



INDEPENDENT AUTHORITY AGAINST CORRUPTION

# Anti-Corruption Annual Report 2020 MONGOLIA

ULAANBAATAR  
2021

© Independent Authority Against Corruption, Mongolia, 2021. All rights reserved.

For any additional inquiries about the report's contents, please contact Ms. Bolorchimeg Jargalsaikhan, Foreign Affairs Officer of IAAC at [bolorchimeg@iaac.mn](mailto:bolorchimeg@iaac.mn) or +976-70112463.

# Foreword

Adoption of a new, democratic Constitution in 1992 and the transition to a market-based, privately owned socio-economic system have brought many benefits to Mongolia, but at the same time, one of the many emerged problems was corruption, which appeared in almost every sector of society.

Recognizing that corruption is a major obstacle to the country's socio-economic development, the Mongolian Parliament adopted the first Anti-Corruption Law in 1996 and the first National Anti-Corruption Strategy in 2002. In 2005, Mongolia also ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and expressed its commitment to fighting corruption around the world.



Anti-Corruption Law was revised by the Parliament in July 2006, and the Independent Authority Against Corruption, the first special anti-corruption body in Mongolia, was established on 11 January 2007. The Independent Authority Against Corruption of Mongolia has the legal responsibilities to educate the public against corruption, preventing corruption, conducting investigations, and inspecting the Declarations of income and assets of officials specified in the law.

The establishment of the IAAC has improved the domestic legal environment, cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations in the fight against corruption, and conflicts of interest, as well as the development of international and domestic cooperation, have made significant progress in preventing and investigating corruption, and raising public awareness. In particular, the IAAC cooperates with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the World Bank's Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, Financial Action Task Force, Interpol, and the International Anti-Corruption Academy. In addition, the 21st Steering Group Meeting, and 13th Regional Seminar of the Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific, and the 6th Annual General Meeting of the Asset Recovery Interagency Network – Asia Pacific (ARIN-AP) were held in Mongolia, as part of these measures, laid the foundation for the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Law Enforcement Practitioners Network.

The purpose of this report is to provide information to foreign researchers, organizations, and international organizations on the corruption situation of Mongolia in 2020, as well as the anti-corruption measures conducted by the IAAC and other government agencies in the same year. This is because, on the one hand, foreign countries, international organizations, and researchers do not have access to information and reports on Mongolia's anti-corruption initiatives and efforts, and, on the other hand, the lack of information, may also negatively affect foreign countries and international organization's perceptions, evaluations, research results, and credibility regarding corruption in Mongolia.

Mongolia strives to expand and improve its anti-corruption efforts year by year through scientific research, evaluation, domestic and international relations, as well as cooperation.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your continued support, understanding, and acceptance of all our efforts, initiatives, and requests.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

**DASHDAVAA ZANDRAA**

Commissioner General

Independent Authority Against Corruption of Mongolia

# Content

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	6
ANTI-CORRUPTION LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND AUTHORITY.....	7
1. Anti-Corruption Policy and Strategy.....	8
2. Anti-Corruption Legal Framework.....	8
3. Anti-Corruption Agency, its Functions, and Structure .....	9
4. Strategic Objectives of the IAAC.....	12
CORRUPTION SITUATION.....	13
1. Internal Research and Assessment of the Corruption Level.....	14
2. International Corruption Research Results .....	21
3. Complaints Received by the IAAC.....	24
4. Hotline – 110.....	26
ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES .....	30
1. Improving the Legal Environment and Enforcing the Law.....	30
2. International Cooperation .....	34
3. Public Relations .....	37
4. Digital Government Services .....	37
5. Public Awareness and Educational Activities.....	39
6. Recommendations for Preventing Corruption .....	46
7. Registering and Verifying the Declaration of Private Interests, Assets and Income .....	49
8. Criminal Investigation.....	53
APPENDIX .....	57
1. Statistics Related to the Administrative Activities of the IAAC.....	58
2. Statistics Related to the Corruption Situation .....	68
3. Statistics Related to the Prevention of corruption .....	86
4. Statistics Related to the Activities Aimed Raising Public Awareness.....	88
5. Statistics Related to the Registration and Inspection of DPIAI.....	93
6. Statistics Related to the Criminal Investigation.....	98

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CRC	Citizens' Representatives' Council
DAI	Declaration of Assets and Income
DPIAI	Declaration of Private Interests, Assets and Income
IAAC	Independent Authority Against Corruption
GDSI	General Department of Social Insurance
GEC	General Election Commission
MECSS	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports
MF	Ministry of Finance
MH	Ministry of Health
MLSP	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
MRTD	Ministry of Road and Transportation Development
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NPA	National Police Agency
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PDPI	Preliminary Declaration of Private Interests
PGO	Prosecutor General's Office
SMEDF	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Fund
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



# 1

## ANTI-CORRUPTION LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND AUTHORITY

1. Anti-Corruption Policy and Strategy
2. Anti-Corruption Legal Framework
3. Anti-Corruption Agency, its Functions, and Structure
4. Strategic Objectives of the IAAC



# Anti-Corruption Legal Framework And Authority

## 1. Anti-Corruption Policy and Strategy

The Parliament of Mongolia adopted The National Anti-Corruption Strategy with Resolution No. 51 in 2016, with an objective of ‘Preventing corruption in government organization, public officer, private entity, civil society, political party, group, and enhancing public integrity, transparency and accountability of society. The NACS reflects the national anti-corruption policy and will be implemented in two phases until the end of 2023.

### The Strategy will implement the following objectives step by step:

- to prevent from risk of corruption through strengthening fair, accountable and transparent public service, to implement merit principle based on knowledge, education and independent from political influence when making selection and appointment of public servants;
- to ensure openness of public service, develop electronic services that respect customers’ interest and upholds their satisfaction, to improve its efficiency, and to strengthen public servants’ accountability;
- to improve administration and monitoring of the budget, finance and audit, to ensure its transparency, and to allocate the budget and foreign loan or aids appropriately for its designated purposes;
- to enhance legal framework of public procurement system, to increase its efficiency, fairness, accessibility and transparency, and to improve monitoring and accountability of the public procurement process;
- to strengthen impartiality, transparency and independence of judiciary and law enforcement authorities, to improve cooperation between these organizations in combating corruption;
- to strengthen cooperation between public and private sectors in preventing corruption; to reinforce scrutiny of the citizens and the public, to increase participation and responsibilities of civil society organizations, and to support their initiatives;
- to enforce implementation of legislation that ensures citizens’ right to obtain information, to improve legal framework of media organization, professional ethics and accountability of journalists;
- to enable public access to funding and financing of political parties and elections, to ensure the government, the judiciary and the parliament be free from illegal interests and influences of business groups;
- to engrain ideology of fairness, to organize public awareness activities against corruption in stages, and to enhance legal knowledge against corruption;
- to develop international cooperation in relation to combatting and preventing corruption, and to receive and implement recommendations and guidance of international organizations;

## 2. Anti-Corruption Legal Framework

- United Nations Convention Against Corruption. The Parliament of Mongolia ratified the UNCAC in 2005.
- Anti-Corruption Law, adopted in 2006, aims to define the legal basis for anti-corruption activities and anti-corruption authority in Mongolia and to regulate legal relations.

*The Parliament of Mongolia ratified the UN Convention against Corruption in 2005*



- Law on the Regulation of Public and Private Interests and Prevention of Conflicts of Interest in Public Service was adopted in 2012. It is a law designated to guarantee the transparency and credibility of the civil service, and ensure that the activities of the public service are in line with the public interest by preventing conflicts between the personal interests of public officials and their legal duties, as well as regulating conflicts of interest.
- Criminal Code /Revised/. The revised Criminal Code was adopted in 2015 and is a law enshrined in the Constitution of Mongolia that aims to protect human rights, freedom, public and national interests, the constitutional order, national and human security from criminal encroachment, and preventing crime.
- Criminal Procedure Code
- General Administrative Law
- Law on Information Transparency and Right to Information
- Public Procurement Law
- Law on Licensing
- Law on Banking
- Law on Concessions
- Law on Civil Service
- Law on State Supervision and Inspection
- Law on Freedom of Media
- Glass Account Law
- Law on Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing etc.

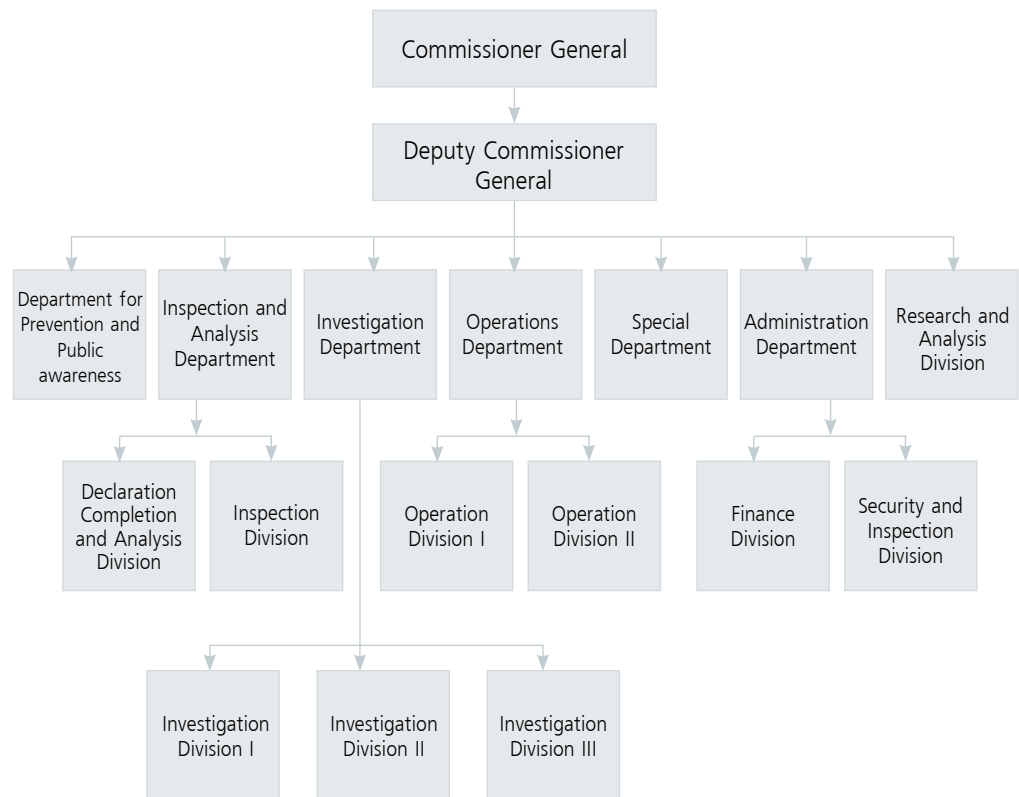
*The IAAC was established on January 11, 2007*

### ***3. The Anti-Corruption Agency, Its Functions and Structure***

In accordance with Article 15.1 of the Anti-Corruption Law «The Anti-Corruption Agency is a special independent government body charged with functions to raise anti-corruption public awareness and education, and corruption prevention activities, and to carry out under-cover operations, inquiries, and investigations in detecting corruption crimes, and to review and inspect the assets and income declarations of those required by this law», The IAAC was established on January 11, 2007, to operate as an independent, sovereign, and special government agency.

The IAAC has the following structure:

Figure 1. The structure of the IAAC



*Conduct inquiries and investigate corruption cases under its jurisdiction*

### The mandate

- Submit proposals on adopting government anti-corruption policy and resolutions, and on further amendments to improve anti-corruption legislation to respective authorities;
- If it is determined that conditions conducive to corruption have emerged and that conflicts of interest exist, IAAC shall insist on revising and invalidating orders, decisions, procedures, and rules enacted by state bodies or officials;
- Obtain necessary information, surveys, explanations, definitions, and other documents, free of charge, from businesses and entities, officials and individuals, and review these materials and acquire expert analyses and verifications;
- Accept and inspect corruption-related requests and complaints;
- Conduct inquiries and investigate corruption cases under its jurisdiction;
- If necessary, place witnesses and other persons who assisted in anti-corruption work under the protection of the police;
- Oversee the submission of assets and income and private interest declarations by declarers, and impose the penalties provided by the law on those persons who fail to submit in a timely fashion, or who deliberately provide false information;
- Cooperate with respective foreign and international organizations and exchange information related to combating corruption.

### 3.2. Activities at a Glance

- Research and Analysis

As defined by the Anti-Corruption Law, the Authority shall establish a corruption index based on a survey on the scope, forms, and causes of corruption to be conducted at least once

every two years, and also assess the integrity level of the public sector based upon a survey to be conducted once every two years among individuals and legal entities availing government services, and report the public on the results of the aforementioned surveys.

For the purpose of this regulation, the Authority carries out the following surveys and informs the general public upon its results:

- Integrity Assessment (includes opinions of citizens, public officials, and experts)
- Corruption Perception's Survey in the Scope of Politics, Judiciary and Law Enforcement Authorities (includes sentiments of experts from political and law enforcement areas)
- Children's Integrity Survey (involves pupils of secondary schools from grade 7-12).

