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Civil and Political Rights**

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**Replies from the Government of Mongolia to the list of issues
(CCPR/C/MNG/Q/5) to be taken up in connection with the
consideration of the fifth periodic report of Mongolia
(CCPR/C/MNG/5)***

[8 February 2011]

* In accordance with the information transmitted to States parties regarding the processing of their reports, the present document was not formally edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

**Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 1 of the list of issues
(CCPR/C/MNG/Q/5)**

1. Although the domestic laws can not be wholly reflected by the all provisions of the international human rights conventions, but the general principles can be inserted. The Constitution of Mongolia stipulates that it shall fulfill in good faith its obligations under international treaties to which it is a party. In other words, human rights are protected by the international human rights instruments and by the domestic laws.

2. Article 10 (3) of the Constitution reads “the international treaties to which Mongolia is a Party shall become effective as domestic legislation upon the entry into force of the laws on their ratification or accession”.

3. Internally, Mongolia’s ratification or accession is finalized by the Parliament’s law. Therefore, international treaties are equally effective as domestic legislations unless Mongolia made reservations to some provisions.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 2 of the list of issues

4. Four people were shot dead and one passed away from carbon monoxide poisoning during the mass disorder of the State of Emergency declared on July 1, 2008. The case of 4 people’s death was examined by the Investigation Unit at the General Prosecutor’s Office. Guided by the Article 91 (Murder) of Criminal Code, the Investigation Unit conducted investigation involving six police officers and four officers in leadership position. The case of six officers was dropped due to insufficient crime elements and four head officers got released in accordance with the Amnesty Law of February 3, 2010. The case of the person, who died from carbon monoxide poisoning, was investigated in connection with circumstances involving some of political party leaders, who organized illegal demonstration and eventually the case was also dropped under the Amnesty Law of July 9, 2009.

5. In accordance with the Law on Granting Compensation to Victims, the Government issued its Resolution No.294 on the Procedure for Granting Compensation to Victims in 2009. This Procedure applies to the officers who mentally and/or physically got injured during the service and sought hospitalization. After the examination by the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs of their files and records the amount of compensation is multiplied 3 to 36 times by monthly income, basing on degree and characteristic of injury.

6. So far totally, 396 officers have received compensation equals to MNT 442.6 million and the families of 4 people murdered by gunfire and one by carbon monoxide poisoning have been granted MNT 50.0 million each.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 3 of the list of issues

7. The draft law on Gender Equality, which was elaborated by the National Committee on Gender Equality, has been submitted to the Parliament by the Government.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 4 of the list of issues

8. The purpose of the National Program on Fulfilling Gender Equality is to provide equal opportunity to men and women in social development; improve life quality by creating an apt environment to receive the benefit of social wealth as well as to erase

negative social phenomena. Basically, the Program was set in the Government Resolution No. 274 issued in 2002. It consists of 6 chapters and 15 objectives. In order to achieve its goals by 2015, the Program determines three stages of development.

9. To arrange effective implementation of the National Program, the Government established the Committee of National Program in 2005 (Government Resolution No.25). The function of the Committee is to implement and supervise policies, programs, action plans as well as Committee's decisions, recommendations at all levels of the Capital city and 21 aimags (provinces).

10. The public, private partnership towards the equal participation of male and female members in family affairs has been expanded. Moreover, the NGOs are taking significant part on building up equality environment. They provide assistance, certain activities for strengthen the capacities of men and women.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 5 of the list of issues

11. The percentage of women, contested in the parliamentary elections, was 8 percent in 1992, 13.7 percent in 2004 and 18.5 percent in 2008. The percentage of women, who were elected to the Parliament, was 3.9 percent in 1992, 9.2 percent in 1996, 11.8 percent in 2000, 6.6 percent in 2004 and 3.9 percent in 2008 from total percentage of elected members. The result reveals that the percentage of women representatives was diminished in the last two elections. However, the percentage of women candidates has been increasing compared to the percentage of elected women.

12. The Government of Mongolia initiated the draft law on Gender Equality and submitted it to the Parliament in July 2009. The Human Development Report says that Mongolia ranked 94 out of 140 on Gender-Related Development Index and 65 out of 76 on Gender Empowerment Measure. Mongolia devotes its efforts in harmonizing gender based trends with development policy and planning while recognizes its role in world sustainable development.

