



MONGOLIA

UPDATED ASSESSMENT OF R2P IMPLEMENTATION 2023



 r2pasiapacific.org

 r2pinfo@uq.edu.au

MONGOLIA

Mongolia continues to be an adequate supporter of R2P, but more remains to be done before it can be considered a leader in the region. Its progress on R2P is connected to its progress of developing into multi-party rule of democracy that it has impressively been undertaking for some time.

This is reflected in the civil society indicators. Many rights and liberties are guaranteed, such as freedoms of speech, assembly and press, which is unique for Mongolia's geopolitical placement.

SGBV as well as corruption remain ongoing problems, but are within the governments focus areas for the coming years so change may be forthcoming.

Mongolia has not taken many steps to peruse R2P directly in its domestic legalisation, lacking for example to conduct a risk assessment, appoint a R2P-focal point, and participate in R2P-specific discussions on the international level.

Internationally, Mongolia has signed 11 out of the 12 most relevant treaties to R2P and strongly adhere to their human rights commitments. It maintains its strong peacekeeping-record and generally cooperates with UN Human Rights mandate holders and review processes. Its voting record in the UN on R2P-treaties is more ambiguous, as it generally abstains on these treaties.

Its index score has increased by two since 2022.

Thematic Area	Indicator	Assessment	Notes
Basic Compliance	Protection of populations from atrocity crimes.	Very Strong Unchanged	Mongolia remains a democracy in a difficult geopolitical space between Russia and China. Its foreign policy is focused on increasing and maintaining dialogue amongst the region so that peace remains. Mongolia remains an open democratic country with institutions and a civil society that encourages protection of the population from atrocity crimes.
	Reduction of atrocity crime risks.	Strong Unchanged	Mongolia respects human rights, particularly domestically, and despite its lack of explicit work towards atrocity prevention internationally does not work against the objectives of R2P. There is growing awareness and acceptance of human rights within the country, and laws strengthening the judicial system after a UNHCR recommendation have just been passed. As such, the risk of atrocity crimes occurring in Mongolia remains low.
	Dealing with past atrocities.	Very Strong Unchanged	Mongolia has, uniquely for the Asia-Pacific, not experienced past atrocities committed within its borders.
Policy Mechanisms	Appoint national R2P Focal Point.	Very Weak Unchanged	Mongolia does not yet have a national R2P Focal Point. ¹
	Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships.	Very Weak Unchanged	There was no evidence found that Mongolia is conducting atrocity crime risk assessments.
	Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect.	Very Weak Unchanged	There was further no evidence that could be found of Mongolia establishing such mechanisms.
International Human Rights Obligations	Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law.	Strong Unchanged	There is no update on Mongolia's accession to international human rights laws relevant to R2P. They have ratified ten of the twelve most relevant treaties ² and have signed but not ratified the <i>Arms Trade Treaty</i> . ³ They have neither ratified nor signed the <i>1951 Refugee Convention</i> nor its <i>1967 Protocol</i> . ⁴
	Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court.	Very Strong Unchanged	Mongolia has both signed and ratified the <i>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> . ⁵
	Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in	Very Strong Unchanged	Mongolia maintains its 'A' rating for its National Human Rights Commission (NHRCM), signifying full compliance with the Paris Principles. ⁶

¹ Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (GCR2P), 2024. *Members of the Global Network of R2P Focal Points* <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/members-of-the-global-network-of-r2p-focal-points/>

² United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies: UN Treaty Body Database 2024.

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=115&Lang=EN (Select Mongolia in the box) ; Dotctors without Borders 2024 <https://guide-humanitarian-law.org/content/conventions/by-country/121-mongolia/>

³ United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs: Refional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, 2024. Mongolia <https://www.unrcpd.org/region/mongolia/>

⁴ Dotctors without Borders 2024 <https://guide-humanitarian-law.org/content/conventions/by-country/121-mongolia/>

⁵ International Criminal Court (ICC), n.d. *The States Parties to the Rome Statute*, https://asp.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/asp/states%20parties/pages/the%20states%20parties%20to%20the%20rome%20statute.aspx#M.

