

Independent Reporting Mechanism

Midterm Review:
Mongolia 2023–2027

Open
Government
Partnership



Independent
Reporting
Mechanism

Key Findings

Mongolia did not undertake a process to refresh its fifth action plan, falling short of the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards' minimum requirements. As of June 2026, Mongolia did not have a confirmed point of contact or multi-stakeholder forum to coordinate its OGP process. During the first two years of implementation, Mongolia experienced a cold wave disaster, followed by parliamentary elections, and transfer of the OGP portfolio between government bodies. Nonetheless, commitments saw initial progress, thanks to aligned priorities within government agencies. Legislative proposals on extractive industry transparency, media freedom, and civic space were advanced by ministerial working groups, but had not been adopted by June 2026. Commitments on participatory evaluation of policy and service delivery began to generate useful data but did not focus on opportunities for civic participation. To renew the action plan's momentum, Mongolia could appoint an OGP point of contact, re-engage a multi-stakeholder forum, and steer focus toward achieving the objectives of promising commitments.

About the Report

The **Open Government Partnership (OGP)** is a multi-stakeholder initiative focused on improving government transparency, ensuring opportunities for citizen participation in public matters, and strengthening mechanisms for public accountability. OGP brings together government and civil society champions of reform who believe governments are more effective and credible when they open their doors to public input and oversight.

The **Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM)** is OGP's accountability arm and the main means of tracking progress in participating countries. Since 2011, the IRM has provided independent, evidence-based, and objective reporting to hold OGP members accountable and support their open government efforts. This is done through reports and timely recommendations during key moments in the action plan cycle.

The IRM provides a **Midterm Review** to countries undertaking four-year action plans, who are expected to undertake a refresh process at the two-year mark. The refresh process is an opportunity for countries to take stock of implementation progress thus far and update the action plan as needed. The Midterm Review analyzes significantly amended or new commitments (Section I), provides a general update on implementation progress (Section II), and evaluates the refresh process (Section III).

Section I. Action Plan Refresh

Mongolia did not undertake an action plan refresh by June 2026, with changes in government and a lapse in the country’s OGP coordination. This did not meet the minimum requirements of the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards. Moving forward, there remains a need for the government to re-engage a national OGP coordination framework, address implementation delays, and deliver on promising commitments.

By June 2026, Mongolia had not undertaken an action plan refresh, falling short of the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards’ minimum requirements. Following multiple institutional changes, Mongolia’s OGP process was left without a confirmed government point of contact or multi-stakeholder forum responsible for coordination. This came on the heels of previous action plan cycles in which political transitions, cabinet reshuffles, and staff turnover hindered Mongolia’s open government progress.¹

During the action plan’s first two years, OGP coordination was moved across government bodies. In August 2024, Government Resolution No. 21 transferred the responsibilities of the National Committee for Human Rights and the National Council on Open Government Partnership (NCOGP) to the National Committee on State Productivity,² later renamed the State Savings and Productivity Council (SSPC).³ The following year, in February 2025, the legal basis for NCOGP was renewed by passage of Government Resolution No. 98.⁴ In June 2025, the government reported preliminary plans to hold an action plan refresh in the fall.⁵ However, in July 2025, both the NCOGP and the SSPC were dissolved.⁶ The SSPC’s responsibilities were reportedly transferred to the Ministry of Economy and Development.⁷ After this, the government did not announce a new point of contact or multi-stakeholder forum responsible for coordinating the national OGP process.

An action plan refresh would have been an opportunity for the government to bring focus back to advancing open government reforms alongside civil society. With slightly over a year left in the implementation period, there remains a need to renew momentum for this action plan. To generate meaningful reforms during the remaining implementation period, the government could appoint an OGP point of contact and organize a multi-stakeholder forum to restart the coordination framework, address implementation delays, sharpen milestones, and steer focus and resources toward commitments with the greatest potential for open government results.

¹ “IRM End-of-Term Report: Mongolia 2016–2018,” Open Government Partnership, 20 August 2020, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Mongolia_End-of-Term_Report_2016-2018_EN.pdf, p. 2–3; “IRM Transitional Results Report: Mongolia 2019–2021,” Open Government Partnership, 16 February 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Mongolia_Transitional-Results-Report_2019-2021_EN.pdf, p. 3; “IRM Results Report: Mongolia 2021–2023,” Open Government Partnership, 7 March 2024, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Mongolia_Results-Report_2021-2023_EN.pdf, p. 2.