13. Mongolia is strongly committed to the Millennium Declaration adopted by the General Assembly and the Parliament of Mongolia approved the Millennium Development Goals of Mongolia in 2005. It includes fundamental gender equality objectives, such as to eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education, increase the share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector up to 50 percent, and to raise percentage by women in the national Parliament up to 30 percent no later than 2015.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 6 of the list of issues

14. The Constitution of Mongolia strictly prohibits discrimination by sex. Law enforcement authority, whose primary aim is to combat crimes and implement legislation, protects LGBT people from crime and discrimination against them at inquiry and investigation processes. Honestly saying, mechanism for the prevention of hooliganism, discrimination, humiliation against LGBT people in all stages of society and protection of their rights has not been completely developed in Mongolia yet. A part of duties of the law enforcement authority is to conduct research work on crimes that might be committed against LGBT people and provide legal protection to LGBT victims as equal as to other participants of legal relations.

15. According to the Orders of the Director of the Court Decision Enforcement Authority, and the Heads of the affiliated organs, the General Executive Department along

with other governmental and NGOs conduct courses for penitentiary officers aiming to give basic knowledge about LGBT persons and their rights.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 7 of the list of issues

16. Although articles 8, paragraphs 1 and 2; 11; 15; and 16 of the Covenant have not been reflected literally in article 19 (2) of the Constitution of Mongolia, they have been set and implemented in international treaties of Mongolia, and other provisions of Constitution and legislation. Particularly, specific provisions of the Covenant are referred in article 10 (2), (3), article 14 (1), (2), article 16 (4), (14) and article 19 (1) of the Constitution; article 17 of Law on State of Emergency; and articles 4, 109, 15 and 54 of the Criminal Code.

17. It is incorrect to conclude that Mongolia does not pursue the Covenant on the basis of non-literal reference of certain provisions.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 8 of the list of issues

18. As of today, Mongolia maintains capital punishment *de jure* which is provided for by the Criminal Code. This year witnessed a groundbreaking development on this issue. On 14 January 2010 the President of Mongolia declared a moratorium on the use of the death penalty in Mongolia by virtue of his constitutional authority to grant pardon. The President indicated that the moratorium should constitute the first step towards the abolition of the death penalty. The accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, is currently under consideration in the Mongolian Parliament.

19. In terms of amendment to the Criminal Code, it will be discussed after the Parliament's decision.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 9 of the list of issues

20. The case of six officers was dropped due to insufficient crime elements and four head officers got released in accordance with the Amnesty Law of February 3, 2010. However, the files were re-initiated by State General Prosecutor for further investigation upon the request by the victims' families.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 10 of the list of issues

21. The Investigation Unit under State General Prosecutor investigated 11 files in 2003, 29 in 2004, 12 in 2005, 14 in 2006, 40 in 2007, 19 in 2008, 50 in 2009, and 30 in 2010. These 205 files were basically related to torture, frame-ups matters. The Investigation Unit refused to initiate criminal case for 143 files, transferred 27 files to relevant authorities, initiated criminal case for 35 and eventually decided them within the frame of regulations. Except these 35 cases 5 files were submitted to the Investigation Unit according to the jurisdiction and 40 cases of torture in total investigated (relevant statistics are enclosed).

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 11 of the list of issues

22. Since the accession to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, Degrading Treatment and Punishment in 2000, law enforcement authorities have been pursuing the Convention to its activity in conformity with the Constitution. While

delivering regular trainings on anti-torture and inhuman treatment issues; it also supervises the implementation of the Convention at its affiliated organs. For instance, in close cooperation with the Supreme Court, School of Law of the National University of Mongolia, General Prosecutor's Office, Association of Mongolian Advocates, Lector Center, National Institute of Forensic Science, Academy of Management, National Human Rights Commission, Police Academy, Criminal Police Office and Investigation Office, it organized courses on anti-torture matters among 350 officers.