- Corruption Prevention

The Authority implements various measures to study, identify and eradicate the cause and the origin of corruption while encouraging transparency, accountability, integrity in the public service, and promoting the participation of the civil society.

We assist in organizing corruption prevention activities throughout the country; coordinate public organizations in their implementation of prevention and public awareness activities; provide technical support and revision for the compliance of anti-corruption legislations.

- Public Awareness

Public awareness and education activities are a set of activities aimed at making the public aware of the social gravity and the threat posed by corruption, instilling intolerance of corruption, and mobilizing public participation in combating corruption.

To raise the education of the public with regard to avoiding corruption and conflicts of interest situations, the IAAC organizes training and seminars, develops handbooks and brochures, co-organizes campaigns and advocacy events with public and private organizations, NGOs, media, and representatives of civil societies.

The Authority is intensifying its activity towards encouraging participation and initiatives of various stakeholders from different backgrounds.

- Inspection of Conflict of Interest

The Authority is in charge of conducting inspection and analysis of the Declaration of Private Interests, Assets and Income (DPIAI) of public officials, examining and resolving the reports and complaints submitted by the citizens, organizations, and companies, and facilitating the enforcement of anti-corruption and conflict of interest legislations.

In the near future, we intend to establish a system to monitor the expenditures of officials.

- Criminal Investigation

The IAAC carries out undercover activities, inquiries, and investigations on the offences under its jurisdiction. To implement the aforementioned statutory functions, the Authority receives reports and complaints from citizens and the institutions related to corruption and initiates investigation proceedings in case the actions of criminal nature are established.

- Supervision of the IAAC

- The IAAC shall report to the Parliament upon the enforcement of the anti-corruption legislations and the general conditions of corruption once a year, the procedure which serves as annual supervision of the Authority's activities.

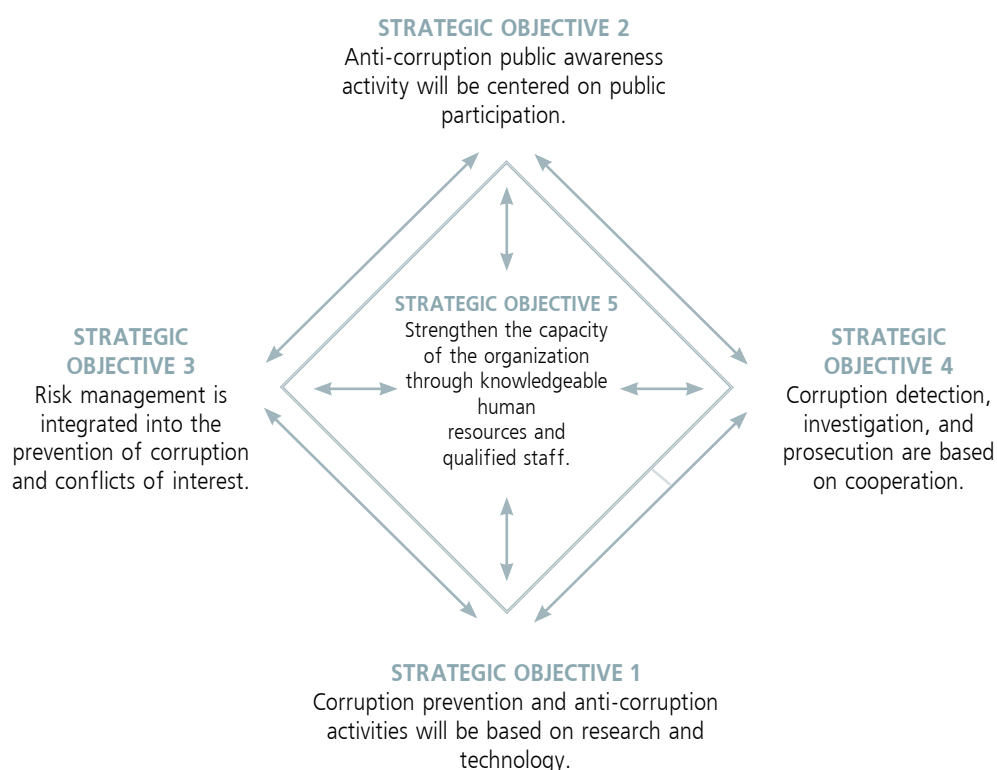
*The Authority implements various measures to study, identify and eradicate the cause and the origin of corruption*

- The non-staff Public Council consisting of representatives from civil society organizations operates on its sole discretion which aims at encouraging public engagement in the fight against corruption, voicing out the sentiments of the civil society, and providing recommendations on the implementation of anti-corruption legislations.
- The Prosecutor General's Office (PGO) supervises investigation proceedings executed by the Authority on a regular basis. The search, incarceration, and other proceedings are implemented in line with decisions and resolutions issued by the prosecutors and judges.
- The Standing Committee on Legal Affairs of the Parliament receives and retains the Private interest declarations and Income and assets declarations of the employees of the Authority. Therefore, the Standing Committee is mandated to inspect the declarations of the employees of the Authority according to the complaints issued by the citizens and the institutions.
- The Special Supervisory Sub-Committee of the Parliament monitors the compliance of legislations on intelligence activities conducted by the Authority.

#### 4. Strategic Objectives of the IAAC



*MISSION  
Prosperity through  
fighting corruption  
and promoting  
justice*





# 2

## CORRUPTION SITUATION

1. Internal Research and Assessment of the Corruption Level
2. international Corruption Research Results
3. Complaints Received by the IAAC
4. Hotline – 110





# 2

## Corruption Situation

### 1. Internal Research and Assessment of the Corruption Level

#### Corruption Risk Assessment of the Government Organizations

The IAAC conducted the risk assessment of corruption and conflicts of interest in the activities of 9 organizations<sup>1</sup>, including agencies not included in the Integrity Assessment Research in 2020 or those in need of a detailed assessment, such as SOEs, the Capital Executive Agency of the City Governor and the local governor's offices at the soum level. A risk assessment was conducted to identify potential causes, conditions, and factors which may cause conflicts of interest and corruption. The results of the assessment were presented to the management and officials of the relevant organization, and a discussion was held to determine the policy of further activities in preventing and enhancing the commitment to fighting corruption.

Assessed organizations were found to have incompatible functions, structures, and a lack of decision-making processes. Poor human resource management, budgetary and financial transparency, and a lack of discipline were also common. In addition, the lack of a clear anti-corruption policy and commitment on the part of management poses a high risk. For example:

- **In the decision-making process:** (i) making decisions that violate the labor rights of employees of the organization, (ii) the procedures for the implementation of State regulations on the provision of housing for civil servants are unclear; (iii) leased land to government organizations for «apartment» purpose, (iv) transferring land ownership rights to citizens and legal entities in violation of the current legislation; (v) local governments and politicians have a great influence on land management activities, (vi) many types of illegal activities have become common practice, for example, illegal decisions and actions were found by a court decision, and thereof illegal procedures are very aggregated.
- **In budgetary and procurement:** (i) Procurement was not carried out in accordance with composition specified in the law; (ii) one official was repeatedly appointed as a member of the committee ; (iii) Often there are conflicts such as unjustified charging of fees and personal interest in maintaining a free balance in the health insurance fund.
- **In the organization's function and structure:** From the point of view of the legal status, a conflict of status has arisen;
- **In the anti-corruption policy and management's commitment to fighting corruption:** The Anti-Corruption policy and plans have not been approved, measures have not been implemented, and the lack of leadership will to fight against corruption;
- **Regarding transparency:** Insufficient implementation of organizational information transparency activity and non-compliance with the criteria;
- **Related to the level of ethics and integrity:** Weak and unstable systems of ethics, oversight and accountability pose a risk of corruption.

In the future, the following measures should be taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent the above risks. This includes:

- Make decisions within the framework of the legislation and point out relevant regulations in detail;

*The IAAC conducted the risk assessment of corruption and conflicts of interest in the activities of 9 organizations*

<sup>1</sup> GDSI , Department of Physical Culture and Sports, Department of Urban Development and Development under the Implementing Agency of the Capital City Governor, Department of Land Management of the Capital City, Department of the Bogd Khan-Uul Strictly Protected Area under the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism, Governor's Office of Batsumber soum of Tuv Aimag, Capital City Court Decision Enforcement Agency, Construction Development Center under the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development SOE, and Small and Medium Enterprises Department.

*The IAAC  
conducted the  
13th Corruption  
perceptions survey  
in the scope of  
politics*

- Determining the causes and conditions of legal disputes arising in connection with the decision of the organization, collecting statistics, and ensuring equal rights of citizens, business entities, and organizations receiving public services, under the relevant laws, norms, and standards;
- To hold accountable and openly inform officials who have committed «omission of duty»;
- Implement the decision-making process specified in the General Administrative Law in the manner and within the time limits specified in the law, and make the legal and practical grounds for the decision clear and understandable to the participants;
- Comply with the provisions of article 9.1 («An official shall have the obligation to inform immediately his/her senior officer or a relevant competent body of any pressure or improper influence he/she has been exposed to while discharging his or her official duties, and the IAAC if the offense is punishable by law. ») of the Law on the Regulation of Public and Private Interests and Prevention of Conflicts of Interest in Public Service to ensure that employees are free from undue influence and pressure from others;
- Organize procurement activities within the framework of the Public Procurement law
- Appoint officers with «A3» certification as members of the Evaluation Committee on a rotating basis;
- Amend the relevant regulation to announce an open tender among banks for the service of depositing the free balance of the health insurance fund and make selections based on quality and price/interest/indicators;
- Actively conduct anti-corruption training and advocacy for management and staff to prevent corruption in high-risk jobs and positions to reduce risk. Also, implement a system of participation and inspection in anti-corruption activities;
- Converting certain public services of the organization to electronic platforms to reduce the number of staff-dependent factors, red tape, and bureaucracy;
- Approve annual anti-corruption action plans, ensure their implementation, and conduct regular risk assessments of corruption-prone units;
- Take initiative and leadership in the fight against corruption. Approve necessary anti-corruption budgets, for example, train officials on anti-corruption issues, conduct surveys of potentially vulnerable positions, and respond with necessary measures. It is necessary to focus on improving the accountability, ethics, and anti-corruption attitude of officials.
- To ensure the transparency of the organization's activities, maintain the website and post information on Facebook pages and information boards in accordance with the Law on Information Transparency and Right to information, and regularly update them, as well as provide citizens with the right to receive information.
- Adopt a code of ethics adapted to the specifics of the office, regulate in detail the process of receiving and resolving ethical complaints, ensure the effective work of the ethics committee, approve the necessary budgets, create conditions for a stable ethics council, and report measures taken by the council.

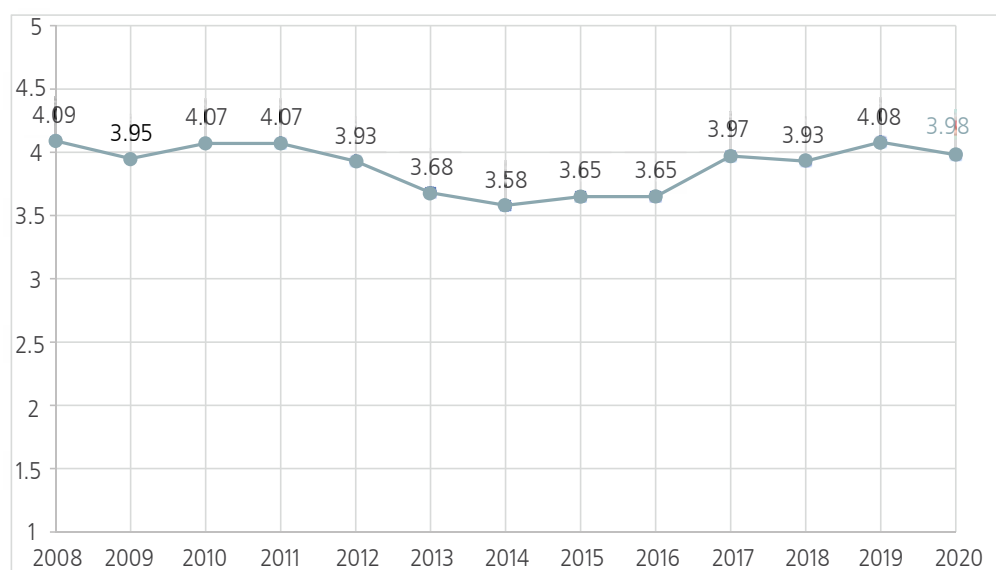
*Corruption Perceptions Survey in the Scope of Politics, Judiciary and Law Enforcement Authorities*

The IAAC conducted the 13th Corruption perceptions survey in the scope of politics and Corruption perceptions survey in the scope of judiciary and law enforcement authorities and assessed the results of the survey. The purpose of the assessment is to clarify the perceptions, attitudes, and causes of corruption, and attempting to study the nature, extent, and forms of corruption, and identify the factors that contribute to corruption. By 2017, corruption perceptions survey in the scope of politics, judicial, and law enforcement authorities were studied in a single assessment, and a consolidated report was issued. Since 2018, the survey has been conducted and reported separately into two different survey results.