² Bolormaa Battsoigt (Media Council of Mongolia), correspondence with the IRM, 25 June 2026.

³ “Монгол Улсын Сайд, Хяналт, Үнэлгээний Үндэсний Хорооны Дарга Э.Одбаяр: ‘Төрийн Хэмнэлт, Бүтээмжийн Зөвлөл’-Ийн Үйл Ажиллагааг Эрчимжүүлнэ” [E. Odbayar, Minister of Monitoring and Evaluation of Mongolia, Chairman of the National Committee of Monitoring and Evaluation: The Activities of the “State Savings and Productivity Council” Will be Enhanced], National Committee on Monitoring and Evaluation, 19 March 2025, <https://ncoe.gov.mn/1457.html>.

⁴ “Open Government Partnership Mongolia,” National Committee on State Productivity, accessed 14 June 2026, <https://coge.gov.mn/ogp>.

⁵ “Open Government Partnership, 2025 Mid-Year Self-Assessment Report: Mongolia 2024–2027,” National Committee on State Productivity, 25 June 2025, https://coge.gov.mn/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/20250625-OGP-Self-Assessment-Mongolia_2025-ENG.pdf, p. 2.

⁶ G. Sansarmaa, “Засгийн газар 29 үндэсний хороо, зөвлөлийг татан буулгахаар шийдвэрлэлээ” [The government has decided to dissolve 29 national committees and councils], *eguur*, 9 July 2025, <https://eguur.mn/608490>.

⁷ Battsoigt, correspondence; Shar Tsolmon (Coordinator of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative Mongolia Secretariat), correspondence with the IRM, 19 June 2026.

Section II. Implementation Update¹

Implementation of all commitments in the fifth action plan had reportedly begun by 2025 but saw delays. Commitments made initial progress generating data on government service delivery and beginning to draft legislation on extractive industry transparency, media freedom, and civic space. Their success will depend on passage of legislation and formal government follow-through.

During the first two years of implementation, while commitments were delayed, all had been started, according to a Government Self-Assessment Report (GSAR) in June 2025. Commitments identified as promising in the IRM Action Plan Review (1, 4, 8, and 9) undertook drafting and consultation, pending formal government follow-through. Implementation was affected by multiple obstacles. Mongolia experienced a severe cold wave (*dzud*) disaster that extended well into the first half of 2024.² Parliamentary elections in June 2024 were followed by changes in government, including transfers of the OGP portfolio.³ As of June 2026, Mongolia no longer had a confirmed point of contact or multi-stakeholder forum to coordinate its OGP process. However, reforms progressed outside of OGP coordination channels thanks to aligned priorities within government agencies.

Public information on action plan implementation was mainly sourced from the two GSARs published in June 2024 and 2025.⁴ Their frequency fell short of original goals, as the action plan stated that implementation information was to be gathered quarterly and reported to the multi-stakeholder forum biannually.⁵ The former OGP point of contact for Mongolia did not reply to the IRM's requests for comment,⁶ whereas several non-government stakeholders reported they had not been engaged on the OGP process since the action plan was launched.⁷

Below is a high-level and informal overview of commitments' implementation status, with a focus on commitments identified as promising in the Action Plan Review.

Commitment 1 made progress on a draft bill for extractives transparency, focused on the mineral sector, water use, forestry, animal hunting and capture, and collection of plants. The GSAR reported issuance of Order No. 04 of the Minister of Mongolia and the Cabinet Secretariat on 13 January 2025, which established a working group to draft the Law on Transparency in the Use of Natural Resources. Following consultations between government, companies, and civil society, the Ministers of Industry and Mineral Resources, Environment and Climate Change, Finance, and Justice and Home Affairs approved the bill's concept in June 2025.⁸ The IRM could not verify the extent to which this reflected civil society input. In December 2025, the Chairman of the State Great Khural—Mongolian Parliament—issued Ordinance No. 533, which established a working group on the draft law. Following several consultations, the draft was formally submitted to the State Great Khural on 11 September 2026.⁹ The Speaker subsequently assigned the bill to the Economic Standing Committee,¹⁰ and on 6 October the State Structure Standing Committee supported its consideration during the parliamentary session.¹¹ As of 10 October 2026, the bill had not yet completed parliamentary consideration. If passed, this would enable the delivery of multiple subsequent milestones, including the establishment of an integrated extractive industry database and mandate to allocate appropriate budget for extractive sector transparency activities.

