government Resolution No. 39 dated January 25, 2024, titled "Approval of Variable Costs, Coefficients, and Rules," the "Regulation on Variable Costs and Performance-based Financing" has been approved. In accordance with this regulation, the variable cost per learner with disabilities in kindergartens and general education schools of all forms of ownership has tripled. The variable cost per learner in general</p>			
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		<p>education schools providing educational and support services tailored to the special needs of learners with disabilities has been increased by 75%, and the average variable cost per child in kindergarten has increased by 30%. This additional funding is being spent on implementing individualized learning plans and programs tailored to the different needs of children with disabilities studying in kindergartens and general education schools and creating adapted environments.</p> <p>By Ministerial Order No. A/60 of the Minister of Education and Science titled “On organizing the pilot” in the 2023–2024 academic year, for 78 children with disabilities who were unable to attend in-person pre-school and general education classes, individual instruction was organized by adjusting the curriculum for their respective education levels. This pilot program was implemented in partnership between the government and the private sector, with NGOs such as “Eeltei Ertonts”, “Erkhem Nandin Suvd,” “Enerliin Tuchee,” and “Autismd Khiisen Ayala”. This pilot activity is being continued into the 2024–2025 academic year by Ministerial Order A/58 titled “On extending the pilot activity.”</p> <p>Article 17.9 of the General Law on Education states: “The central government administrative bodies in charge of education, health, labor and social protection may jointly operate support centers for assisting the education of persons with disabilities.” Article 17.10 states: “The operating expenses of the support centers referred to in Article 17.9 shall be jointly financed by the</p>			
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		<p>central government administrative bodies in charge of education, health, labor, and social protection.”</p> <p>Accordingly, the Minister of Education, Minister Health, Minister and Family, Labor and Social Security jointly approved the “Regulation on Support Centers for Assisting the Education of Persons with Disabilities” under Joint Orders A/85, A/55, and A/49 in 2025, and it has been registered as No. 7169 in the national unified registry of administrative normative acts. Meetings and discussions were organized with relevant departments and implementing agencies of the MED, MOH, MFLSS. Efforts are underway to build and effectively implement a comprehensive support system for children with disabilities who are unable to attend classroom instruction.</p>			
Commitment 7. Creating the open data culture in democratic society					
7.1.Approval of open data requirements and standards.	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Communications (MDDIC):</p> <p>Following the adoption of the Law on Public Information Transparency Parliament during its plenary session on December 17, 2021, which came into effect on May 1, 2022, the MDDIC has been implementing the following activities in the direction of open data as outlined in Article 12 of the said law. These include:</p> <p>In Article 12.5 of the Law on Public Information Transparency, it is stated that: “The Government shall approve, considering the proposal of the central government administrative body responsible for digital development and communications, the conditions and procedures for creating, publishing, and using open data by information custodians, the requirements for</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-	

		<p>open data, and the operational procedures of the integrated state open data system.” Accordingly, by Government Resolution No. 200 of May 18, 2022, titled “On Approval of Procedures,” “Requirements, conditions, and procedures for creating and publishing open data by information custodians,” and “Operational procedure of the integrated state open data system.” were approved and are currently being implemented.</p> <p>The Government launched version 2.0 of the integrated state open data portal “opendata.gov.mn” in March 2024, with the aim of enabling citizens to freely access state data, thereby making public services more efficient, transparent, and accessible through the optimal use of information technology, increasing citizen participation, creating economic opportunities, generating value, and supporting innovation. In this regard, three blended (in-person and online) training sessions were organized for 41 officials responsible for open data in government organizations.</p> <p>According to clause 5.1 of the procedure approved by Government Resolution No. 200, “The information custodian shall organize the work of creating, publishing, and updating open data at the organizational level, and shall appoint and employ a responsible official.” To ensure human resource preparation, official letter No. 01/99 dated January 16, 2025, was sent to information custodian organizations. Of the 58 organizations requested to respond, 35 or 60% provided a response. As of today, professional and methodological support is</p>			