23. Moreover, for the 60th Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission, Anti-Corruption Agency, General Intelligence Agency, Investigation Unit under General Prosecutor, General Police Department, Court Decision Enforcement Authority, UNDP-Mongolia and other international organizations have collectively conducted trainings and meetings on combating torture. Hence the police authority is planning to collect textbooks, documents, guidelines, documents and recommendations of international organizations, reports of Special Rapporteur on Torture, all relevant documents and reports of United Nations General Assembly issued from 1993 to 2001. The Interrogation Section, affiliated to Investigation Department, is working in charge of hosting meeting for detainees with investigators, police representatives, judges, prosecutors, doctors and advocates. Sober-up and other detention centers do their own internal review of conditions, including those conditions are in clear conformity with laws or not. Moreover, in order to prevent from any violence, TV-cameras are installed at every sober-up facilities of local and municipal police authorities.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 12 of the list of issues

24. During the State of Emergency of 2008, 5 people were killed, lots of private properties were damaged and cultural antiques were destroyed. The fact was proven that there was no illegal accusation of someone by using torture or inhuman treatment against people who were arrested during the riot.

25. The Members of State Ikh Khural (Parliament) of Mongolia Mr. L.Gundalai, Mr. Kh.Battulga, Mr. B.Batbaatar and Ms.Solongo, Chairman of National Human Rights Commission have had visited the Custody center and met the detainees in person. After the visit Ms. Solongo issued a public speech that the activities carried out by the Detention Centre were fully in conformity with relevant legislation and there was no sign of torture or inhuman treatment by the police officers.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 13 of the list of issues

26. People are confined in Confinement Centre on the ground of judge's order and prosecutor's resolution. Statistically, 7,523 suspects were confined from 2007 to 2009. During this time, not a single person has been confined without judge's order.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 14 of the list of issues

27. Except the prosecutor's office and the National Human Rights Commission, there are no independent, monitoring system exist in Mongolia.

28. Article 2 (1) (2) (14) of the National Human Rights Action Program reads "detention centres, pre-trial detention centres and prisons shall be checked and attested, and actions to improve and reform those places that can't meet legal requirements and violate human rights shall be made, and appropriate system of public monitoring on detention centres and prisons shall be created". In order to carry out this goal a mechanism that helps NGOs to

monitor the activities of penitentiary organizations has been created. In 2009, NGOs conducted monitoring at prisons Nos. 401, 403, 407 and 411; and detention centre No. 461.

29. The conditions of detention centre in “Denjiin Myanga” does not meet international standards and requirements. The Agency for Specialized Inspection of Ulaanbaatar city has repeatedly sent letters demanding to improve shortly non-hygienic and insecure condition of the detention centre. Relevant organizations have been working on build-up sufficient funds to solve this issue.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 15 of the list of issues

30. According to article 69 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Mongolia, the confinement period of a suspect shall be up to 14 days. In pursuance of article 32 of the Law on Implementation of Decision of Arrest or Confinement of Suspects and Accused, detainees are confined in separate rooms.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 16 of the list of issues

31. Prisoners at the Prison No. 405 are kept in rooms that meet sanitary and guard standards.

32. Prisoners sentenced to death penalty but were granted pardon shall be imprisoned in colony for 30 years. The Court Decision Enforcement Authority has been developing a proposal of amendments. The main content of the proposal is to lessen the correctional regime of prisoners who have served most of the imprisonment term, behaved and showed disciplinary improvement.

33. Prior to 2008 Amendment, there were two regimes of colonies: general and strict. After the Amendment to the Court Decision Enforcement Law, only colony with general regime remained in Mongolia.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 17 of the list of issues

34. The Government has initiated the Law on Combating Human Trafficking. And a Working Group to develop the draft was established in 2010 under the Order No. 92 of Minister of Justice and Home Affairs.

35. As to statistics conducted by the Police Authority, 9 crimes of human trafficking were registered in 2008 and 12 in 2009. In terms of inducing others to engage in prostitution and organizing prostitution, 27 crimes were registered in 2008 and 10 in 2009. Application of the Criminal Code by analogy is prohibited in Mongolia. Therefore it has to choose right *corpus delicti* for the act or non-act which does not have clear *corpus delicti* of human trafficking crime.

36. The Draft Law on Combating Human Trafficking contains witness protection program as well as victim protection and re-integration mechanism.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 18 of the list of issues

37. Since its establishment, Anti-Corruption Agency has organized multiple trainings and courses on the topic “Anti-corruption” for 15,956 civil servants in total. It has arranged discussions among judges, prosecutors and officials of Anti-Corruption Agency. It mainly

raises challenges faced by the above officials during the process of discovery, investigation of crimes related to corruption, monitoring investigation, and solving them at courts.