Commitment 4 on media freedom also saw progress. The GSAR outlined that relevant draft amendments were submitted to the State Great Khural on 24 January 2025 after four rounds of multi-stakeholder consultations.¹² The amended Bill on State Secrets was then discussed in June

2026.¹³ The Bill on Freedom of the Press was approved for first reading by relevant standing committees on 25 April 2025,¹⁴ after its hearing.¹⁵ The Bill on the Procedure for Organizing Assemblies and Demonstrations was similarly supported for deliberation by the Legal Standing Committee on 2 May 2025,¹⁶ following a hearing in which 75 percent of the committee members voted in favor of advancing the bill to plenary.¹⁷ The two bills were listed on parliamentary agendas published on 2 September 2025,¹⁸ but the IRM did not find evidence that they had advanced further as of June 2026. Regarding the commitment's other targeted bills, the IRM did not find evidence of progress on amendments to the Communications Law,¹⁹ and the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs reported plans to submit a draft Bill on the Legal Status of Whistleblowers to the State Great Khural in 2026.²⁰ While the commitment's bills are under review by the State Great Khural, the IRM recommends that implementers continue refining the proposed amendments to address concerns raised by stakeholders, especially journalists and media organizations.

Under **Commitment 8**, the GSAR reported that the Authority for Government Supervisory (AGS) conducted an analysis of public petitions, complaints, requests, and suggestions. It found that 94 percent (419,658 of 446,374) were resolved within an average processing time of 11.4 days.²¹ The GSAR further reported that the analysis helped identify gaps and inform subsequent actions as it led to the issuance of Order A/62 of 7 April 2025, which mandated the AGS to further evaluate the quality, accessibility, and timeliness of public services. On 2 May 2025, Order A/75 established a working group to develop a new regulation on complaint handling and citizen satisfaction.²² However, the IRM did not find evidence that the commitment's objective of increasing the frequency of citizen satisfaction surveys had been achieved. This remains crucial, as the government's 2024 survey found that 63.6 percent of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with government response to their grievances across topics related to health, family, labor, social security, environment, law, justice, and urban development.²³

Under **Commitment 9**, the AGS and the Mongolian Evaluation Association (MEA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 18 April 2025 with the German Institute for Development Evaluation to establish the National Evaluation Capacity Index (INCE) with financial support from the World Bank's Global Evaluation Initiative.²⁴ The AGS led Mongolia's first INCE assessment, with 144 institutions taking part. Results were presented at a national conference in May 2025, which also leveraged international cooperation to build the capacity of civil servants in evaluating development policies. The conference was attended by over 400 representatives of government, civil society, academia, think tanks, and the private sector.²⁵ The IRM did not find evidence of co-creation in the design of the government's policy and service delivery evaluation framework.

In the remaining implementation period, implementers could refocus Commitments 8 and 9 on the civic participation elements that are central to their promising potential for open government results. The AGS could appoint a focal point responsible for convening multi-stakeholder evaluation alongside the MEA and civil society partners. Together, the stakeholders could review the existing evaluation framework, publish the methodology and calendar for citizen satisfaction surveys, and track how stakeholder inputs inform public service delivery improvements.

¹ Note: This section provides an informal overview of the action plan's implementation status at the midpoint. It is based on information available online or, if necessary, on evidence provided by key stakeholders. It focuses on commitments identified as promising in the Action Plan Review, submitted under the Open Gov Challenge, or where there is notable evidence of progress online. The IRM will carry out a formal and comprehensive assessment of commitments' level of completion and early results in the Results Report at the end of the implementation period.