⁶ Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), 2024. *Members*, <https://ganhri.org/membership/>.

	accordance with the Paris Principles.		In 2021, Mongolia was given the recommendation by the UN to ensure the organisation has enough resources to carry out its functions. ⁷ This recommendation has not been followed yet. ⁸
	Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination.	Strong Increase	Human rights, including political rights and civil liberties are generally respected in Mongolia. ⁹ Discrimination based upon sex, religion, ethnicity, and other characteristics remain prohibited under the constitution. There is some societal discrimination against women and LGBT+ peoples, however public support for equality has increased. ¹⁰ In 2021 Mongolia has become the first country in Asia to pass a law providing human rights defenders with legal protections, although some vaguely worded clauses rose some concerns of potential future abuse. ¹¹ This concern may be realized in the case of Sukhgerel Dugersuren, however Mongolia has scored highly on indicators of human rights groups right to assemble and demonstrate in the past year. ¹²
	Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council.	Very Strong Unchanged	Mongolia participated in its most recent UPR in November 2020. It received a total of 191 recommendations, 170 of which it accepted and noted the other 21. ¹³ Mongolia has, following a recommendation from this review, established a national preventative mechanism for torture. ¹⁴ Mongolia will hold its next UPR in May 2025, and it has no overdue reports of the procedures it is a part of. ¹⁵

⁷ United Nations, Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED), Concluding observations on the report submitted by Mongolia under article 29 (1) of the Convention, 30 September 2021, CED/C/MNG/CO/1, p. 3.

⁸ US Department of State, 2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Mongolia, 2023.

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/mongolia/> (see section 5)

⁹ Freedom House ranks Mongolia as 'Free' with a score of 84/100 for political rights and civil liberties. *Freedom in the World 2023: Mongolia*, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/mongolia/freedom-world/2023>

¹⁰ Ibid, see F4: Do Laws, policies, and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population?

¹¹ Forum-Asia, 2021. *[Joint Statement] Mongolia: New law protecting human rights defenders welcomed but problematic clauses raise concerns*, <https://www.forum-asia.org/?p=34902>; United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (UNOHCHR), 2021. *Mongolia: New law to protect human rights defenders*,

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/MongoliaHumanRightsLaw.aspx>. See also: CIVICUS, 2021. *Passage of Human Rights Defenders Law Important Step as Ruling Party Consolidates Power in Mongolia*, <https://monitor.civicus.org/updates/2021/06/29/passage-human-rights-defenders-law-important-step-ruling-party-consolidates-power-mongolia/>.

¹² CIVICUS 2023 *Mongolia: UN Raises Concerns Around Investigation into Environmental Activist and Need to Amend Human Rights Defenders Law* <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/mongolia-un-raises-concerns-around-investigation-into-environmental-activist-and-need-to-amend-human-rights-defenders-law/>; US Department of State, 2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Mongolia, 2023. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/mongolia/> (see section 5)

¹³ UPR-Info, n.d. *Mongolia 2020*, [https://upr-info-database.uwazi.io/library/?q=\(allAggregations:lf.filters:\(cycle:\(values:!\(%27567eec7b-d5ab-4c36-a712-57c38fae9124%27\)\),response:\(values:!\(%2734b4d35c-8157-40cf-a42f-c3cd7353d692%27\)\),state_under_review:\(values:!\(%278j8n3mwf9wx%27\)\)\),from:0,includeUnpublished:lf.limit:30.order:desc.sort:creationDate,unpublished:lf\).](https://upr-info-database.uwazi.io/library/?q=(allAggregations:lf.filters:(cycle:(values:!(%27567eec7b-d5ab-4c36-a712-57c38fae9124%27)),response:(values:!(%2734b4d35c-8157-40cf-a42f-c3cd7353d692%27)),state_under_review:(values:!(%278j8n3mwf9wx%27))),from:0,includeUnpublished:lf.limit:30.order:desc.sort:creationDate,unpublished:lf).archTerm:%27mongolia%202020%27,sort:creationDate,unpublished:lf).)

¹⁴ United Nations, Human Rights Council (HRC), Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Mongolia, 28 December 2020, A/HRC/46/9 para. 116.3-116.4; Amnesty International 2022/2023 International Report Mongolia <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/mongolia/report-mongolia/>

¹⁵ UNOHCHR, n.d. *List of States Parties without overdue reports*, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/LateReporting.aspx.

Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations.	Very Strong Unchanged	Mongolia has an excellent record of cooperation with the UNOHCHR and mandate holders. Ten visits have been completed since 1998, with a report from the 11 th visit on independence of judges forthcoming and a visit on privacy requested for the end of 2024. Only one visit, on the topic of torture, has been declined by the mandate holder. ¹⁶
Ensure equal access to justice.	Fair Unchanged	Mongolia's judicial sector remains adequate overall, but there are numerous issues that hinder the proper application of justice. Since the passing of a law in 2019 for the National Security Council ¹⁷ to recommend the dismissal of judges, judicial independence is lacking. ¹⁸ This concerns observers including Freedom House and the UN. ¹⁹ The law grants the right to a fair and public trial, which is generally followed. Yet, bribery, intimidation of witnesses, and a lack of training of officials remain problems that can affect trial procedures. ²⁰
Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.	Strong Increase	Mongolia has provisions within its <i>Criminal Code</i> that provide penalties to those committing genocide, war crimes, and the crime of aggression. ²¹
Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism.	Very Strong Unchanged	Mongolia is committed to countering terrorism and extremism in line with international norms, despite never suffering a terrorist attack. ²² Mongolia has been under scrutiny for its lack of money-laundering laws, but has now become the first country in the Asia-Pacific and the fifth country in the world to fully comply with the 40 FATF recommendations. ²³
Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence.	Fair Unchanged	Mongolian society as a whole is influenced by patriarchal norms that reinforce gender inequality and make possible abuse against women, girls, and boys. ²⁴ Restrictions due to COVID-19 saw a rise in

¹⁶ UNOHCHR, n.d. *View Country visits of Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council since 1998*, <https://spinternet.ohchr.org/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?visitType=all&country=MNG&Lang=en> ; UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Mongolia must consolidate transformation toward independent justice system with human rights at its core* 15th November 2023 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/11/mongolia-must-consolidate-transformation-toward-independent-justice-system>

¹⁷ The National Security Council of Mongolia comprises the president, the prime minister and the speaker of parliament, effectively making the judicial branch subservient to the other branches of government.

¹⁸ Freedom House, 2021. *Freedom in the World 2023: Mongolia*, 'F. Rule of Law'.

¹⁹ Freedom House, 2021. *Freedom in the World 2023: Mongolia*, 'F. Rule of Law' ; UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Mongolia must consolidate transformation toward independent justice system with human rights at its core* 15th November 2023 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/11/mongolia-must-consolidate-transformation-toward-independent-justice-system>

²⁰ U.S Department of State, 2023. *2023 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Mongolia*, 'Section 1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person'

²¹ International Criminal Court Project, 2024. *Mongolia: Overview*, <https://www.aba-icc.org/country/mongolia/>.

²² Sixth Committee of the 75th Session of the UN General Assembly, 2020. *Statement by H.E. Mr. Enkhbold Vorshilov. Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations On Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism*, https://www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/75/pdfs/statements/int_terrorism/02mtg_mongolia.pdf.

²³ Mongolian National News Agency, 2023, 'Mongolia Fully Complies with 40 FATF Recommendations', *Mongolian National News Agency*, 14th July, Available at: <https://montsame.mn/en/read/323241>

²⁴ Freedom House, 2023. *Freedom in the World 2023: Mongolia*, 'G. Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights'; Duin, Julia, 2020. 'Living While Female in Mongolia'. *Foreign Policy*, 14 February. Available at: <https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/02/14/living-while-female-in-mongolia/>; Battur, Myagmarsuren, 2021. 'To Curb Domestic Violence, City Enlists 'Sisters of the Well''. *Global Press Journal*, 15 May. Available at: <https://globalpressjournal.com/asia/mongolia/curb-domestic-violence-mongolia-enlists-sisters-well/>.

complaints of domestic violence, and the criminal code does not yet criminalise sexual harassment.²⁵

A UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women to Mongolia visited in 2020 and stated that with a sufficient legislative framework in place to stop SGBV, the challenge now was for the country to put it into practice.²⁶ This remains the case, although Mongolia has been participating in UN-driven initiatives to bring down SGBV and change cultural attitudes.²⁷

The LGBTIQ+ community within Mongolia continue to face widespread discrimination, despite recent increased visibility and awareness and illegality of said discrimination.²⁸

Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law.