Previously, the corruption perceptions survey was conducted and used only quantitative research methods, but in 2018, the qualitative research methods were introduced as well. The analysis of the assessment data compared to the survey data on the perception of corruption in the political sphere in 2018 and 2019 and assessed the changes and results independently. The data for 2020 is analyzed by the changes and results which are assessed to the comparison to the previous year's forecast data.

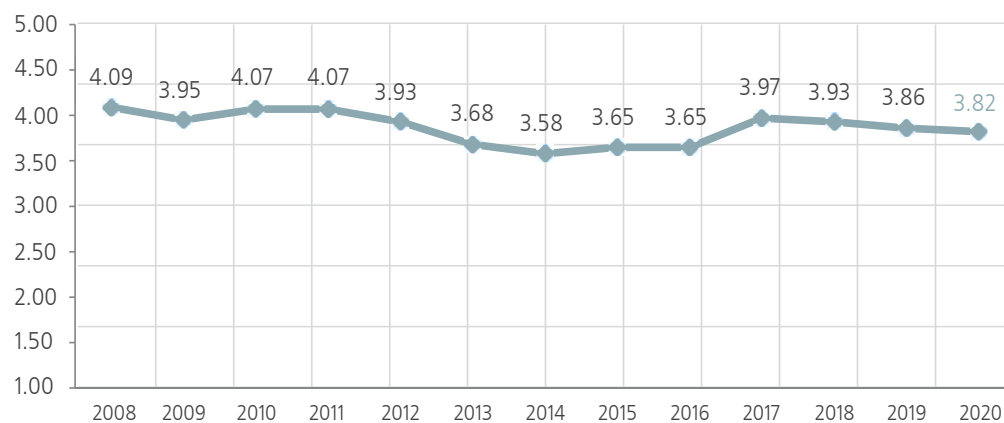
In 2020, the Corruption perceptions survey in the scope of politics was 3.98, which is a difference of 0.10 points from the previous year. In 2019, the average rate of Corruption perception assessment in the political sphere was 4.08. This is an increase of 0.15 percentage points compared to 2018. The average of the assessment over the past 12 years is 3.89, which indicates a consistently high level of corruption in politics.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 2. The level of corruption in politics (2008-2020)



In 2020, the Corruption perceptions assessment in the judicial and law enforcement authority was conducted using the same methodology as in 2018 and 2019. According to the assessment, the Corruption perceptions assessment was 3.82, which is slightly lower than in the previous year, by 0.04 points.

Figure 3. The level of corruption in the judicial system (2008-2020)





According to the experts, corruption has become a phenomenon in society and it has become hidden. Reducing the level of corruption in Mongolia requires increased efforts and responsibility of law enforcement agencies to monitor politicians, political parties, and large businesses. It is also necessary to focus on public awareness, increasing information transparency, improving and strengthening the skills of civil servants. It does not mean that corruption caused by conflicts of interest will be completely eradicated, but it can be reduced to a relative level.

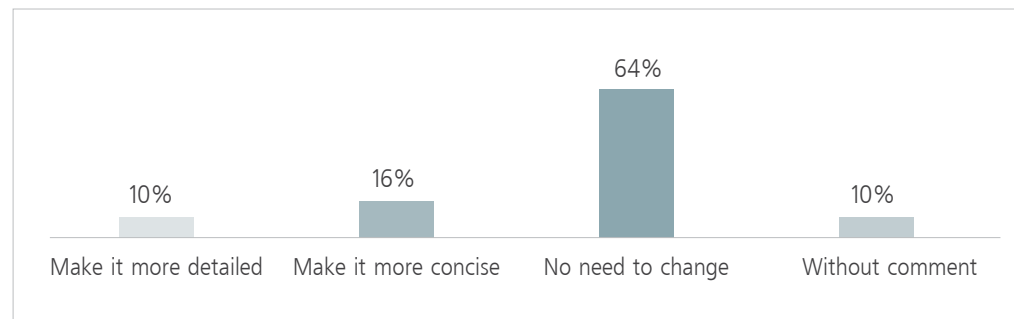
### Survey of Civil Servants (DPIAI)

As part of its mandate under the Anti-Corruption Law, a survey of DPIAI was conducted to gather some of the information needed to improve the fight against corruption. The SurveyMonkey online survey website was used to collect the survey data, and 4,800 officials, DPIAI were assessed. The survey collected relevant information from declarants, including transparency of the asset and income declaration system and the difficulties in filing it, activities of authorized officials of government organizations, the willingness to report corruption and the reasons for non-reporting corruption, and activities of the IAAC.

#### 1. The openness of the Declaration of Assets and Income (DAI)

Section of the Commissioner General’s Order No. A/122 dated November 14, 2018, «Declarations of income and assets shall be posted on the IAAC’s electronic information network in the second quarter of each year following the approved form and shall provide the public with the relevant information» the IAAC posts a summary of assets and income declarations on its website. 64 percent of the respondents declined when asked if the content of the information posted on the website needed to be changed.

Figure 4. A summary of asset and income declarations is posted on the website (xacxom.iaac.mn). How would you like to make amendments to this information?



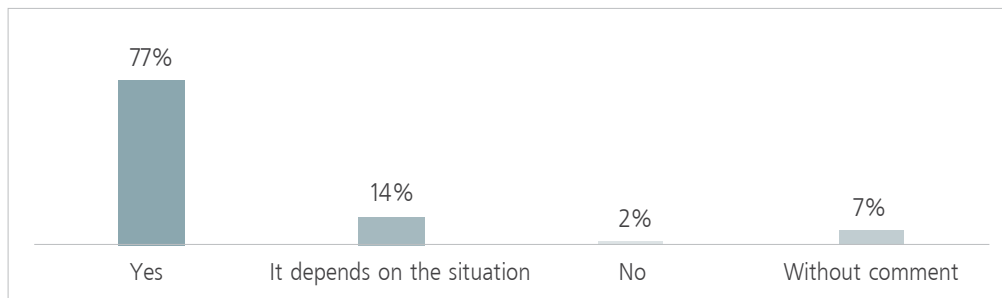
When public official’s income increase, their willingness to declare asset and income decreases. In other words, as the annual household income increases, the percentage of respondents who answer «make declaration briefer» tends to increase.

#### 2. Willingness to report corruption

According to Article 8.1 of the Anti-Corruption Law, an official is obliged to immediately report to the Authority against corruption, any corruption-related activities encountered during his/her official duties.

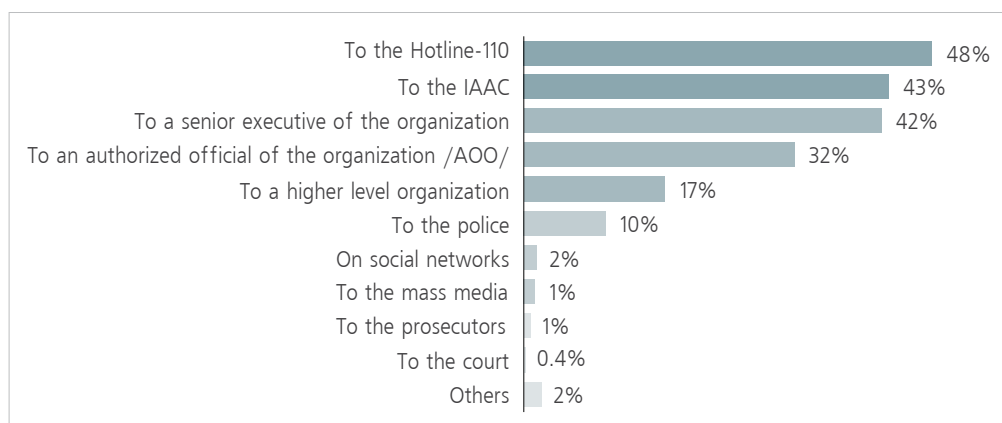
In this survey, 77 percent of respondents answered «Yes» to the question of whether an official should report any corruption or bribery in his or her organization, while the rest said «It depends on the situation» or "I don't know".

Figure 5. If you find out about corruption in your organization, will you report it to the relevant organization or official?



If we consider respondent's willingness to report corruption to the relevant authorities or answer "Yes" by aimag and the capital city, the proportion of officials from Bayan-Ulgii, Dornod, Khovd and Uvurkhangai aimags are relatively low.

Figure 6. How would you report corruption? (Please choose up to 3 answers)



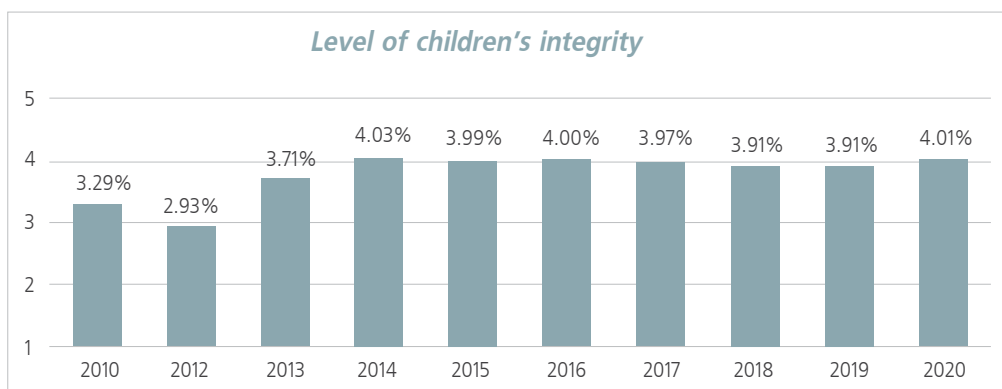
Most officials are aware of their obligation to report under Anti-Corruption law. For example, 70 percent of respondents said «It is my duty to report» and 28 percent said, «Reporting is for the public good» in terms of the reasons for reporting.

### Children's Integrity survey

The IAAC conducts an annual Children's Integrity Survey. The purpose of this survey is to assess the level of integrity, morals, and ethics of children, who are the future of Mongolia, and to identify areas for prevention and enlightenment to be implemented to promote children's integrity.

The special feature of this survey is that it included parents of high school students according to a sample selected from aimags and the capital city. The level of children's integrity in 2020 was 4.01, an increase of 0.1 points from the previous year.

Figure 7. Children's integrity level, by year



The survey results show that the level of children's integrity increases from 9th- 11th grade, but this approach decreases in the graduating class. It shows that there is a need for parents, teachers, and educators to guide the children very well from the school desk to the student's life and further as an individual in society. In recent years, the level of integrity of male children has been lower than female.

Talking with children about integrity, praising them for being honest, reprimanding them for doing wrong, teaching them about integrity, and setting a good example are the foundations for children growing into a well-mannered citizen. The upbringing, right attitude of friends, and the example of others have a direct impact on children's integrity. Access to integrity information in the school environment, from newspapers and the press, and within the family increases the level of integrity of the children.

Furthermore, family upbringing, the kindergarten, and school environment, and the circle of friends have a great influence on educating the youth, who will determine the future of Mongolia. The results of the survey show that parents, especially fathers, should be closer to their children and pay more attention to them. Moreover, research shows that as parents get older, their attention for their children decreases. Furthermore, not only parents, but also educational institutions and the media play an important role in raising awareness, setting an example, and informing children about integrity.

#### *Assessment of Government Organization Websites*

The official websites of 14 ministries and 21 aimags have been assessed by the methodology developed in accordance with the requirements of the relevant law. For example, depending on the specifics and functions of the organization, ministries have been evaluated by 41, aimags by 38 indicators. The average index of ministries website is 59.7 and aimag is 52.5. 21 of the 34 assessed organizations or 61.7 percent had an index below 60, indicating that government agencies were failing to meet their obligations under the Anti-Corruption Law, the Law on Information Transparency and Right to Information, and the Glass Account Law.

According to the information on the websites of the ministries, there are offenses, including a lack of publicity of the draft laws, draft decisions setting public norms, licensing decisions, procurement reports, audit reports, and tenders were common.

In the case of aimags, there are frequent offenses, including the publicity of the legislation is insufficient, the draft resolution of the Council of Representatives, and the draft decision setting public norms have not been posted on the website, the method, terms and conditions for receiving comments, requests and complaints from citizens and legal entities were not clear, information on licenses issued by the competent authority and the list of licensed citizens and business entities, information on fees, charges, prices and tariffs have not published, failure to disclose audit reports to the public, findings of the audit, and other conclusions of inspection.

#### *«Corruption Perceptions of People with Disabilities» survey*

Article 4.1.2.5 of the NACS states that «regular surveys on public service fairness, transparency and openness shall be conducted regularly and the results shall be used in anti-corruption activities».

In this context, the IAAC, in collaboration with the Socio-Political Education NGO, organized a survey on «Corruption perceptions of people with disabilities» and presented the results to the public. Also, a report of the survey has been submitted to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP), the Ministry of Health (MH), and the National Agency for the Development of People with Disabilities. Moreover, the results of the survey were shown on 4 TV stations and 1 website, and the survey report was posted on the IAAC's website.

*The IAAC, in collaboration with the Socio-Political Education NGO, organized a survey on «Corruption perceptions of people with disabilities»*

According to the results of the «Corruption perceptions of people with disabilities», the recommendations in writing form have been submitted to the relevant ministries and agencies, which the relevant government organizations held a meeting to discuss policy and future measures.