- Tapan Mishra, “Mongolia: 2024 Dzud Early Action & Response Plan (Dec 2023–May 2024),” United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 19 February 2024, <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/mongolia/mongolia-2024-dzud-early-action-response-plan-dec-2023-may-2024>.
- ³ “Mongolia 2024 parliamentary elections: ODIHR election observation mission final report,” OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, 16 December 2024, <https://odihr.osce.org/odihr/583408>; G. Sansarmaa, “Засгийн газар 29 үндэсний хороо, зөвлөлийг татан буулгахаар шийдвэрлэлээ” [The government has decided to dissolve 29 national committees and councils], *eguur*, 9 July 2025, <https://eguur.mn/608490>.
- ⁴ See: “Open Government Partnership 2024 Mid-Year Self-Assessment Report: Mongolia 2024–2027,” National Committee for Human Rights, 20 June 2024, https://cabinetgovmn-my.sharepoint.com/personal/nchr_cabinet_gov_mn/_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Fnchr_cabinet_gov_mn%2FDocuments%2FOGP%2FOGP%2FOGP Website links%2FOGP-Self-Assessment-Template_q1_q2_2024 ENG SIGNED; “Open Government Partnership 2025 Mid-Year Self-Assessment Report: Mongolia 2024–2027,” National Committee on State Productivity, 25 June 2025, https://coge.gov.mn/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/20250625-OGP-Self-Assessment-Mongolia_2025-ENG.pdf.
- ⁵ “Open Government Partnership Mongolia’s 5th National Action Plan 2024–2027,” Cabinet Secretariat, 27 December 2023, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Mongolia_Action-Plan_2023-2027_December.pdf, p. 2.
- ⁶ The IRM contacted Mongolia’s previous OGP point of contact, Tengis Sukhee, Secretary of the NCSP, on 22 June, 1 July, and 6 July 2026, but did not receive a reply to requests for comment.
- ⁷ Felix J. Glenk (International Republican Institute Representative for Korean Peninsula and Mongolia), correspondence with the IRM, 19 June 2026; Shar Tsolmon (Coordinator of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative Mongolia Secretariat), correspondence with the IRM, 19 June 2026; Bolormaa Battsoigt (Media Council of Mongolia), correspondence with the IRM, 25 June 2026.
- ⁸ “Open Government Partnership 2025 Mid-Year Self-Assessment Report: Mongolia 2024–2027,” National Committee on State Productivity, p. 3–4.
- ⁹ “ТББХ: 2027 оны төсвийн төсөлд тэтгэвэр, тэтгэмжийг инфляцтай уялдуулж 10 хувиар нэмэхээр тусгажээ” [NBU: The 2027 budget draft includes a 10 percent increase in pensions and benefits in line with inflation], State Great Khural, 6 October 2026, <https://parliament.mn/news/tbbkh-2027-ony-tosviin-tosold-tetgever-tetgemzhiig-inflatstai-ualduulzh-10-khuvuar-nemekheer-tusgazhee>.
- ¹⁰ “Засгийн газрын гишүүнийг огцруулах, томилох асуудлыг Ерөнхий сайд танилцуулж, Хууль зүй, дотоод хэргийн сайд тангараг өргөв” [The Prime Minister introduced the issue of dismissal and appointment of government members, and the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs took the oath], State Great Khural, 22 September 2026, <https://old.parliament.mn/nn/78117>.
- ¹¹ ТББХ: 2027 оны төсвийн төсөлд тэтгэвэр, тэтгэмжийг инфляцтай уялдуулж 10 хувиар нэмэхээр тусгажээ” [NBU: The 2027 budget draft includes a 10 percent increase in pensions and benefits in line with inflation], State Great Khural, 6 October 2026, <https://parliament.mn/news/tbbkh-2027-ony-tosviin-tosold-tetgever-tetgemzhiig-inflatstai-ualduulzh-10-khuvuar-nemekheer-tusgazhee>.
- ¹² “Open Government Partnership 2025 Mid-Year Self-Assessment Report: Mongolia 2024–2027,” National Committee on State Productivity, p. 18.
- ¹³ “Монгол Улсын 2025 оны нэгдсэн төсвийн гүйцэтгэл, Засгийн газрын санхүүгийн нэгтгэсэн тайлангийн нэг дэх хэлэлцүүлгийг хийлээ” [The first discussion on the implementation of Mongolia’s 2025 consolidated budget and the consolidated government financial report was held], State Great Khural, 20 June 2026, <https://www.parliament.mn/nn/77652>.
- ¹⁴ “Revised Draft Law on Freedom of the Press Submitted,” State Great Khural, 24 January 2025, <http://www.parliament.mn/en/nn/74013>; “Хэвлэл мэдээллийн эрх чөлөөний тухай хуулийн шинэчилсэн найруулгын төслийн хэлэлцэх эсэхийг хэлэлцлээ” [The draft of the revised version of the Law on Freedom of the Media was discussed], State Great Khural, 24 April 2025, <https://www.parliament.mn/nn/74584>; “Open Government Partnership 2025 Mid-Year Self-Assessment Report: Mongolia 2024–2027,” National Committee on State Productivity, p. 19.
- ¹⁵ “ТББХ: Хэвлэл мэдээллийн эрх чөлөөний тухай хуулийн шинэчилсэн найруулгын төслийг хэлэлцэхийг дэмжлээ” [NGO: Supports discussion of revised draft of the Law on Freedom of the Media], State Great Khural, 23 April 2025, <https://www.parliament.mn/nn/74568>.
- ¹⁶ “Open Government Partnership 2025 Mid-Year Self-Assessment Report: Mongolia 2024–2027,” National Committee on State Productivity, p. 20.
- ¹⁷ “ХЗБХ: Жагсаал, цуглаан хийх эрх чөлөөний тухай хууль /Шинэчилсэн найруулга/-ийн төслийг хэлэлцэхийг дэмжив” [Parliament supports the discussion of the draft Law on Freedom of Demonstration and Assembly (Amendment)], State Great Khural, 22 April 2025, <https://www.parliament.mn/nn/74552>.
- ¹⁸ “Төрийн мэдээлэл” эмхэтгэлийн 2025 оны 34 дугаарын тойм” [Review of the 34th issue of the ‘Government Information’ bulletin, 2025], State Great Khural, 2 September 2025, <https://www.parliament.mn/nn/75741>.