Weak
Unchanged

Mongolia remains a non-party to *1951 Refugee Convention* and its *1967 Protocol*, limiting its responsibilities towards refugees under international law.

There is potential that Mongolia will see a rise in internal displacement caused by climate change, with the nomadic culture accelerating the challenge weather changes may create.²⁹

Adjacently relevant to this indicator, Mongolia's lack of capacity in dealing with migrant flows is a potential risk to further economic and social unrest in the future.

Domestic Implementation

Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience.

Very Weak
Unchanged

No evidence could be found that a national risk assessment has been conducted.

Cultivate and protect an active, diverse and robust civil society.

Strong
Unchanged

Civil society in Mongolia remains strong. Freedoms of assembly, association, religion and expression are generally respected.³⁰

Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector.

Very Strong
Unchanged

Despite the media ownership being concentrated Mongolia largely respects press freedoms.³¹

Mongolia's security forces are sufficiently controlled by civilian authorities. There are some concerns over impunity, particularly around the treatment of detainees in the prison system that

²⁵ Amnesty International, 2021. *Mongolia 2020*, 'Violence against women and girls', <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/east-asia/mongolia/report-mongolia/>; U.S Department of State, 2023. *2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Mongolia*, 'Section 6. Discrimination, Societal Abuses, and Trafficking in Persons: Women'.

²⁶ UNOHCHR, 2021. *Mongolia: Time to accelerate translation of laws on violence against women into reality – UN expert*, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=27926&LangID=E>. See also: unicef, 2020. *No More: End Gender-based Violence at Home, in the Workplace, and in Public Spaces*, <https://www.unicef.org/mongolia/press-releases/gender-based-violence#:~:text=When%20Mongolia%20conducted%20its%20first,year%20prior%20to%20the%20survey>.

²⁷ WHO 2022. *Joint Statement of the United Nations in Mongolia on the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence*, 25th November. Available at: <https://www.who.int/mongolia/news/detail/25-11-2022-joint-statement-of-the-united-nations-in-mongolia-on-the-16-days-of-activism-against-gender-based-violence>

²⁸ Freedom House ranks Mongolia as 'Free' with a score of 84/100 for political rights and civil liberties. *Freedom in the World 2023: Mongolia*, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/mongolia/freedom-world/2023> see F4 "Do Laws, Policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population?"

²⁹ Raulerson, Matt, 2022. *Mongolia, Climate Change and Ih Nuudel (Big Migration)*, <https://www.climate-refugees.org/spotlight/2022/1/21/mongolia>.

³⁰ Freedom House, 2023. *Freedom in the World 2022: Mongolia*, 'D. Freedom of Expression and Belief'; U.S Department of State, 2021. *2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Mongolia*, 'Section 2. Respect for Civil Liberties, Including: b. Freedoms of Peaceful Assembly and Association'.

³¹ Reporters Without Borders, 2023. *Mongolia*, <https://rsf.org/en/country/mongolia>

	Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness.	Strong Unchanged	Mongolia has invested 550.000 USD into improvements. ³² Mongolia retains an adequate education system with 9 years of compulsory schooling and a 12-year standard system. Like many other countries, COVID-19 posed an issue on education, further accelerated by the urban-rural divide. ³³ Mongolia's government has developed a plan to improve their education sector with better technology and more inclusivity through to 2030. ³⁴ The results of this plan are yet to be seen.
	Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas.	Very Strong Unchanged	Mongolia remains committed to preventing atrocity crimes overseas through both its ratification of the Rome Statute and its own criminal code. ³⁵
Bilateral and Multilateral Relations	Participate in international, regional, and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P.	Very weak Unchanged	No evidence could be found of Mongolia engaging in discussions relating to R2P. Mongolia retains diplomatic ties with all countries in the region, including the DPRK. ³⁶ It has taken the initiative for an annual dialogue on security, energy and cooperation amongst North-eastern Asia, the Ulaanbaatar Dialogue, as a way to increase security both for the region and for itself as its placed between Russia and China. ³⁷
	Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect.	Fair Unchanged	Mongolia has generally abstained from voting on resolutions that mention R2P. UN General Assembly Resolutions: ³⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018: Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions A/RES/73/172: yes. • 2018: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea A/RES/73/180: adopted without vote. • 2018: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/73/182: abstained. • 2019: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea A/RES/74/166: adopted without vote. • 2019: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/74/169: abstained. • 2020: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea A/RES/75/190: adopted without vote. • 2020: Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions A/RES/75/189: yes.