### *Analyzing State Budget Investment*

An analysis of the «List of investment projects, measures, and facilities to be financed by the State Budget of Mongolia in 2020» approved by Annex 2 of the Budget Law of Mongolia for 2020 has been conducted. As a result of the finding, recommendations were submitted to the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports, the Minister of Construction and Urban Development, and the Minister of Road and Transportation Development.

The recommendation states that in order to prevent the risk of corruption, the Law on Procurement of Goods, Works and Services with State and Local Funds and the principles of transparency, openness, and opportunities for equal competition should be followed.

### *Diagnostic Assessment on the Resolution of Corruption Cases*

The Government of Mongolia requested technical assistance from the ADB to help it strengthen the anticorruption regime. The ADB has granted to provide the technical assistance. The technical assistance's total cost is \$550,000, of which \$500,000 is being financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF 6). The government is providing counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff remuneration, office accommodation, logistics, and administrative support, organization of conferences and workshops, printing of training materials, and other in-kind contributions.

The technical assistance is being implemented at the 3 main stakeholders to fight corruption. The IAAC is the institution responsible for leading and overseeing the NACS, is an executing agency. The PGO is responsible for prosecution, and the Judicial General Council is responsible for overseeing the adjudication are implementing agencies.

The technical assistance has commenced in December 2018 and will be implemented until 30 of June 2022.

Technical assistance includes 3 main outputs: To conduct a diagnostic assessment of the reporting, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of corruption cases, to enhance the capacity of the investigators in IAAC, prosecutors in PGO, and judges in the judiciary, and to recommend changes to corruption-related reporting mechanisms, guidelines, laws, and regulations. The technical assistance has just finished the diagnostic assessment of corruption case-flow.

The Asia Foundation was selected as a firm to conduct diagnostic assessment through an ADB competitive selection process. Activities included in the diagnostic assessment are Quantitative analysis, Self-assessment survey, Individual and group interview, Qualitative assessment, and Document analysis. The findings of the assessment include over 100 hundred recommendations in five categories: Legal Framework, Tactics and Strategy, Individual Capacities, Institutional Capacity and Collaboration, and Eliminating External Influence.

The main findings in the Legal Framework section are: Issue with the definition of corruption crimes in the Criminal Code, issues related to statute of limitation, and issues related to criminal sanction. The main findings in the Tactics and Strategy section include issues related to investigation techniques. In the Individual Capacities section issues related to the workload of investigators and prosecutors; issues related to the specialization of judges and prosecutors; and provision of regular training have been found. The assessment found some inconsistencies in

*The Asia Foundation was selected as a firm to conduct diagnostic assessment through an ADB competitive selection process*

definitions and approach, poor understanding of tactics and decisions being applied, and some conflicting data and information across the participating agencies in the Institutional Capacity and Collaboration section. Moreover, the assessment revealed that most respondents experience some sort of external influence.

The main findings of the diagnostic assessment can be organized around the five main areas for improvement in the current system for investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating corruption crimes in Mongolia presented in the text above. Recommendations generated by the assessment team flow directly from these five themes. All of the challenges identified are interrelated, and would best be responded to with a comprehensive set of measures, but progress will require a wide range of specific actions to be taken, including legislative amendments, changes to rules and regulations, and adjustments to budgets and strategies guiding stakeholders working to eliminate corruption in Mongolia.

Based on this assessment training to enhance the capacity of the relevant officials will be conducted and ADB will recommend measures to fill the gaps found in the corruption-related reporting mechanisms, guidelines, laws, and regulations and to allow Mongolia to effectively strengthen its anticorruption regime.

## *2. International Corruption Research Results*

### *Transparency International's CPI*

Transparency International, a Berlin-based non-governmental international organization, annually assesses the CPI based on the perceptions of experts and entrepreneurs about corruption in the civil service of countries. The CPI 2020, was announced to the world on January 28, 2021.

According to the index, Mongolia scored 35 points in 2020 and ranked 111th out of 180 countries. This is the same score as the previous year, but a decrease of 5 places in the rankings. A total of 9 sources were used to assess the CPI of Mongolia.

Of these, PRS International's Country Risk Guide increased by 6 points, Switzerland's IMD Competitiveness Yearbook by 4 points, and Varieties of Democracy Project by 3 points, respectively. The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index decreased by 3 points, and the Global Insight Country Risk Rating decreased by 12 points. However, the World Economic Forum's Opinion Survey, the Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index, the World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment, and the Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Service scores have not changed from the previous year.

*Mongolia scored 35 points in 2020 and ranked 111th out of 180 countries.*



Table 1. Sources used in the evaluation of Mongolia, by year

No	Data sources	2017	2018	2019	2020	Changes in 2020 – 2021
1	The PRS Group International Country Risk Guide 2020	32	32	35	41	6↑
2	IMD World Competitiveness Center World Competitiveness Yearbook Executive Opinion Survey 2020	33	30	28	32	4↑
3	Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem v. 10) 2020	35	33	31	34	3↑
4	World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey 2019	30	31	28	28	→
5	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index 2020	41	41	37	37	→
6	World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2019	43	43	35	35	→
7	Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Service 2020	37	37	37	37	→
8	World Justice Project Rule of Law Index Expert Survey 2020	36	36	36	33	3↓
9	Global Insight Country Risk Ratings 2019	35	47	47	35	12↓
Average score		36	37	35	35	→

In 2019, the CPI of Kazakhstan and El Salvador, which was ranked 113th with 34 points, increased by 2-4 points has affected the ranking of Mongolia.

### *Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer*

According to the 2020 Global Corruption Barometer survey, 69 percent of Mongolian survey participants said government corruption was a major problem, and 22 percent answered that they had paid bribes in the past 12 months. Compared to the total population of Mongolia, 704 thousand people are at risk of corruption.

Table 2 shows the government organizations that Mongolian respondents answered that they paid bribes in the last 12 months.

Table 2. Government organizations that received bribes, by percentage

No	Public service	Percentage
1	State owned school	27
2	State hospital and health center	17
3	Infrastructure	10
4	Police	9

Table 3 shows the government organizations involved in corruption according to Mongolian respondents.

Table 3. Government organizations that are most involved in corruption, by percentage

Nº	Government organizations and officials	Percentage
1	Police	27
2	Civil servant	30
3	Local government official	29
4	Member of Parliament	56
5	Judge	42

Mongolian respondents asked, «Has corruption level changes in the previous 12 months?» The answers are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Corruption level, by percentages

Nº	Answer	Percentage
1	Increased	35
2	Decreased	31
3	No changes	34
4	No comment	0

The corruption level in Mongolia at the regional level is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Corruption level, by regional level

Nº	Answer	Percentage	Rank in the region
1	Government corruption has become a major problem	69	6
2	Paid a bribe to receive public services, in the last 12 months	22	11
3	The level of corruption has increased	35	5
4	The level of corruption has decreased	31	8

Twenty-two percent of those surveyed in 2020 said they had paid a bribe in the past 12 months, an increase of 9 percent from the 2017 survey. According to the survey result of 2017, police, civil servants, and members of parliament were seen as the most corrupt, but in 2020, local government officials were added to this list.

#### *TRACE Bribery Risk Matrix*

The Bribery Risk Matrix measures business bribery risk in 194 countries with a score of 0-100, with 0 points for no corruption risk and 100 points for high risk of corruption. Mongolia ranks 96th in the Bribery Risk Matrix with 49 points. In 2019, Mongolia ranked 109th out of 200 countries with 55 points.

Table 6. Evaluation of Mongolia

Nº	Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	Changes in 2020 - 2021
1	Domain 1: Interactions with Government	61	65	72	63	9↓
2	Domain 2: Anti-bribery Deterrence and Enforcement	37	42	42	50	8↑
3	Domain 3: Governmental and Civil Service Transparency	57	56	54	44	10↓
4	Domain 4: Capacity for Civil Oversight	36	33	35	27	8↓
Average score		52	52	55	49	6↓

### 3. Complaints Received by the IAAC

In 2020, the IAAC received 2,282 complaints from 1,546 citizens, officials, 690 legal entities, and 46 anonymous persons. The complaints were received as follows:

Table 7. Forms of received complaints

Nº	Forms of complaint	Complaints	Percentage
1	Submitted in Writing	1,263	55.3
2	Submitted in Person	502	22.0
3	Submitted through Phone	317	13.9
4	Submitted via Online	200	8.8
<b>Overall</b>		<b>2282</b>	<b>100.0</b>

61 percent of all applications, complaints, and information came from Ulaanbaatar, and 39 percent from aimags and localities. The following table provides quantitative information on the resolution of petitions, complaints, and information:



Table 8. Resolution of complaints

Nº	Indicators	Number	Percentage
1	Opening an inquiry case	462	20,2
2	Refusal to open an inquiry case.	487	21,3
3	Opening a case of violation.	1	0,0
4	The case file was transferred according to jurisdiction	247	12,0
5	Closed as no violation was detected.	290	12,7
6	Violations were identified and resolved.	79	3,5
7	Returned to the complainant	34	1,5
8	Decided to refuse.	10	0,4
10	Checked together.	4	0,2
11	In the study	158	6,9
12	Non-affiliated	286	12,5
13	Others	4	0,2
14	Balance	193	8,4
<b>15</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>99,7</b>

56.8 percent of all complaints were regarding criminal activity. The following table shows the types of complaints the IAAC have received:

Table 9. Nature and types of complaints

Nº	Types of complaint	Complaints	Percentage
1	Criminal offense	1,296	56.8
2	Conflicts of Interest and DAI	645	28.3
3	Related to IAAC official	33	1.4
4	Regarding ethics, bureaucracy and decision of public official	24	1.1
5	Administrative issue	1	0.0
6	Administrative offense	1	0.0
7	Non-Jurisdictional	282	12.4
<b>Overall</b>		<b>2,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Petitions, complaints, and information decisions are returned in the following forms.

Table 9. Nature and types of complaints

Nº	Indicators	Number	Percentage
1	Officially responded	828	36,3
2	Responded orally and by phone.	1,002	43,9
3	Others	259	11,3
4	Balance	193	8,5
5	Total	2,282	100,0

The total number of applications, complaints, and information received by the IAAC is shown in the following table:

Table 11. The total number of applications, complaints, and information received by the IAAC

Indicators	The amount of information	Annual report
A	B	1
Number of applications, complaints, information, at the beginning of the reporting year	1	129
New applications, complaints, and information received in the reporting year	2	2,282
<b>Applications, complaints, and information examined in the reporting period</b>	3	2,411
It is criminal	4	1,377
No signs of crime	5	1,034
Applications, complaints, and information examined in the reporting period	6	2,218
An inquiry case was opened	7	508
Refusal to open an inquiry case	8	506
Checked together	9	4
Taken in the survey	10	172
Petitions, complaints, and information can be resolved by an official within his/her mandate	11	412
Applications, complaints, and information cannot be resolved directly	12	10
Officials shall not review applications, complaints, and information on the grounds provided by law	13	286
Officials returned petitions, complaints, and information on legal grounds.	14	34
Transferred according to jurisdiction	15	286
<b>Resolved applications, complaints, and information on time</b>	16	2,218
Resolved within the legal timeframe	17	2,218
The law was overdue	18	
<b>Number of applications, complaints, and information at the end of the reporting year</b>	19	193
Applicant, complaint and information provider	20	2,411
Individual	21	1,649
Legal entities	22	716
No name or address	23	46

#### 4. Hotline – 110

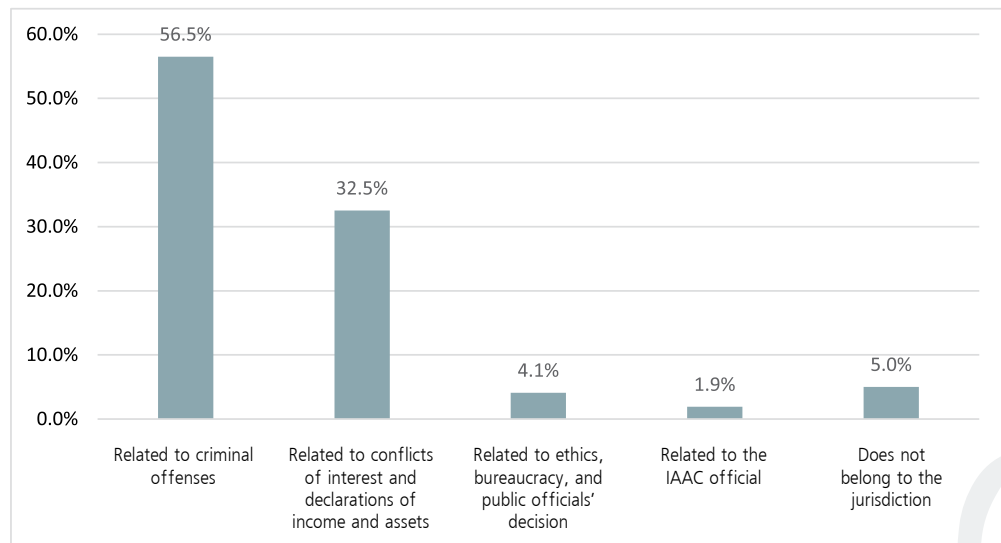
In 2020, a total of 17,851 calls were received through Hotline - 110. Of the total calls, 47.5 percent were related to counseling, complaints, and child misbehavior, while 52.5 percent were disconnected calls and calls which the caller did not answer. In 2020, 317 complaints were received through Hotline - 110.