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		<p>being provided to the open data officials of these 35 organizations.</p> <p>Article 12.6 of the Law on Public Information Transparency states that “The Government shall determine the list of open data and the timeframe for publishing open data.” Accordingly, by Government Resolution No. 232 dated June 15, 2022, a list of 606 types of open data from 59 organizations and the schedule for publishing them were approved. This resolution was revised and updated by Government Resolution No. 96 of September 25, 2024, titled “On Renewing the List,” to include 691 types of open data from 58 organizations. The updated resolution mandates members of the Government, heads of government agencies, and governors of aimags and the capital city to publish the open data on the integrated state open data portal “opendata.gov.mn” within the designated timeframes, and advises the heads of state institutions whose leadership is appointed by the Parliament, courts, and the Prosecutor’s Office to do the same.</p> <p>As of June 2, 2025, 54 out of 58 organizations, or 91.3%, have published a total of 3,193 datasets on the integrated state open data portal (opendata.gov.mn), and these datasets have been downloaded 282,081 times by citizens and the public.</p>			
7.2.Regularly evaluate the composition, quality, and standards of open data of data-responsible government organizations that	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>MDDIC:</p> <p>With the goal of using advances in information technology effectively in its operations to make public services more efficient, transparent, and accessible; increase citizen participation; create economic opportunities; generate wealth;</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-	

<p>publish their data in the unified state open data system (www.opendata.gov.mn).</p>		<p>and support innovation, the Government of Mongolia launched version 2.0 of the state open data integrated portal "opendata.gov.mn" in March 2024, enabling citizens to openly access government data. In connection with this, 3 classroom and online hybrid training sessions were organized for 41 officials responsible for open data from government organizations.</p> <p>According to section 5.1 of the procedure approved by Government Resolution No. 200, "The information custodian shall organize the work of creating, publishing, and updating open data at the organizational level and shall appoint and employ a responsible official." To ensure human resource preparation, official letter No. 01/99 dated January 16, 2025, was sent to information custodian organizations. Of the 58 organizations requested to respond, 35 organizations, or 60%, responded. As of today, professional and methodological support is being provided to the officials responsible for open data in those 35 organizations.</p> <p>In accordance with section 12.6 of the Law on Public Information Transparency, which states "The Government shall determine the list of open data and the time frame for publishing open data," the Government of Mongolia, through Resolution No. 232 dated June 15, 2022, titled "On Approving the Procedure", approved the list of 606 types of open data from 59 organizations, along with the schedule for their publication. This resolution was later revised and updated by Government Resolution No. 96 dated September 25, 2024, titled "On Approving</p>			
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		<p>the Revised List,” to require 691 types of open data from 58 organizations to be published. The resolution tasked members of the Government, heads of government agencies, and governors of aimags and the capital city to publish open data within the prescribed time on the integrated state open data portal “opendata.gov.mn” and recommended that the heads of state institutions whose leadership is appointed by the Parliament, the judiciary, and the Prosecutor’s Office do the same.</p> <p>As of June 2, 2025, out of 58 organizations required to upload data to the integrated state open data portal (opendata.gov.mn), 54 organizations, or 91.3%, have uploaded a total of 3,193 datasets, which have been downloaded 282,081 times by citizens and the public.</p>			
Commitment 8.Evaluating the activities of government organizations regularly based on citizens' satisfaction and increase their participation					
8.1.Orderly evaluation of citizens' satisfaction and the improvement of public services is applied flexibly on time	Completed or Substantial progress	<p>National Committee for Monitoring and Evaluation (NCME):</p> <p>Within the scope of measuring citizen satisfaction and flexibly organizing improvements to public services based on it, the Authority of Government Supervisory (AGS) has conducted analysis based (1) the report on petitions and complaints submitted by citizens to public organizations and officials and (2) surveys from citizens and business entities who received services from the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC), its Forestry Agency, and local government agencies.</p> <p>1. Regarding the report on petitions and complaints submitted by citizens to public organizations and officials:</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	-	