38. Article 86 (2) of Court Law reads “Judges shall be granted credit to ease the construction of their private house and their further studies”.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 19 of the list of issues

39. Prisoners are given opportunities to see their advocates, receive legal assistance. Moreover social workers and psychologists may individually see them in order to provide counseling service.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 20 of the list of issues

40. Article 12 (5) of the Law on Military Obligation of Mongolian Citizens and Status of Soldiers reads “A Citizen, who is 18-25 years old and have military obligations grade II, may serve alternative service if he has specific religious, moral, ethic and other type of reasons determined by law”. However, there has not been any citizen who objected military service on the basis of above factors.

41. “Procedure on Alternative Military Service” was enacted by Resolution No 49 of the Government in 2008. It determines the term and obligations of alternative service. According to the Procedure, basically, the term of alternative military service is 2 years and the citizen must physically serve 6-month service of whole term.

42. Trainings for those who are in alternative military services are conducted by the squads of armed force and border troops under the auspices of Division of Emergency Authority.

43. The citizens who serve alternative service shall bear the following obligations:

- (a) To extinguish fire;
- (b) To construct dams;
- (c) To underplant trees and restore wells;
- (d) To participate in renovation of electricity networks and other networks in urban area;
- (e) To improve and restore roads near mountains and hills;
- (f) To clean snow in urban area;
- (g) To construct bridges in rural area;
- (h) To participate in haymaking;
- (i) To amass and place stacks;
- (j) To dig a well;
- (k) To combat highly infectious disease of livestock;
- (l) To count livestock; and
- (m) To participate in other construction work in rural area.

44. Every year, the Government determines the number of citizens who will serve alternative military service on the basis of the proposals by municipal or provincial Representatives *Khurals* of Citizens.

45. From 2000 to 2009, 10,588 citizens physically served alternative military service throughout the country. As of September 2010, 1,922 citizens have physically served the alternative service.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 21 of the list of issues

46. Article 9 (1) of Law on Relationship between State and Temples reads “Citizens, who want to establish temples or churches, shall submit the application along with its charter to Municipal and Provincial Representatives *Khurals*. *Khurals* shall decide whether they shall be granted permission”.

47. Then, in conformity with the Article 7 (1) and 13 (1) of the Law on State Registration of Legal Entities, the applicant shall submit its request to the General Authority of State Registration. It shall register their request and issue permission to the applicant within 5 work days.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 22 of the list of issues

48. Under the Order No. 103 of Minister of Justice and Home Affairs, a Working Group in charge of developing a Draft Law on Freedom of Information was established on June 18, 2010.

49. Recently, the Cabinet has discussed the Draft law and has decided submit it to the Parliament for further consideration and adoption.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 23 of the list of issues

50. According to the Article 18 (4) of the Constitution of Mongolia a foreign citizen or a stateless person persecuted for his/her beliefs or political or other activities and who are pursuing justice, maybe granted asylum in Mongolia on the basis of his/her well-founded requests. Also the Article 9 of the Law of Mongolia on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens reads “Foreign citizens or stateless persons persecuted for venerable ideologies of Mongolia, President of Mongolia shall give them the right to asylum in Mongolia”.

51. Since 2001, none of foreign citizens or stateless persons requested asylum rights.

52. According to the Article 8 of the Law on Citizenship “A foreign citizen or a stateless person may acquire Mongolian citizenship in accordance with legislation”. The Article 21 (5) of the same Law reads “A request related to matters of citizenship of a child who has reached the age between 16 and 18 shall be submitted by his or her parents, guardians upon the child’s own permission and signature”.

53. Foreign citizens, stateless persons and their children who are age of over 16 can make request to acquire Mongolian citizenship.

54. The Article 4 (1) of the Law on Immigration and Travel of Mongolian Citizen on Private Affairs reads “A Mongolian citizen has a right to immigrate and travel abroad on private affairs”, and the Article 4 (2) of the the Law reads “A Mongolian citizen, who have immigrated abroad can be returned whenever he or she want to”.