Table 12. Calls received through Hotline – 110

№	Description	Season I	Season II	Season III	Season IV	Overall	
						Number	Percentage
1	Got advice	1,003	1,117	907	855	3,882	45.8
2	Dialed with no proper objective	237	336	315	492	1,380	16.3
3	Suggestions said	17	6	3	2	28	0.3
4	Dialed incorrectly	569	547	478	708	2,302	27.2
5	Previous complaints have been clarified	87	117	124	190	518	6.1
6	Submitted information related to government bureaucracy	-	2	47	-	49	0.6
7	Filed a complaint	49	92	86	90	317	3.7
8	Overall	1,962	2,217	1,960	2,337	8,476	100.0

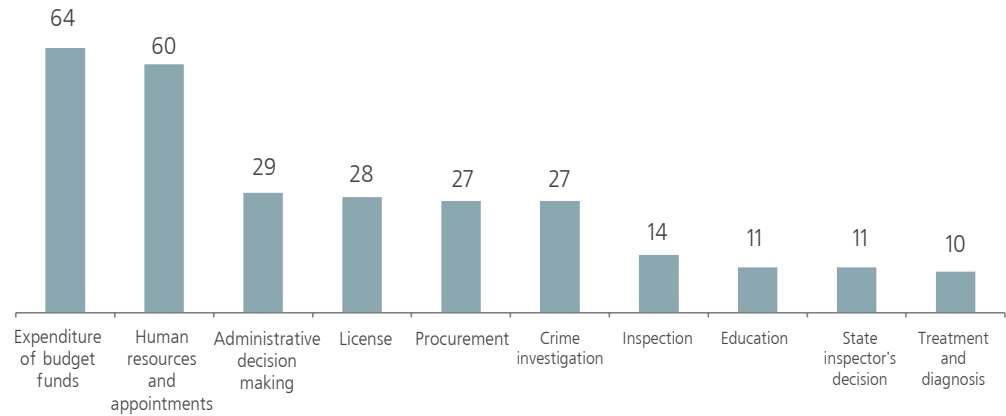
145 or 45.7 percent of the citizens who submitted complaints through Hotline – 110 asked to remain anonymous, while 172 or 54.3 percent registered their names and addresses openly. 56.5 percent of the complaints received through Hotline – 110 were related to criminal offenses, 32.5 percent to issues related to conflicts of interest and declarations of income and assets, and 4.1 percent to issues related to ethics, bureaucracy and public officials’ decision.

Figure 8. Complaints received through Hotline – 110, by type



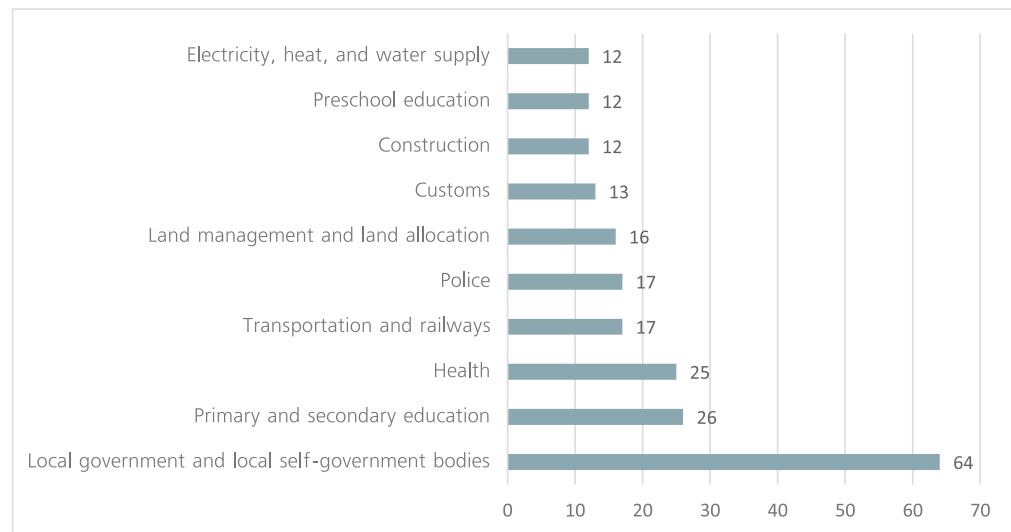
The 10 most common areas of activity mentioned in the complaints received through Hotline – 110 are as follows: 64 related to budget spending, 60 related to human resource appointments, 29 related to administrative decision making, 28 related to licensing, 27 related to tenders, and procurement, and 27 complaints were related to investigations.

Figure 9. Complaints received through Hotline – 110, by offense



The 10 most common sector mentioned in the complaints received through Hotline – 110 are as follows: 64 related to local government, 26 related to primary and secondary education, 25 related to the health sector, 25 related to roads, transport, and railways sector, and 17 complaints related to the police.

Figure 10. Complaints received through Hotline – 110, by sector





# 3 ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES

1. Improving the Legal Environment and Enforcing the Law
2. International Cooperation
3. Public Relations
4. Digital Government Services
5. Public Awareness and Educational Activities
6. Recommendations for Preventing Corruption
7. Registering and Verifying the Declaration of Private Interests, Assets and Income
8. Crime Investigation
9. Resolving Complaints



# 3

## Anti-Corruption Activities

### *1. Improving legal framework and ensuring the implementation of the law*

#### *Proposals to Amend the Law*

The IAAC has conducted research to improve the legislation and enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Law and the Law on the Regulation of Public and Private Interests and Prevention of Conflicts of Interest in Public Service and submitted its proposals to lawmakers for certain amendments on the related laws of Mongolia. The proposed amendments include:

- Establish a specialized anti-corruption court to improve the implementation of anti-corruption policy
- Ensure transparency of political party funding
- Include a provision in the oath of members of Parliament to be free from corruption and conflicts of interest
- Not to pardon corruption offenses
- To report the process of investigation
- To create a legal framework to protect whistleblowers
- Transparency in the selection of members of the public council
- Making the selection of judges transparent
- Establish local branches and units of the IAAC
- Expand foreign cooperation



*The swearing-in ceremony of newly elected members of the State Great Hural. The first session of the State Great Hural. 2020.06.30.*



The above proposals have started implementing. For example, Article of 7.2 of Law on the Parliament of Mongolia, approved on May 7th, 2020 /revised/, on the Oath of a member of the Parliament of Mongolia «...I swear to be free from corruption and conflict of interests and to fulfill my duties honestly as a member...»

#### *Draft Law on Whistleblower Protection*

Draft law on Whistleblower protection in the interest of public, concept, introduction, and applicable laws – Amendments to the Law on Witness and Victim Protection, Amendments to the Criminal Code, Amendments to the Law on Violations, developed a draft law on amendments to the Law on Investigation and Resolution of Violations and Obtained and reflected comments from the Supreme Court, the PGO, and the NPA of Mongolia and submitted to the Speaker of the Parliament.

#### *Draft Regulations on Public Oversight*

Draft of «Procedure for exercising public control over the activities of government organizations and officials» has been developed to ensure transparency and openness of government organizations, increase the ethics, discipline, and responsibility of officials, involving citizens and legal entities in crime prevention activities, and establishing a system of public control over the activities of government organizations and officials.

The draft regulation provides public oversight of the activities of Central State Administrative Organization, Government Agency, Governor's Office at all levels, local administrative organizations, their subsidiary organizations, public service organizations, state and locally owned legal entities, and public officials.

#### *Draft Regulation on Cooperation in Criminal Matters*

Developed a draft regulation of the "Procedure for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, exchange of information and cooperation in the transfer of people who have committed crimes and have been sentenced to imprisonment" and held three joint meetings with The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, and received feedbacks. The final discussion of the draft regulation will be held in 2021 for approval.

#### *Implementation of the Glass Account Law /Financial transparency law/*

An audit was conducted in 2020, to verify if organizations specified in Article 3.1 of the Glass Account Law was fully covered by the unified Glass account website, and whether reporting of an annual budget, procurement plan, local development fund planning, the process of performance, received donations and aid was done in accordance with Article 6 of the law, and also, implementation of the law was being monitored as specified in Article 8.2 of the law. Nationwide, as of 2019, a total number of 7,944 organizations page has been created on the unified website of the glass account menu to post information and to ensure the implementation of the law.

Decisions regarding budget management implementation and transparency were conducted by 91.5 percent of the General budget governor and their related organizations, and 87.9 percent of the aimags and capital city budgeted governor and their related institutions in accordance with the Glass Account Law.

In addition, the National Audit Office has established a Glass Account Inspection Division, which is responsible for consolidating audit findings, results and conclusions related to the implementation of the Glass Account Law at the level of the state audit office and establishing an electronic reporting system.

*The National  
Audit Office has  
established a Glass  
Account Inspection  
Division*

### *Monitoring Regulations*

The IAAC reviewed 18 rules and regulations approved by government organizations and officials for corruption, conflicts of interest, and bureaucracy, and developed recommendations to amend and repeal several legal acts, and submitted them to the relevant institutions for resolution. These include:

- The «Regulation on the examination of criminal and civil cases regarding activities of banks and bank employees by the Bank of Mongolia» approved by Order No. 316 of the Governor of the Bank of Mongolia in 2008 was repealed in its entirety.
- Draft of «Procedure for raising and repaying soft and repayable loans for student tuition and living expenses with the participation of the state budget, discount, exemption, and cancellation of student loans» of the MECSS, «Procedure for organizing, implementing and monitoring procurement» approved by the Resolution of the Government No. 115 in 2012, «Procedures for dealing with confiscated property and property from crimes and violations against the environment» of Minister of Nature, Environment and Tourism approved by Decree No. A/146 in 2019, the draft of «Procedure for vehicle registration and license plate issuance» of MRTD, and the draft of «Procedure for selection of small and medium enterprise support fund project» of the Minister of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry were partially canceled.

### *Monitoring the Ethics of Civil Servants*

In accordance with the «Rules of Procedure of the Civil Service Council» approved by the Parliamentary Resolution No. 17 of 2019, The Civil Service Council (CSO) is responsible for «Monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Civil Servants» and «providing advice and methodological guidance related to the implementation of the Code of Conduct».

In 2020, 1,422 civil servants committed ethical violations, including 809 public special servants, 353 public administration servants, and 260 public service servants, a decrease of 24 points or 4.8 percent compared to 2019.

According to the grounds for investigating misconduct of all civil servants, except for special state servants, 328 misconduct was investigated by the organization's internal monitoring, with 209 regarding citizens' complaints, 50 by information, and 26 by the news posted on social media.

465 officials were sanctioned with formal warnings, 131 were obliged to apologize, and 17 officials sanctioned in accordance with relative law in connection with committing ethical violations.

Ethical violations include 196 cases of inadequate performance of duties and loss of job responsibilities, 37 cases of drunkenness during the period of conducting their official duties and in the workplace, 46 cases of mismanagement of time, 48 cases of non-compliance with management instructions, 163 violations of attitude, 108 violations of relevant regulations, 15 cases of disclosure of secrets, non-compliance of management decision, misuse of public office, misuse of the organization's property for personal purposes.

### *Strengthening the Merit Principle*

In connection with the adoption of the revised Civil Service Law, a total of 46 regulations have been approved and implemented by the Parliament, the Government, and the CSC.

Methodological advice was provided to government organizations on the development of public position descriptions, and in 2020, a total of 3,447 public position descriptions for public administration positions were examined and approved.

*In 2020, 1,422 civil servants committed ethical violations*



By closely aligning officials' objectives with the goals, objectives, and strategic plans of the organization, duplication of position responsibilities will be eliminated, the performance plan of the organization and its employees will be approved at an appropriate level, the effectiveness of human resource management will increase and the efficiency of the organization will increase through practical performance appraisals.

### *Special Requirements for Public Administration Positions*

Special requirements for public administration positions were legislated, and the approval of the public position description by an authorized official shall be done on the basis of the CSC's decision.

The CSC issued a recommendation No. 03 to governors of all local levels regarding aimags, the capital city, soum, and district Citizens' Representatives' Council (CRC) election results of 2020, in connection with the process of electing, nominating, and appointing the management of administrative and territorial units.

The recommendation calls for the termination of the mandates of aimags, the capital city, soum, and district CRC and Governors based on the election results, strictly implement the provisions of the Civil Service Law, which stipulates that changes in the general budget governors and direct governors of public bodies shall not be legal grounds for changing civil servants, all political officials are advised to strictly adhere to the provisions of the Civil Service Law, which prohibits direct, indirect influence, or pressure in the appointment of human resources in administrative and territorial units.

*Ethics Councils are established under the government bodies according to the Civil Service Law*

### *Ethical Council of Government Organization*

Article 6.1 of the «Code of Conduct for Civil Administrative Servants and Civil Service Servants» approved by the Government Resolution No. 33 of 2019, regulates that the Civil Service Ethics Council, which has the authority to make final decisions on whether civil servants have violated the code of ethics, will work under the auspices of public administration and service organizations. In accordance with the article, a total of 64 government agencies have established Ethics Councils.