		<p>In accordance with the relevant laws and Government Resolution No. 67 (2005) on handling citizens' petitions and complaints, the AGS consolidated the reports submitted to central and local government organizations and to the Government's Public Information Center (11-11) and presented the findings to the Cabinet. The content of the complaints was analyzed, identifying the sectors and provinces with the most complaints. A random sample of citizens was selected to assess the quality of responses. In 2024, a total of 446,374 citizens submitted petitions, complaints, suggestions, and requests, of which 419,658 (94%) were resolved within the legal timeframe. Of these, 67.5% were requests, 18.9% complaints, 11.4% notifications, and 2.0% suggestions. From the sampled 1066 citizens who filed complaints, contact was made with 621. Among them, 54.2% responded that their issue had been resolved, while 63.6% expressed dissatisfaction with the quality or completeness of the resolution. In addition, in response to current issues related to the alignment of energy tariffs with actual costs, the AGS analyzed 1652 complaints submitted to the 11-11 center in 2024. Of these, 1532 (92.3%) were complaints, with 95.5% of Ulaanbaatar residents. Key issues raised included: electricity charges (30.9%), power outages (33.6%), and meter-related problems (14.8%). The average time for complaint resolution was 11.4 days.</p> <p>It was found that the public receives decisions and information from government agencies in a complex and unclear manner. Misunderstandings due to lack of clarity</p>			
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		<p>have led to an increase in complaints. A unified electronic system for registering, classifying, analyzing, and tracking complaints and citizen satisfaction is needed.</p> <p>By Order A/75 of May 2, 2025, a working group was established to develop and approve a new regulation on compiling and submitting reports on complaint resolution, including provisions to assess citizen satisfaction.</p> <p>By Order A/62 of April 7, 2025, the AGS initiated an evaluation of the quality, accessibility, and timeliness of public services in 2024. Based on complaint data and citizen satisfaction surveys, results were submitted to the Evaluation and Monitoring Department.</p> <p>2. Process Reengineering Study in the Environmental Sector:</p> <p>In this study, random sampling was used to contact around 300 out of 2,000 licensed businesses in the environmental sector. 82 business representatives participated in focus group discussions, and 150+ responded to an online survey about challenges in obtaining services.</p> <p>A total of 14 indicators were used to measure satisfaction with services, officials, and institutions. Among respondents, 47.1% interacted with the MECC, 29.4% with the Forestry Agency, 11.8% with the Water Agency, 35.3% with provincial environmental departments, and 17.6% with local forest units. Of these, 41.2% said they experienced difficulties, while 58.8%</p>			
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		<p>reported none. Common problems included service delays, lack of inter-agency coordination, repeated document submissions, and unresolved complaints despite formal appeals. In terms of overall satisfaction, 36.9% rated services as good. Regarding specific service elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -42.9% said document requirements aligned with current needs. -28.6% positively rated transparency about where and how to file complaints. -60.7% rated the conduct of service staff as good. -57.1% positively evaluated staff knowledge and professionalism. -64.3% rated staff attitude and ethics as good. <p>However, only 28.6% rated inter-agency coordination and problem resolution positively. When asked about digitalization, 21.4% rated it as good, 35.7% as average, and 42.9% as poor—indicating a need to improve the quality and accessibility of e-services.</p> <p>There is also a need to enhance organizational culture, teamwork, innovation, and support for employee development. Implementing the study's recommendations and insights in phases will contribute to better alignment between Mongolia's short-, medium-, and long-term policy goals and international agreements. It will also strengthen service delivery, legal frameworks, data usage, and collaborative, knowledge-based, multi-stakeholder governance—ultimately increasing satisfaction among citizens, businesses, and civil servants alike.</p>			
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Commitment 9. Increasing the openness of the government administrative organizations				
9.1.Create participation of civil society organizations, NGOs, private sector organizations and citizens in the performance management, evaluation, monitoring of government institutions and policy evaluation and monitoring.	Limited progress	<p>NCME:</p> <p>1. On April 18, 2025, the AGS and the Mongolian Evaluation Association signed and confirmed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval) to establish the National Evaluation Capacity Index (INCE) for Mongolia; implement the Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Analysis (MESA) with the support of the World Bank's Global Evaluation Initiative (GEI); expand international cooperation in the field of monitoring and evaluation; build the capacity of civil servants; and collaborate further in conducting evaluations of development policies.</p> <p>2. The AGS, the Mongolian Evaluation Association, and DEval jointly launched the evaluation to determine Mongolia's INCE on March 25, 2025. The evaluation report was presented at a national conference held at the State Palace on May 14, 2025. A total of 164 organizations participated in the evaluation, including The Office of the President, The Parliament and its affiliated agencies, The Government and its ministries and agencies, Provincial and capital city governor's offices, State-owned enterprises, Universities and academic institutions, Civil society organizations, International organizations, and Research and evaluation companies.</p>	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Activate the work to create participation of civil society organizations, NGOs, private sector organizations and citizens in the performance management, evaluation, monitoring of government institutions and policy evaluation and monitoring.