55. Mongolian kazakhs, who live in the Republic of Kazakhstan can be returned whenever they want to.

56. As defined by the relevant Articles of the Law on Citizenship, “Persons who were Mongolian citizens as of 11 July 1921 and thereafter and acquired citizenship of any

foreign state”, or a Mongolian citizen who has lost his or her citizenship in order to become a citizen of another state and failed to that end can re-instate their Mongolian citizenships by way of submitting request.

57. Also the Kazakhs who de-naturalised from Mongolian citizenship in order to become Kazakh citizens can re-instate their Mongolian citizenships by their request.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 24 of the list of issues

58. According to the Article 44 (3) of the Law on Education, a teacher is prohibited to physically and/or mentally assault pupils, and disclose their private secrets. This provision establishes legal environment for pupils to enjoy their specific rights. As the Article 48 (2) (6) of the same Law ruled, teachers shall be fined in case of commitment of such violence.

59. We do implement the “Ethics of Teacher” enacted in 2006 by the Order No 41 of the Minister for Education, Culture and Science. According to the Ethics, a teacher shall be sanctioned variously if they physically and/or mentally assault pupils and eventually to lose their right to teach. Moreover, in 2004, Minister for Education, Culture and Science issued the Order No 190 determining “Strategy for the Development of Children-Friendly School”. In order to implement the Strategy nine types of modules, suitable for school environment, have been developed. Particularly, the modules like “Establishment of socially and mentally agreeable environment 2007” and “School with no violence 2010” are aimed at organizing trainings for all teachers and build-up an environment where the pupils will be able to study contentedly in the schools with no violence, penalty and differentiation between teachers, pupils, staffs, same generation and seniors.

60. In the collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science established the ‘Children’s Rights Centre’ 5 years ago at the University of Education of Mongolia. The centre has been organising sessional trainings intended for elementary schools teachers and teacher training schools students. Moreover ‘Policy for Protecting Pupils’ project is being carried out and prepared as experiment for some schools.

61. By the Order No 471 of the Minister for Education, Culture and Science, “A Sample Procedure of Schools” was issued in 2010. Under the Procedure, each school has the following obligations:

- (a) To pursue the specific child-protecting strategy;
- (b) To accord curriculum, including laboratory, practice, seminar, study tour, experiment and projects based on the health, age and physical characteristics of pupils; and organize the curriculum in accordance with a safety procedure and a plan enacted by the administration of the school;
- (c) To maintain the storage, protection, security and sanitary of external and internal areas of schools, study materials, equipments and chemical reagent in accordance with standards;
- (d) Not to leave children without care; and prevent children from violence, pernicious habit and danger of traffic and other possible risks; and cooperate with parents, guardians and trustees for the purpose of protecting children from negative phenomenas of the society.

62. A teacher’s approach towards the children has been changing as a result of the establishment of legal environment seizing all types of sanctions applied against children at kindergartens or at secondary schools as a disciplinary method and of the arrangement of trainings for the teachers in order to prevent them not to apply any sanction.

63. From 2008 to 2010, five-day trainings for teachers of elementary schools and dormitories, and social workers were held at national level. The curriculums of the training contained the special classes purposed to give knowledge regarding positive disciplinary methods of teaching to teachers and social workers. Over 20,000 teachers and social workers participated to these trainings.

64. The following strategic documents guarantee the right to education and the adequacy and efficiency of educational service of Mongolia:

- (a) Government Policy on Education (1995);
- (b) Complex Laws on Education (2006);
- (c) The Government Action Plan (2009-2012);
- (d) Master Plan on the Development of Mongolian Education: 2006-2015 (2006);
- (e) National Program on Education (2010);
- (f) National Program on Mongolian Traditional script II (2008);
- (g) National Program on Distance Learning (2002);
- (h) National Program on Literacy (2004);
- (i) National Program on English Language (2008);
- (j) National Program on Preparation and Trainings for Teachers of Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary schools (2008);
- (k) National Program on Education (2010).