The IAAC jointly organized a conference in 2020 under the slogan of «For a Trustworthy Civil Service», with the Parliament, the CSC, the UNDP, and the Embassy of Canada. The conference was attended by 330 participants, including the chairperson, secretary, and members of the Ethics Councils of organizations, ministries, agencies, local governors, and public service organizations appointed by the Parliament and more than 4,000 online participants.

The conference organized a discussion on the draft «General Procedures for the Ethics Council of Public Organizations» and received comments and requests from members of the Ethics Council on the development of ethics training programs and methodologies for civil servants.

### *Online Discussions*

Due to the global pandemic, a state of emergency has been declared and several anti-corruption activities, training, advocacies, and planned forums were organized online. Emphasis was placed on organizing effective online discussions based on community participation and collaboration.

- The results of the activities of NGOs performing government functions on a contract basis were discussed.

Executed by external experts «Monitoring and evaluation of the results of the activities of NGO's that perform some government functions on a contract basis» report was discussed with the participation of 15 NGO representatives. Legal environment governing the outsourcing of some public services by non-governmental organizations, the results of the assessment show that it is necessary to determine the reality based on the study of the legal systems and best practices of some foreign countries.

By organizing this discussion, the public will be informed about the performance of NGOs that perform some government functions on a contract basis, define future policies and directions, and consolidate recommendations.

- On the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day, an online discussion on «Covid and Corruption: A Free Platform for Citizens» was organized among civil society, professional associations, and researchers.

As a result of the consultations, it was decided to provide timely advice to organizations at risk of corruption, jointly monitor the use of collected donations and grants, develop specific guidelines for procurement, disseminate them to government agencies, and develop information transparency.

Comprehensive measures are being taken to make the activities of government special funds more transparent and open. In connection with the acceptance and selection of projects from the SMEDF to provide soft loans, online training, and discussion on «Ensuring openness, transparency, and fairness in government financing activities for the development of small and medium enterprises» was organized. The training and discussion were attended by the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Fund (SMEDF) officials, the project selection committee, and sub-committee members of the Agricultural Departments of 21 aimags, who were working together to address the challenges.

*On the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day, an online discussion on «Covid and Corruption: A Free Platform for Citizens» was organized*

### *Guidelines for Identifying the Causes of Corruption*

When analyzing 40 statements sent by investigators of the IAAC to government organizations and officials in 2017 to eliminate the causes of corruption crimes, the most common causes of crimes were «negligence in official duties», «misappropriation of public funds», «non-compliance with the law», «abuse of power», «lack of knowledge of the law», hence, it is not possible for investigators to accurately identify the root causes of corruption. In other words, the above statements do not only mention the cases and violations specified in the relevant legislation in determining the reasons, the question Why the crime occurred? is not fully answered. For example, an investigator's statement described "negligence" as the cause of the crime, but It is not clear why he or she was negligent. "Neglect of duty" is not, in fact, the cause of the crime, but it may be a manifestation of the case. Consequently, the misdiagnosis of the cause and the fight against the manifestations of the crime have the negative effect of making the crime more covert.

Given the above, the first version of the «Guide to Determining the Causes of Corruption» was developed to investigate corruption crimes and designed for officials who are in charge of the prevention of anti-corruption duty. This guide is being used by the IAAC investigators.

## *2. International Cooperation*

### *Cooperation*

- IAAC submitted a proposal to the Training Center and International Cooperation Division of

the National Supervision Commission of the People's Republic of China to initiate bilateral cooperation, exchange experiences, and strengthen the capacity of the staff.

- IAAC and the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan have progressed cooperation by agreeing to sign the Memorandum of Understanding.
- IAAC representatives participated in the Economic Forum of the OSCE in September 2020, Meeting to discuss the Country report about human right defenders in Mongolia organized by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights on November 17-18, 2020, and the ninth session of the Assembly of Parties of International Anti-Corruption Academy held on November 30, 2020.
- On December 17, 2020, the IAAC delegations attended the Steering Group Meeting of the Anti-Corruption Network of Asia and Pacific and submitted suggestions on the draft Work plan 2021-2023 of the network.
- Commissioner General Mr. Dashdavaa Zandraa made an opening remark on the international conference dedicated to the Universal Anti-Corruption Day, hosted by the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 8, 2020.
- On April 15, 2020, the OECD Anti-Corruption Network of Eastern Europe and Central Asia organized a special meeting for the national coordinators of the member countries.

*Meeting with Benjamin Le Roy, Chief of the Economic/ Commercial Section of the US Embassy in Ulaanbaatar, and N. Clyde Roads, Resident Advisor FIU Mongolia at OTA US Department of Treasury, on money laundering. 2020.01.20.*



During the meeting, IAAC representatives introduced the IAAC anti-corruption activities and special measures had to be taken due to the COVID-19, budget, and financial situations, and change of priorities in the works of IAAC.

- 25th Steering Group meeting of the OECD Anti-Corruption Network of Eastern Europe and Central Asia was held online on May 28, 2020. A total of 95 participants including the

Secretariat, member countries, and donors participated. The Secretariat has prepared the draft performance indicators for the 5th round of monitoring under the Istanbul Action Plan and presented it to the Steering Group for preliminary endorsement for the pilot monitoring. IAAC voted to test the new performance indicators as proposed by the Secretariat and the ACN Work Programme was discussed and adopted by the Steering Group.

- IAAC received OSCE mission comprised of Ulvi Ahundlu, Deputy head of the Election Department, and Keara Castaldo Advisor of OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights on February 12, 2020, to discuss future cooperation between the two parties.
- To enhance synergies between promoting sustainable development and mitigating corruption risks in relation to the Belt and Road Initiative, the UNODC has initiated a project entitled «Fostering sustainable development by supporting the implementation of the UNCAC in countries along the Silk Road Economic Belt». IAAC nominated its focal point for the project and submitted its responses to a questionnaire titled «Preventing and Combatting Corruption in International Infrastructure Projects» and participating in the active implementation of the project.

### Training Courses and Seminars

*Training course on "Methods of money laundering and detection of illegal money" in cooperation with the US Embassy in Ulaanbaatar, which is included in the implementation plan of Section 7 of the FATF Recommendations to Mongolia. 2020.01.20-24.*



• Independent Commission Against Corruption of Hong Kong (ACRC) organized a tailor-made online session titled «Preventing corruption in a cost-effective way» for the Prevention and Public Awareness Department of IAAC on October 28, 2020. The session focused on systematic prevention and community education. Moreover, officers of IAAC participated in the ACRC Virtual Training Course

for International Anti-Corruption Practitioners held on November 3-5, 2020. The course was designed to help build the capacity to develop and implement effective anti-corruption policies and measures.

- IAAC jointly with the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR) of the World Bank and the UNODC organized several training courses and webinars. On September 30, 2020, IAAC investigators took part in the webinar on Registries: A look at the corporate registries and other assets that can be researched online.
- On October 12-22, 2022, StAR and IAAC organized an intermediate-level Financial Investigation Course for 18 officers of IAAC, the PGO, and the NPA.
- 29 officers of the IAAC, the General Intelligence Agency, the NPA, PGO, and the Bank of Mongolia participated in the training course on the topic of «Investigating Money Laundering offenses» organized jointly by the Embassy of the USA, within the framework of implementing the Recommendation 7 of the FATF on January 20-24, 2020.
- Newly appointed 30 investigators of the IAAC attended Financial Investigation Methodology Course delivered by the StAR in 2020.

### Mutual Legal Assistance

As of December 31, 2020, Mongolia entered Mutual Legal Assistant Treaty on Civil Matters with 16 countries, Mutual Legal Assistant Treaty on Criminal Matters with 18 countries, Treaty on Extradition of Criminals with 16 countries, and Treaty on Extradition of Convicted with 10 countries, respectively.

In 2020, the IAAC sent Mutual Legal Assistance requests to 16 countries and territories including Switzerland, Singapore, France, Korea, the USA, Ukraine, Latvia, Russia, Canada, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, and British Virgin Islands.

Based on Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties, Mongolia received 168 mutual legal assistance requests from foreign jurisdictions and duly executed the related proceedings per the requests. Ministries of Justice of Mongolia and the People's Republic of China held the second advisory meeting to discuss the Treaty of Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Offenses and the Treaty on Extradition of Convicted.

### *3. Public relations*

#### *Cooperation with the Media*

To ensure transparency and openness, the IAAC worked diligently to introduce its activities on a timely manner to the citizens through the media. In 2020, the IAAC prepared 243 press releases, 18 interviews and clarifications, 4 articles, 12 videographies, 11 posters, 2 «IAAC News Page» releases, 712 news on IAAC official website, and broadcasted 17 series of «The IAAC News» television program. IAAC prepared contents to increase awareness of the threat of corruption through the highly popular radio shows such as «One drop», «Radio advice», «Beneficial knowledge» and «Literature Time» of the FM104.5, FM88.3, and FM103.6.

#### *Cultural and Sports Figures are Participating in Anti-Corruption Campaigns*

To raise awareness of the danger of corruption and to support zero-tolerance for corruption, IAAC worked together with popular celebrities to produce a short movie «A child», and several television contents namely «For A Public Servant», «Value of Integrity», «Corruption Glass Balls» and «Let's Join Against Corruption», and some advertisement for the IAAC Hotline – 110.

### *4. Digital Government Services*

#### *National Integrated Registration of Public Servants*

Article 16 of the Law on Civil Service of Mongolia stipulated to establish National integrated registration of public servants. The Government approved the «Procedure for managing the integrated database of public servants and retrieving information» by Resolution No. 74 of 2019. It was regulated to use the online platform of «Human Resource Management Information System» for recording information. As of 2020, the CSC registered 46 new agencies and revised information of 65 agencies in the human resource database.

#### *Digitalization of Selection Processes for Civil Service*

Civil service entrance examinations are being organized online. Currently, the plan to fully transfer, the Special examination designed for certain positions, to the online format is underway for implementation. In 2019, registration for civil service entrance examinations was conducted online for the first time in Mongolia.

Digitalization of the entire selection process, including registration, examination, and grading has prevented human interference in the whole process, ensured transparency and openness, and oversight of the public and professional organizations, and enabled candidates to test their knowledge fairly. By developing an online test and updating it daily, citizens have an opportunity to test their knowledge and skills in advance in a virtual environment.

Launched an online section for e-recommendations, e-books, and exam preparation. Taking into account the suggestions received from citizens, the test results and answers were published in a booklet for better preparation.

#### *Electronic System for Verifying PDPI*

The process of digitalizing the verification process of PDPI is about 90 percent complete. The right to register the declarations is given to a responsible person of each organization so that the

*Civil service  
entrance  
examinations are  
being organized  
online*



candidate for appointment to the organization can submit their declarations in the electronic system.

In addition, the system can show the verification process and its results. In 2020, IAAC reviewed the declarations of 81 organizations and their 1,495 affiliates electronically across the country.

### *Electronic Systems of Government Organizations*

The Cabinet Secretariat has implemented specific objectives in the implementation of the digital transformation. In this context, it developed Fundamental system for exchanging official letters between government agencies and handed it over to the National Data Center.

This system provides a wide range of opportunities for the electronic exchange of official letters, creation of a unified database of electronic letters, ensuring information security, and increasing the use of digital signatures, regardless of the different systems used by government agencies.

A total of 24,973 employees from 1,733 organizations use the electronic system in 43 government agencies and SOEs, 1,148 organizations in the capital city, and 542 organizations in 21 aimags.

12,989 employees of 918 organizations in the capital city are using an online system for registering official records, drafting, reviewing, and approving official documents (with digital signature), exchanging between organizations, and archiving the records electronically.

Within the framework of the implementation of Government Resolution No. 149 of 2019, the «Internal Management System of Government Organizations» was developed by the Communications and Information Technology Agency and put into operation in April 2020.

The system has been made available for use to all levels of government organizations through the «Integrated Service Center» system installed in 21 aimag centers and 330 soum. The system includes a record-keeping module that allows for the drafting, exchanging, registering, and archiving of official correspondence between government agencies.

Government Resolution No. 259 of 2018 on «Some measures to transfer public services to electronic form» updated the list of public services to be transferred to electronic form. In 2020, to ensure implementation of the Resolution, 117 services of 17 organizations were newly developed and connected to the «KHUR» system. 181 types of services specified in the Annex of the Resolution are provided electronically through the integrated e-service system ([www.e-mongolia.mn](http://www.e-mongolia.mn)) and mobile application.

A total of 118 services provided by the General Authority of State Registration to citizens and business entities will be transferred to full electronic form by June 2021.

### *E-Procurement System*

In 2017, the Government launched the Public E-Procurement System to manage state and local government budgets, organize procurement activities transparently, openly, and accessible to the general public, and ensure a framework to foster public oversight. In 2018, 21,417 procurement plans by 1,433 public entities were registered in the e-procurement system, while in 2019, 27,010 (cumulative) procurement plans by 2,035 public entities were entered into the system. In 2020, it was increased by 2,909 procurement plans by 210 public entities with 29,219 (cumulative) procurement plans by 2,345 public entities.