9.2.Ensure policy coherence and consistency, eliminate conflicts, set multilateral discussion mechanisms to	Completed or Substantial progress	Ministry of Economy and Development (MED): With the adoption of the Law on Development Policy, Planning, and its Management, development policy and planning documents are now legally	Mid-year report was prepared following the OGP National Council recommendation.	Provide detailed information in the report.

implement sustainable development		<p>required to be structured into 3 interrelated levels—long-term, medium-term, and short-term—each aligned toward achieving clearly defined goals and objectives. This legal framework enables integrated, comprehensive, and coordinated development policy and planning.</p> <p>According to Article 5.2.13 of the Law on Development Policy, Planning, and its Management, development policy and planning documents must be “prepared with the participation of relevant government and non-government organizations, academic and research institutions, professional associations, the private sector, citizens, and stakeholder groups.” In line with this provision, the Government of Mongolia has drafted the following key planning documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Government Action Plan for 2024–2028, -The Development Plan of Mongolia for 2025, and -The Development Plan of Mongolia for 2026. <p>These documents were developed through regular consultations that ensured inclusive participation from government and non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions, professional associations, and private sector representatives. During the development of the 2026 Development Plan of Mongolia, particular attention was given to ensuring policy coherence and consistency. This included addressing any discrepancies identified in the performance and compliance audit conclusions and</p>			
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		recommendations provided by the National Audit Office. Additionally, close collaboration was maintained with the National Statistics Office and the AGS to further align and harmonize policies. Furthermore, the 2026 Development Plan was fully aligned with all 16 Sustainable Development Goals.		
Lessons and Insights				
<p>During the two-year implementation period, it was observed that ensuring adequate resources and capacity for effective implementation is of critical importance, especially as this marks Mongolia's first four-year plan under the OGP framework. The experience demonstrates that without sufficient support, achieving meaningful progress on commitments is challenging. Additionally, the need for a structured amendment process has become evident, allowing flexibility to raise ambitions and introduce new commitments based on evolving priorities and outcomes. This iterative approach helps maintain the momentum and relevance of the action plan, ensuring it remains responsive to both domestic needs and international standards.</p> <p>The implementation period also faced challenges due to the 2024 parliamentary election, which brought leadership changes and structural adjustments within government institutions. These transitions caused temporary disruptions in decision-making processes, coordination, and continuity of efforts related to the action plan. The evolving political landscape required additional efforts to secure sustained commitment and adapt strategies accordingly. Managing these dynamics while maintaining progress underscored the importance of flexible governance mechanisms and strong institutional memory to ensure the action plan's objectives remain on track despite political and administrative changes.</p>				
Recommendations				
<p>To mitigate the impact of electoral cycles and leadership transitions on the implementation of the action plan, it is recommended to establish institutionalized mechanisms that ensure continuity and sustained commitment across government terms. This could include formalizing roles and responsibilities within permanent civil service structures, creating cross-party support frameworks, and embedding the action plan's objectives into broader national development strategies. Strengthening coordination between incoming and outgoing officials through comprehensive handover processes will also help maintain momentum and minimize disruptions caused by political and structural changes.</p> <p>To enhance the effectiveness of Mongolia's National Action Plan, it is recommended that the Support Unit and National Council are provided with adequate financial, technical, and human resources ahead of the 2027 presidential election to secure successful plan execution. Furthermore, establishing a formal amendment mechanism is advised to strengthen existing commitments and accommodate emerging priorities. This mechanism should enable periodic reviews and stakeholder consultations to maintain transparency, inclusivity, and accountability. By doing so, Mongolia can foster a more dynamic and impactful governance framework that aligns with both national development goals and international open government principles.</p>				

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