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 25 of the list of issues

65. According to crime statistics from the police authority, crimes caused by family violence were 299 in 2008, and 316 in 2009. The police authority showing concerns by giving direct orders to its affiliated organs and by enhancing its collaboration with NGOs. Relevant children's rights laws are being implemented accordingly for instance, by registering homeless children and sending them to orphanages. At capital city level, activities such as "Child Protection" and "Care" have been carried out and as a result 221 children of vulnerable part were delivered vaccines, medical examination and crime prevention lessons. A nation-wide information database of homeless children has to be established and related proposals and projects in this regard have been elaborated recently. Also the police authority, jointly with World Vision and Capital city Citizens' Representative khural Presidium, has been conducting successive activities. And last, but not very least, surveys regarding the development of Victim Protection Programs have been initiated.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 26 of the list of issues

66. Financing matters of political parties participating in the elections are regulated by Chapter 8 of the Law on Parliamentary Elections. But no valid law and regulations impose fees to party member to gain party nomination for candidature.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 of the list of issues

67. Election Law on State Great Khural (the Parliament) revised on December 29, 2005 included clause to ensure the right to vote of Mongolian citizens residing abroad, unfortunately it was nullified by the amendment enacted on 2 December 2007. However, new draft law on Election of the State Great Khural enables Mongolian citizens residing abroad to participate in parliamentary elections.

68. By our existing laws, only the citizens residing in Mongolia are eligible to vote for the presidential elections.

69. According to article 47.7 in Election Law on State Great Khural, persons with disabilities can vote with the help of their entrusted representatives. The detained persons can proceed with their right to vote by the Unit established at detention centers where they kept.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 28 of the list of issues

70. Kazakhs are the largest of the national minority. 91 percent of Kazakhs reside in Bayan-Ulgii aimag (province) and 10 percent of population in Khovd aimag, 30 percent of populations of Nalaikh district of the Ulaanbaatar city are Kazakh citizens.

71. A Mid-Term Education Promoting Program for Kazakh children (2006-2012) is the main policy document to provide and protect the right to education of national minorities.

72. The purpose of the program is to improve the accessibility of children of the Kazakh minority to education by reducing negative effects caused by language difference, and by increasing advantages. Aims of the programme are:

(a) To be scientific on the academic curriculum and programs of the schools that run lessons in Kazakh language;

(b) To support mutual language training methodology for Kazakh children;

(c) Make available the textbooks and equipments to Kazakh children basing on their need and demand;

(d) To provide Kazakh children with balanced and appropriate educational system and to sophisticate educational management;

73. State policy of ensuring the rights to education, communication, information for national minorities is functioning for every citizen, particularly minorities.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 29 of the list of issues

74. Suggestions of National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia and other human rights organizations are included. The NGO suggestions and recommendations were acceptable throughout the preparation period and some of them are included in the report.

Statistic survey on cases and complaints related to torture examined by Investigation Unit under General Prosecutor's Office (2003-2010)

No.	Year	Total complaints examined	Examined criminal cases										Dropped cases															
			Ground for decision					Examined criminal cases					Ground of decision					Ground for Decision										
			Examined complaints related to torture	Initiated criminal case	Denied to open criminal case	Transferred according to jurisdiction	Total case	Terminated case	Transferred according to jurisdiction	Suspended case	Indicted cases	Prosecutor's decision	Terminated case	Under art 208 (1)(1) of Criminal Code	Under art 208 (1)(2) of Criminal code	Under art 208 (1)(3) of Criminal code	Under Law on Amnesty	Transferred according to jurisdiction	Suspended	Under supervision of prosecutors	Indicted	Considered by court	Sanctioned	Sanctioned under art 251 of Criminal Code	Other provisions of Criminal Code	Terminated	Under art 71 of Criminal Code	Under art 24 (1) of Criminal Code
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1	2003	615	11	6	5	6	2		4	6	3		1	2						3	3	1		1	2	2		
2	2004	754	29	1	26	2			2	2	1	1								1	1	1	1					
3	2005	737	12	3	7	2	5	2		3	5	3	2			1				2	2	1		1	1	1		
4	2006	576	14	4	10	4	1	1		2	4	3				3	1											
5	2007	614	40	8	25	7	8	2		6	8	5	2	1	2					3	3	1	1		2	1	1	
6	2008	788	19	4	14	1	6		2	4	6	4	2	1		1	2											
7	2009	453	50	7	37	6	7	1	1	4	7	4			3	1		1	2									
8	2010	403	30	2	19	9	2			2	2	1	1								1	1	1	1				
Total		4940	205	35	143	27	40	8	4	1	27	40	24	8	3	7	6	3	1	2	10	10	5	3	2	5	4	1

Survey made by: (signed) N.Bayarjargalan, training and research officer