The E-Procurement System is undergoing regular checks and improvements while new sub-systems are introduced gradually into the platform. In 2019, the following changes were made into the integrated system to bring it to the requirements stipulated by the law, and the corresponding sub-systems were rolled out on the following year:

- Suppliers can submit complaints via the system and the pertinent public entities, MF and

*The Government launched the Public E-Procurement System to manage state and local government budgets*



Agency for Fair Competition and Consumer Protection can receive and respond to the complaint through the portal;

- The complaint procedures are fully transferred to an electronic format which resulted in 292 complaints registered in the system as of 2020;
- The contract progress module is rolled out which resulted in 19,652 contract updates are being registered in the system;
- The tender participants are now able to request and review materials submitted for selection of the corresponding work, service, or good;
- The e-procurement system now displays an up-to-date debarment list;
- The system enables tender participants to submit clarifications. 879 clarifications were registered in the system as of 2020;
- The partnership agreement can be concluded through the system and 1,141 requests for the partnership were registered with 769 partnership agreements signed as a result.

## **5. Public Awareness and Educational Activities**

### **Activities Directed at the General Public and Public Officials**

The contents of the educational materials showcasing the harmful effects of corruption are designed and delivered specifically to the segment of the demographic or sector of the public administration. The anti-corruption measures are being implemented and delivered through the following formats and means:

*The IAAC, as part of its "Integrity is Always the Right Option" campaign, organized several activities and events targeted to the general public*

- Public awareness campaigns and programs;
- Video and radio contents;
- Brochures and posters;
- Podcasts and interviews;
- Handbooks, manuals, and library service;
- Video lectures, training, and discussions;
- Information boards and (outdoor, indoor, etc) LED screens;
- TV programs, news articles;
- Competitions of various shapes.

### **"Integrity is Always the Right Option" Campaign**

UNDP celebrated 2020 "International Anti-Corruption Day" under the watchword "Recover with Integrity". Although the countries are fighting against the pandemic using all possible resources to safeguard the health of whole society, the fact that temporarily putting enforcement of laws and its monitoring on hold in order to achieve the intended goals under enormous strain has increased the corruption risk more than ever before. Therefore, the UN declared the watchword "Stop the Virus. Stop the Corruption" throughout the world. The IAAC, as part of its "Integrity is Always the Right Option" campaign, organized several activities and events targeted to the general public with the same intent and purpose as the UN's watchword.

The campaign was comprised of a variety of activities directed at people of different walks of life such as unifying voices of journalists on integrity, fostering youth engagement, listening to the will of the health sector workers, and implementing e-programs. During the unprecedented time of the pandemic, the public awareness campaign "Integrity is Always the Right Option" contributed to the promoting active participation of society with its watchword, voices, and ideas that were persistent in social platforms.

### *Local Campaigns "Integrity is Always the Right Option"*

The campaign "Integrity is Always the Right Option" was followed through in 21 aimags and 330 soums. A total of 15 public awareness activities were delivered to 1,063,456 people in cumulative totals. Aside from distributing anti-corruption content, posters, infographics, and e-publications through the media, social platforms, and outdoor screens, the photo, video, drawing, and writing competitions, dance challenges as well as online discussions "Justice in e-learning" were organized among the youth. Furthermore, a number of additional activities were implemented by the initiation of the local administrations hosting the campaign.

#### *5.2. Youth Driven Activities*

##### *"Local Budget Transparency Hackathon"*

The "Local Budgetary Transparency Hackathon" was organized through an online platform among the youth residing in Uvs, Khovd, Zavkhan, and Bayan-Ulgii aimags. 10 participating teams comprised of young adults carried out data-driven analysis on the local budget and "Local Development Fund", and presented the findings. The event contributed to enhancing transparency and accessibility of information, increasing youth participation, and building capacity.



##### *Digital Conference "Good Habits 20"*

As part of the "Integrity is Always the Right Option" campaign, the digital conference "Good Habits 20" was organized on December 16, 2020. The guest presenters who are leaders and high achievers in their respective fields came to share their success stories and called youth to follow fair practices in their lives.

*Economist and journalist D.Jargalsaikhan: "It is unfortunate that due to bad governance and corruption, we are trying to ignore and destroy our three values of democracy, human rights and the free market ..." 2020.12.16.*

##### *Activities Directed at Children*

##### *Open Competition on Rhetoric*

The competition on rhetoric "New Generation, No Corruption" was held online among students of secondary schools. The competition emphasized on skills of students such as independent decision making and participation in social lives, intolerance to corruption and red tape, managing issues that may occur during aforementioned malpractices. 125 participants submitted their video materials in the competition.



### *Contents for Children*

To instill justice and good habits in young children, we created the «Let's Play Fair» cartoon and the first part of the «Justice» series for high school students, and the «On the Lesson» TV series in collaboration with professional artists.

### *Screenwriting Competition for Children*

A competition was held among secondary school students to write a script for the children's film series "Justice" and the winners were selected from 250 writings submitted. The competition was aimed to select a screenplay that would continue the storyline of the miniserial "Justice" while promoting impartiality and fairness among youth in the process. The winning story of the competition by the 5th grade student, titled "Smartphone" is currently being adapted to screenplay.

*During the COVID-19 pandemic, most anti-corruption trainings were conducted online.*



### *Anti-Corruption Trainings*

IAAC focused on delivering training for the general public, civil society organizations, and the private sector in addition to public officials. In light of pandemic and lengthy lockdown, all in-class trainings and meetings are transferred to an online platform, and a total of 13,820 individuals have attended the training.

*Training on "Corruption and Investigative Journalists" for journalists. 2020.10.30*



### *Training in Investigative Journalism*

A full-day training "Corruption and Investigative Journalists" was organized in order to build necessary legal knowledge and skills needed to investigate corruption cases and improve cooperation with journalists concerning the implementation of corruption prevention and public awareness activities. The media as a member of civil society is one of the strongest pillars in the fight against corruption with its reporting and

outreach potential. In particular, investigative journalism plays a key role in the detection of corruption crime and making malpractice under the attention of the general public. Journalists are invited to attend training in investigative journalism every year.

### *5.4.2 Training for Newly Appointed Public Officials*

The training was delivered to 424 newly appointed public officials from 9 districts of the capital city and 6 aimags. The anti-corruption training serves a practical purpose in that it provides knowledge on anti-corruption and conflicts of interest legislations as well as Criminal and Criminal Procedure Code and coaches the public officials to adhere to good practices that would prevent future incidents.

### *Training for Marketers*

The training for marketers and social media developers was organized twice in order to call in, share experience, establish cooperation between young professionals from media, marketing, and creative industries. A total of 40 participants from 15 organizations such as MNAgency, Viral, Orgil Media, Global Event, EMOZ Agency, Idlab agency, Boomerang Mongolia, ilab production, and iMGroup were attended the training.

### *Training for Khoroo (micro-district) Staffs*

A series of training aimed to provide knowledge on anti-corruption law and build the capacity of social workers of khorooos, the smallest administrative unit of districts of the capital city, are being organized, and a total of 1,631 staffs from 143 khorooos were attended. The training which built the capacity of social workers laid the groundwork for the start of making the public awareness measures closer to civilians by utilizing men's power on those administrative units.

### *"Integrity and Civil Oversight" Serial Training*

The training "Integrity and Civil Oversight" was organized covering NGOs and civilians working in food, agriculture, and light industry. Fostering public oversight on government agencies operating in the above-mentioned industries could help to enhance the integrity of officials, improve the transparency of government services and increase civic engagement, and prevent corruption offenses.

### *Training for Instructors*

The managers and members of civil society organizations operating in high-interest areas such as education, health, mining, law, and media sectors were trained as instructors who would provide others with anti-corruption education. Preparation of instructors contributes to improved logistics for promoting anti-corruption practices among the general public, in particular carrying out public awareness activities in local areas with support from the civilians, private sector, and NGOs.

### *Training Courses for Civil Servants*

In 2020, the Academy of Management, an implementing agency of the Government organized training courses on topics such as «Ethical management and Prevention of conflict of interest», «Ethics of public servants and Prevention of conflict of interest», and «Ethics and responsibilities of civil servants» and 1,371 civil servants participated in these training courses.

According to the «Short-term and medium-term training program for civil servants» approved by the Government Resolution No. 299 of 2019, the short-term training program to guide newly appointed civil servants includes «Ethics, responsibilities, working arrangement and communicational skills» and covered 633 officers who were first appointed in 2020.

### *Books, Manuals, and Promotional Materials*

#### *Books, Manuals, Introductions*

The following books, manuals, compilations, and brochures were prepared and distributed to the public in order to enhance ethics, promote anti-corruption legislation, and inform the activities of the IAAC:

*The training "Integrity and Civil Oversight" was organized covering NGOs and civilians working in food, agriculture, and light industry*

*Compilation of Court decisions on Corruption crimes 2014*



- **«Compilation of Court decisions on Corruption crimes».** Decisions of Mongolian Courts on corruption crimes in 2011, 2012, and 2014 were published in three volumes. Court decisions in 2013 and 2015–2019 are being compiled and prepared for publication in 2021. Public disclosure of court decisions on corruption crimes has multifaceted significance such as increasing the legal knowledge of citizens, improving their participation in monitoring corruption and conflicts of interests, harmonize law enforcement practices, and allow corruption cases to be used in research and education, as well as in anti-corruption educational activities.

- **«Anti-Corruption Handbook for Members of Parliament».**

Due to the importance of parliamentary participation and leadership in the fight against corruption, this handbook was developed and distributed to inform the newly elected members of Parliament about the legislation against corruption and conflict of interest and the functions and activities of the IAAC.

- **«Anti-Corruption Handbook for Ministers».** The newly formed Cabinet Ministers were presented with a booklet with recommendations and reminders to be followed as a member of the Government in the fight against corruption, improving the quality and accessibility of public services, developing ethical norms in their respective sectors, and preventing conflicts of interest.

*Anti-Corruption Handbook for Members of the State Great Hural*



- **«Anti-Corruption Handbook for Representatives of the Citizens' Representatives Council» and «Anti-Corruption Handbook for Governors».** Handbook for the newly elected aimag, capital city, soum and district CRC representatives and newly appointed governors as a result of local elections.

- **«Anti-Corruption Handbook for Parliamentary Election Candidates».** In cooperation with the General Election Commission (GEC), IAAC developed a handbook and recommendations for candidates for the 2020 Parliamentary

elections and provided information and methodologies on how to prevent corruption and conflicts of interest to political parties, coalitions, and independent candidates.

- **«Justice and Public Trust»** compilation of reports. The reports of the conference on «Justice and Public Trust», held in December 2020, were compiled and published, and the views and positions of specialized officials, advocates, teachers, and researchers working in the judiciary and legal field were made public. The content, ideas, and solutions of the reports included in this compilation contribute to the development of anti-corruption policy, increase the integrity of the legal sector, and serve as a source of research and criticism for researchers and students.

*Exercise book: Conflicts of Interest and Ethics in the Civil Service*



- **«Recovery of Illicitly Obtained Assets and Income»** handbook. One of the main objectives of the NACS is to use the UNCAC as a basis for mutual legal assistance, to intensify the conclusion of mutual legal assistance agreements with other countries, and to improve the coordination of domestic organizations. For this purpose, the PGO and the IAAC jointly developed this handbook.

- **«Anti-Corruption Education Handbook».** A handbook was published for secondary school students and teachers to develop a sense of justice, honesty, morality, good social relations, and anti-corruption education through proverbs and instructive stories. It is

planned to organize a pilot course on the «Civic Ethics Education» program in accordance with the content of this handbook.

- **«Exercise book: Conflicts of Interest and Ethics in the Civil Service».** It is a guide that analyzes cases of conflicts of interest and ethics of civil servants, analyzes how they are in line with the Constitution of Mongolia and the basic principles of the civil service, and confirms them in detail with other laws and regulations, such as anti-corruption legislation.
- **«Implementation and Overview of Mongolian Anti-Corruption Policy».** (May 2, 2019 - May 20, 2020) The IAAC's one-year report was published and submitted to the Secretariat of the Parliament, other relevant organizations, and officials.

Books, manuals, compilations, and summaries published by the IAAC were distributed to universities, the National Institute of Law, the Independence Palace, libraries of 21 aimags, and other public libraries.

#### *Promotion Posters and Leaflets.*

20 types of posters with highlights on the topic of justice were published to promote the Hotline-110 and to introduce the dangers of corruption. We also published and distributed handouts on anti-corruption information boards, posters, door stickers, removable disks, ballpoint pens, card holders, magnetic stickers, and matches for government officials and citizens.

Published 3 types of leaflets on the topics as «How to file a complaint to the IAAC?», «What can you do against corruption?» and «What are we losing because of corruption?» are aimed at educating citizens about the anti-corruption sector.

*20 types of posters with highlights on the topic of justice were published to promote the Hotline-110 and to introduce the dangers of corruption.*

*The IAAC worked at 11 different organizations after receiving 18 investigator statements*



**16,962** books, manuals, and handouts of **37** different types were distributed.



The poster of the campaign titled "Integrity is always the right option" was displayed on **46** bus station billboards, **80** roadside billboards, and 10 billboards.