¹⁹ “IRM Action Plan Review: Mongolia 2023–2027,” Open Government Partnership, 20 August 2024, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Mongolia_Action-Plan-Review_2023%E2%80%932027_EN.pdf, p. 8–10.

²⁰ Anujin Altan, “Д.Мөнх-Эрдэнэ: Шүгэл үлээгчийг хамгаалах тогтолцоо бүрдээгүй цагт авлигатай тэмцэх бодлого бүрэн хэрэгжихгүй” [D. Mönkh-Erdene: The policy to combat corruption will not be fully implemented until a whistleblower protection system is established], *GoGo Mongolia*, 30 January 2026, <https://gogo.mn/r/2m7wgq>.

²¹ “ХҮҮХ: 2024 онд иргэдээс төрийн байгууллага, албан тушаалтанд хандаж нийт 446,374 өргөдөл, гомдол ирүүлснээс 419,658 буюу 94 хувийг хуулийн хугацаанд шийдвэрлэж, хариу өгчээ” [In 2024, out of a total of 446,374 petitions and complaints submitted by citizens to government organizations and officials, 419,658 or 94 percent were resolved and responded to within the legal time frame], *Mand.mn*, 4 April 2025, <https://mand.mn/xyyx-2024-онд-иргэдээс-төрийн-байгууллаг>.

²² “Open Government Partnership 2025 Mid-Year Self-Assessment Report: Mongolia 2024–2027,” National Committee on State Productivity, p. 50–51.

²³ In 2024, out of a total of 446,374 petitions and complaints submitted by citizens to government organizations and officials, 419,658 or 94 percent were resolved and responded to within the legal time frame, *Mand.mn*.

²⁴ “Open Government Partnership 2025 Mid-Year Self-Assessment Report: Mongolia 2024–2027,” National Committee on State Productivity, p. 54.

²⁵ “A National Conference Held to Present Mongolia’s Development Policy Evaluation Capacity Index,” Authority for Government Supervision, 23 May 2025, <https://ags.gov.mn/en/blog/2025/05/23/a-national-conference-held-to-present-mongolias-development-policy-evaluation-capacity-index>; “INCE Goes Global: Mongolia Leads First Assessment Outside Latin America,” Global Evaluation Initiative, 27 May 2025, <https://www.globalevaluationinitiative.org/en/news/ince-goes-global-mongolia-leads-first-assessment-outside-latin-america>.

Section III. Participation & Co-Creation

The IRM uses the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards to assess countries' participatory practices throughout the action plan cycle.¹ Countries are encouraged to aim for the full ambition of the standards and to meet the minimum requirements.² As Mongolia's action plan falls under a grace period, this assessment does not have implications for its status in the partnership.