³² U.S Department of State, 2024. *2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Mongolia*, 'Section 1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from: C. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, Or Degrading Treatment or Punishment'

³³ Bryce Loo, Education in Mongolia 8th August 2022 *World Education News and Reviews*, <https://wenr.wes.org/2022/08/education-in-mongolia>

³⁴ Global Partnership for Education, 2020. *Education Sector Medium Mid-Term Development Plan 2021 – 2030. Mongolia*, <https://www.globalpartnership.org/content/education-sector-medium-mid-term-development-plan-2021-2030-mongolia>.

³⁵ As mentioned in a previous Indicator, Mongolia's *Criminal Code* independently criminalises genocide, war crimes and the crime of aggression.

³⁶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, List of Countries Maintaining Foreign Relations with Mongolia: <https://mfa.gov.mn/en/mongolian-foreign-policy/diplomatic-relations/states-with-diplomatic-relations/>

³⁷ Bolor Lkhaajav, Mongolia's Ulaanbaatar Dialogue Emphasizes the Significance of Cooperation in Northeast Asia, *The Diplomat* June 28th 2023, <https://thediplomat.com/2023/06/mongolias-ulaanbaatar-dialogue-emphasizes-the-significance-of-cooperation-in-northeast-asia/>

³⁸ GCR2P, 2021. *UN General Assembly Resolutions Referencing R2P*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/un-general-assembly-resolutions-referencing-r2p-2/>. (Voting records for each resolution were accessed using the UN's Digital Library: General Assembly of the United Nations, n.d. *Voting Records*, <https://www.un.org/en/ga/documents/voting.asp>.)

- 2020: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/75/193: **abstained**.
- 2021: Promoting a culture of peace and tolerance to safeguard religious sites A/RES/75/258: **adopted without vote**.
- 2021: The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity A/RES/75/277: **yes**.
- 2021: Terrorism and human rights A/RES/76/169: **adopted without vote**.
- 2021: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea A/RES/76/177: **adopted without vote**.
- 2021: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/76/228: **abstained**.
- 2022: Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, A/RES/77/218: **yes**
- 2022: Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, A/RES/77/226: adopted without a vote
- 2022: Myanmar/Burma, A/RES/77/227: adopted without a vote
- 2022: Syria A/RES/77/230: **abstained**

No evidence could be found Mongolia was promoting R2P outside of the UN General Assembly.

Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging and ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy.	Weak Unchanged	There is no evidence to suggest Mongolia has worked towards assisting States during ongoing crises.
Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention.	Weak Unchanged	While Mongolia still holds the annual Ulaanbaatar Dialogue Initiative on Northeast Asian Security (UBD), this does not explicitly address atrocity prevention measures as its aim is mainly to maintain geostrategic peace in the region. ³⁹
Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations.	Weak Unchanged	Mongolia is a member of regional organisations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN, OSCE and the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (since 2020). ⁴⁰ While they are a member of these organisations, there is no evidence to suggest Mongolia has moved to strengthen their capabilities for atrocity prevention or otherwise.
Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities.	Weak Unchanged	There is little new evidence that Mongolia has supported the regional development of human rights. However, they are committed to strengthening human rights domestically. As mentioned in a previous indicator, Mongolia passed legislation strengthening the judicial system with respect to human rights and its human rights commission regularly meets with the Asia Pacific Forum. ⁴¹