Table 1. Alignment with Minimum Requirements at the Midpoint

Minimum requirement	Met?
1.1 Space for dialogue: The National Council for Open Government Partnership (NCOGP) served as Mongolia's OGP multi-stakeholder forum until it was dissolved in July 2025. ³ It included 11 government and 13 civil society representatives and was formalized by Government Resolution No. 98 of 19 February 2025. Information on the NCOGP was published on Mongolia's OGP webpage. ⁴ The NCOGP met in May and September 2024, ⁵ but the IRM did not find evidence that it met in 2025. Civil society stakeholders contacted by the IRM were also not aware of meetings during this period. ⁶	No
2.1 OGP website: Mongolia has a public OGP webpage as a sub-menu on the National Committee on State Productivity website (coge.gov.mn/ogp). The webpage includes information on Mongolia's participation in OGP, all action plans to date, the NCOGP, and contact information. ⁷ The website was last updated in June 2025, with publication of the 2025 Government Self-Assessment Report (GSAR) and OGP National Handbook in Mongolian. ⁸	Yes
2.2 Repository: Mongolia has a public OGP repository on its OGP webpage (coge.gov.mn/ogp), with a news section that published OGP updates (coge.gov.mn/news). Since June 2025, no further updates were published on the repository. ⁹	Yes
3.1 Advance notice: Mongolia did not undertake an action plan refresh process, ¹⁰ although the 2025 Government Self-Assessment Report (GSAR) reported that this was expected to begin in fall 2025. ¹¹	No
4.1 Reasoned response: Mongolia did not undertake an action plan refresh process. Therefore, there was not an opportunity for public input or subsequent reasoned response.	No
5.1 Open implementation: The NCOGP met in May and September 2024 to discuss implementation. ¹² It was dissolved in July 2025 ¹³ and the IRM did not find evidence that it met that year. Civil society stakeholders contacted by the IRM were also not aware of meetings during this period. ¹⁴	No

This brief was written by IRM researcher Ravio Patra in collaboration with IRM staff and externally reviewed by Thomas Kalinowski. It was prepared in accordance with the IRM Procedures Manual¹⁵ and guidance on artificial intelligence. For more information, refer to the IRM webpage,¹⁶ or the glossary of IRM and OGP terms,¹⁷ or contact the IRM at irm@opengovpartnership.org.

¹ "OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards," Open Government Partnership, 24 November 2021, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-participation-co-creation-standards>; "OGP Handbook," Open Government Partnership, accessed 8 June 2026, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/ogp-national-handbook-rules-and-guidance-for-participants-2024>.

² “IRM Guidelines for the Assessment of Minimum Requirements,” Open Government Partnership, 31 May 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/IRM-Guidelines-for-Assessment-of-Minimum-Requirements_20220531_EN.pdf.

³ G. Sansarmaa, “Засгийн газар 29 үндэсний хороо, зөвлөлийг татан буулгахаар шийдвэрлэлээ” [The government has decided to dissolve 29 national committees and councils], *eguur*, 9 July 2025, <https://eguur.mn/608490>.

⁴ “Open Government Partnership Mongolia,” National Committee on State Productivity, accessed 14 June 2026, <https://coge.gov.mn/ogp>.

⁵ “The 5th Meeting of the Open Government Partnership National Council has been organized,” National Committee on State Productivity, 21 May 2024, <https://coge.gov.mn/the-5th-meeting-of-the-open-government-partnership-national-council-has-been-organized-2>. For the 6th Meeting, while there is no official document or publication, the NCSP website as accessed by the IRM on 20 June 2026 contains a photo of a meeting with ‘The 6th Meeting of the Open Government Partnership’ visible on a screen in the background, see: “Open Government Partnership Mongolia,” National Committee on State Productivity.

⁶ Felix J. Glenk (International Republican Institute Representative for Korean Peninsula and Mongolia), correspondence with the IRM, 19 June 2026; Shar Tsolmon (Coordinator of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative Mongolia Secretariat), correspondence with the IRM, 19 June 2026; Bolormaa Battsoqt (Media Council of Mongolia), correspondence with the IRM, 25 June 2026.

⁷ “Open Government Partnership Mongolia,” National Committee on State Productivity.

⁸ “Open Government Partnership Mongolia,” National Committee on State Productivity.

⁹ “Open Government Partnership Mongolia,” National Committee on State Productivity.

¹⁰ Glenk, correspondence; Tsolmon, correspondence; Battsoqt, correspondence.

¹¹ “Open Government Partnership 2025 Mid-Year Self-Assessment Report: Mongolia 2024–2027,” National Committee on State Productivity, June 25, 2025, https://coge.gov.mn/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/20250625-OGP-Self-Assessment-Mongolia_2025-ENG.pdf.

¹² “The 5th Meeting of the Open Government Partnership National Council has been organized,” National Committee on State Productivity.

¹³ Sansarmaa, “The government has decided to dissolve 29 national committees and councils,” *eguur*.

¹⁴ Glenk, correspondence; Tsolmon, correspondence.

¹⁵ “IRM Procedures Manual,” Open Government Partnership, 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/IRM-Procedures-Manual-2025-EN.pdf>.

¹⁶ “IRM Overview,” Open Government Partnership, accessed 20 June 2026, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/irm-guidance-overview>.

¹⁷ “OGP Glossary,” Open Government Partnership, accessed 20 June 2026, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/glossary>.