³⁹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, n.d. *Ulaanbaatar Dialogue Initiative*, <https://mfa.gov.mn/en/documentation/61403/#>; Bolor, Lkhaajav, 2023. Mongolia's Ulaanbaatar Dialogue Emphasizes the Significance of Cooperation in Northeast Asia, *The Diplomat* June 28th, Available at: <https://thediplomat.com/2023/06/mongolias-ulaanbaatar-dialogue-emphasizes-the-significance-of-cooperation-in-northeast-asia/>

⁴⁰ Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2022. *BTI 2022 Country Report: Mongolia*, p. 41, https://bti-project.org/fileadmin/api/content/en/downloads/reports/country_report_2022_MNG.pdf.

⁴¹ Asia Pacific Forum, n.d. *Mongolia* <https://www.asiapacificforum.net/members/mongolia/>

	Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships.	Weak Unchanged	No mention of specific atrocity prevention measures could be found in Mongolia's development partnerships with donors.
United Nations, prevention, Peacekeeping, and assistance	Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P.	Very Weak Unchanged	Similarly to previous years, no information could be found of Mongolia explicitly supporting or working against the UN's Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P.
	Support the strengthening of the UN's capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system.	Weak Unchanged	Mongolia possesses at least a rhetorical commitment to human rights protection through the UN. The country recently celebrated 60 years of UN membership, of which it seems they are quite proud of. ⁴² Their foreign policy continues to prioritise multilateralism and dialogue, and a corresponding implicit support of human rights, rather than explicit one.
	Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes.	Weak Unchanged	Similarly to previous years, Mongolia remains silent on its position on preventing atrocity crimes. It neither openly endorses nor endangers the norm.
	Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate).	Very Strong Unchanged	Mongolia is a large contributor to peacekeeping missions ⁴³ , using it as part of its military diplomacy strategy. Mongolia has 875 personnel deployed, with the 846 of these attached to UNMISS, which has a protection of civilians mandate. ⁴⁴
	Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping.	Very Strong Unchanged	Khaan Quest, Mongolia's multilateral peacekeeping exercise, was picked up again in 2022 after being paused during the pandemic. ⁴⁵ In 2022 Mongolia hosted a conference focused on the role of women in peacekeeping operations. ⁴⁶
	Support the Kigali Principles.	Very Weak Unchanged	Mongolia is still not a signatory to the Kigali Principles. ⁴⁷
	Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention.	Very Strong Unchanged	Mongolia is a signatory of the French/Mexican initiative on the suspension of veto powers in the UN Security Council in the event of mass atrocities. ⁴⁸ They also remain a signatory of the Security Council Code of Conduct regarding action over atrocity crimes. ⁴⁹

⁴² Lkhaajav, Bolor, 2021. 'Mongolia Celebrates 60 Years in the United Nations'. *The Diplomat*, 1 November. Available at: <https://thediplomat.com/2021/11/mongolia-celebrates-60-years-in-the-united-nations/>.

⁴³ United Nations Peacekeeping, 2024. *Troop and Police Contributors* <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/troop-and-police-contributors> (See country chart)

⁴⁴ United Nations Peacekeeping, 2024. *Troop and Police Contributors* <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/troop-and-police-contributors> (Mongolia can be selected from the Country drop-down menu).

⁴⁵ US Indo-Pacific Command, 7th June 2022 *Exercise Khaan Quest 2022* <https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/3055347/exercise-khaan-quest-2022/>

⁴⁶ *Mongolia's Military Diplomacy Highlights Female Peacekeepers*, Bolor Lkhaajav 5th July 2022, *The Diplomat*, <https://thediplomat.com/2022/07/mongolias-military-diplomacy-highlights-female-peacekeepers/>

⁴⁷ GCR2P, 2022 *Member State Endorsements: The Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/member-state-endorsements-the-kigali-principles-on-the-protection-of-civilians/>

⁴⁸ GCR2P, 2022. *List of Supporters of the Political Declaration on the Suspension of Veto*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/list-of-supporters-of-the-political-declaration-on-suspension-of-veto/>.

⁴⁹ GCR2P, 2022. *List of Signatories to the ACT Code of Conduct*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/list-of-signatories-to-the-act-code-of-conduct/>.