**2,397** campaign videos and contents were broadcasted on **22** TV channels.



Recommendations on **111** issues were developed and submitted to **20** different government organizations.



This year, the "IAAC-Community Center" Facebook page gained **31,115** new followers, had an increase of **11** times over the previous year and was ranked as the second most visited page in Mongolia.



To enforce the law and eradicate violations, **43** official letters were sent.



Anti-corruption information and videos were distributed to **876,070** people from **175,214** households through the elevator screens of public housing.



**192** measures of the NACS have been correctly executed, with a recent implementation rate of **58.8** percent.



**6** training programs and **20** modules were developed.



The first social justice challenge for students brought together teachers and children from **716** schools and **710** kindergartens across various aimags and districts.



A total of **51** podcast episodes were created and distributed on the internet.



The organization of a digital conference titled "**Good Practice 20**" received a great number of positive feedback on the internet.



**18** rules and regulations adopted by government agencies and officials were reviewed, and proposals were made for their amendment or repeal.



To eliminate the causes and conditions of the crime, investigators prepared **103** statements, received responses to **65** statements, and are following up on the statements.



The IAAC worked in **10 sectors** to prevent corruption and provided recommendations on inspections and correcting shortcomings.



The public was informed about **25 officials** who had received disciplinary sanctions.



In the open presenting skills competition, **125** students submitted videos.



On the local level, **21 aimags** have been regionalized and **9 investigators** are conducting investigations.



The hotline-**110** responded to **35** complaints about bureaucratic government services.



IAAC worked at **11** different organizations after receiving **18** investigator statements.

### 5.5. News in One Sentence

The official websites of **13 ministries** and **21 aimags** were evaluated and the findings were submitted to the Prime Minister of Mongolia.



## 6. Recommendations for Preventing Corruption

### *Recommendations for Preventing Corruption Risks and Conflicts of Interest in Emergency Situations*

Citizens, business entities, and organizations of Mongolia continue to make voluntary donations such as cash, materials, free and discounted services to the State Emergency Commission and organizations in charge of health and emergency issues for the prevention of Covid-19 world pandemic. Due to emergency situations, there is also a need to use the direct contracting method for procurements in accordance with the Law on Procurement of Goods, Works, and Services with State and Local Funds. In view of the above, a recommendation has been submitted to the State Emergency Commission, the Cabinet Secretariat, the MH, the MF, the National Emergency Management Agency, the General Agency for Specialized Inspection, and the Capital City Governor.

The recommendation addresses the following issues:

- To take appropriate measures to register, disburse and report on donations and grants;
- To provide the public with access to information on revenues and expenditures from a single source and provide accurate information;
- To avoid giving decision-makers an unfair advantage;
- To adhere to the regulation that all donations and grants must be received or go through the general budget governor;
- To strictly follow the Law on Regulation of Public and Private Interests in the Public Service and Prevention of Conflicts of Interest in Receiving and Disposing of Donations;
- To pay additional attention to ensuring that the person directly contracting or the contractor is not a politically prominent person or his / her affiliates if it is not possible to maintain transparency in the bidding process or to meet the minimum bidding deadline;
- To inform the IAAC immediately in case of corruption or conflict of interest;

*Recommendation has been submitted to the State Emergency Commission, the Cabinet Secretariat, the MH, the MF, the National Emergency Management Agency, the General Agency for Specialized Inspection, and the Capital City Governor*

### *Recommendations Submitted to Government Agencies and Their Implementation*

To rectify the deficiencies identified during the inspections of government organizations, to strengthen internal control and financial discipline, to intensify budget, finance, and procurement transparency, and to prevent corruption and conflicts of interest, recommendations on 111 issues were developed and provided to 20 organizations in accordance with Article 18.1.6 of the Anti-Corruption Law.

For instance, recommendations on 7 issues were submitted to the Prime Minister of Mongolia, the Chairmen of the CRCs, and Governors of 21 aimags because more work is needed to intensify efforts to reduce the risk of corruption and conflicts of interest in the capital city, ministries, agencies, and State-Owned Enterprises (SOE), to improve internal control and financial discipline, as well as to increase transparency in budgeting, finance, and procurement. The execution of the recommendations was reported from 21 aimags, with an average implementation rate of 71.5 percent, according to the analysis. Darkhan-Uul aimag did the best job of implementing the recommendations, whereas Bayan-Ulgii aimag obtained an unsatisfactory rating.

The recommendations address the following issues:

- Normative acts shall be developed only by an authorized body in line with law;
- To use the Local Governor's reserve fund efficiently per its stated purpose;
- To conduct procurement operations transparently and openly as well as to transfer them to electronic form;



- To ensure transparency of local development funds;
- To establish public oversight of the local development funds for soums;
- To fully determine the ultimate owner when issuing mineral licenses, and to coordinate cooperation between the tax authority and the registration authority when the ultimate owner is registered;
- To establish effective regulations for resolving citizens' petitions and complaints, to resolve petitions and complaints related to its functions without referring them to other organizations, and to provide final answers;
- To effectively enforce the legal regulation requiring guilty officials to compensate the state for the damage they have caused;
- To avoid using local property, funds, budget, money, and labor for political and election campaigning;

The IAAC's recommendations to organizations and officials were intended not only at eradicating the identified violations, but also at assessing potential risks and offering methodical advice on how to prevent them.

#### *Recommendations Submitted to Other Organizations*

- In connection with the 2020 Parliamentary elections, recommendations on 8 issues were submitted to the political parties and coalitions which are participating in the election, as well as, recommendations on 6 issues to election candidates, and recommendations on 10 issues to the GEC respectively.
- Examined the quality and availability of pension and other social welfare services within the framework of identifying bureaucratic and cumbersome public services, the IAAC worked in the Social Insurance Departments of Khan-Uul, Songinokhairkhan, Bayanzurkh, and Chingeltei districts of the Capital City. Recommendations on 6 issues related to making relevant amendments in the legislation on several services, improving management initiatives, and reducing bureaucracy and delays in public services were submitted to the General Department of Social Insurance (GDSI).
- Six recommendations were submitted to the Housing and Public Utilities Authority on compliance with the prohibitions and restrictions outlined in Article 17 of the Law on Regulation of Public and Private Interests and Prevention of Conflicts of Interest in Public Service.
- In order to ensure transparency and to prevent corruption and conflicts of interest in the activities of the SMEDF, 12 recommendations were submitted to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MFALI).
- Inspected vehicle plate registration process, and relevant regulations, thus identified the causes of corruption, conflicts of interests, and submitted recommendations to eliminate such causes to the Ministry of Road and Transportation Development (MRTD) and the National Center for Roads and Transportation.
- As a result of the recommendation submitted to MRTD, the duplication of technical inspection fees for imported vehicles was repealed, which prevented individuals and businesses from illegally paying an average of 30 billion tugriks per year.
- As a result of the recommendation, the "Regulations on vehicle registration and license plate issuance" was revised in accordance with the Minister of Roads and Transportation Decree No. A/222 of November 18, 2020. Accordingly, the vehicle plate numbers which regarded «auspicious» by people were sold at an open e-auction, and the proceeds went to the state budget.

*As a result of the recommendation submitted to MRTD, the duplication of technical inspection fees for imported vehicles was repealed*



- To eliminate corruption and conflict of interest in the Songinokhairkhan District Land Management Office, recommendations on 6 issues were submitted to the Land Management Department, the District Governor's Office, and the Capital City Land Management Office.
- The CSC paid special attention to creating a culture of non-illegal dismissal of civil servants at all levels of government, non-violation of human resource appointments in the civil service, and issued the following recommendations to public administration bodies and officials in 2020:
  - On taking appropriate administrative measures regarding the Covid-19 pandemic and the human resource activities of the civil service
  - On Improving ethics, discipline, and accountability in the civil service
  - On nomination and appointment measures following the CRC election of aimags, capital city, soums, and districts.

### *Recommendations Based on Complaints Filed by the Citizens*

Following the complaints received through hotline-110, a total of 21 organizations, including 1 ministry, 5 district offices, and 6 schools, were found to have caused bureaucracy. Accordingly, the IAAC submitted recommendations to eliminate found violations promptly. These include:

- Following citizen's complaint that stated «the officials of the 9, 4, 22 and 43rd khoros of Songinokhairkhan district are causing bureaucracy and inconvenience to the citizens in providing the public services», the IAAC working group examined the cause and consequences of such bureaucracy, and conducted specific measures to eliminate identified violations, preventing bureaucratic and ethical violations of the officials. The specific recommendations were subsequently submitted to the office of the District Governor of Songinokhairkhan and implemented.
- Several complaints regarding ethical violations of state registrars of General State Registration Authority were filed to the IAAC, which the main cause of such violations was lack of monitoring system in the organization and lack of sanctions for those who committed an ethical violation.

### *Public Service Bureaucracy and Official's Ethics*

The quality and accessibility of public services provided by the Governor's Office and Department of Land Management of Sukhbaatar District, the Departments of Social Insurance of Bayanzurkh, and Songinokhairkhan District, and Mineral Resources and Petroleum Authority, and processing of requests, petitions, and complaints of citizens, as well as administrative measures were examined. Also, the IAAC conducted focus group interviews with citizens and business entities regarding the examination.

Examination found that in Sukhbaatar district, there is a long queue for tax benefits and exemptions, a high workload, and land ownership application which was requested in November 2019 was not resolved, thus, the IAAC provided recommendations on eliminating conflicts and shortcomings and monitored the implementation.

### *Recommendations for the Implementation of the Investigator's Statement*

An investigator shall identify the causes and circumstances that contributed to the corruption crime and send a statement to eliminate the cause of the crime to the relevant legal entity in accordance with Article 29.6 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The legal entity which received the statement is obliged to take necessary measures following the investigator's statement and notify the investigator within one month.

*Following the complaints received through hotline-110, a total of 21 organizations, including 1 ministry, 5 district offices, and 6 schools, were found to have caused bureaucracy*

In 2020, the IAAC provided additional recommendations based on 18 investigators' statements to legal entities on how to address the identified shortcomings. For example:

- 8 recommendations to the Cabinet Secretariat
- Recommendations on 3 issues to Nalaikh District Police Department
- Recommendations on 6 issues to Chingeltei District Police Department
- Recommendations on 5 issues to Songinokhairkhan District Police Department's 1st and 3rd Divisions
- Recommendation on 5 issues to the Chairman of the CRC and Governor of Erdene soum of Tuv aimag
- 7 recommendations to the Chairman of the CRC and Governor of Sergelen soum of Tuv aimag

The IAAC is cooperating with government organizations to eliminate violations, prevent recurrences, provide technical assistance in implementing risk prevention recommendations, provide anti-corruption training to staff, digitalize public service, and analyzing and monitoring implementation.

## 7. Registration and Inspection of DPIAI

### Registration of DPIAI

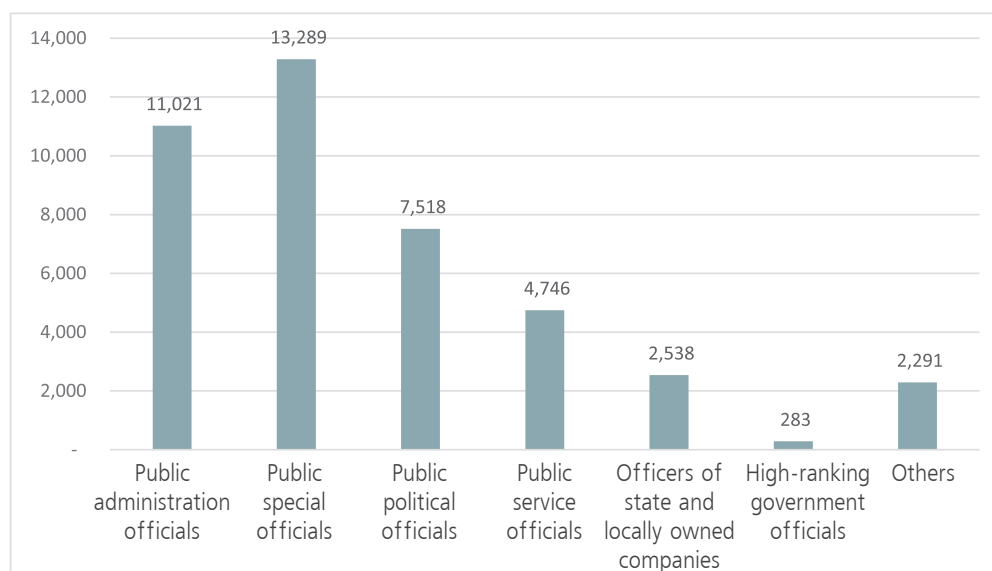
- Nationwide, 41,686 public officials declared their interests, income and assets. In 2019, the structure and staffing of the Veterinary Breeding Agency, the General Judicial Enforcement Agency, and the National Emergency Management Agency were changed, as well as 54 officials of the Academy of Sciences under the MECSS, and 23 executive officers of Erdenes Mongol LLC were registered as newly declarants, which resulted in increasing the declarants by 304 (0.7 percent). In the last 3 years, on average, there were 41,047 officials obliged to submit the declaration, and the number of public officials required to submit the declaration has increased by an average of 648 in the last 3 years.

Table 16. Number of declarants

Indicators	2017		2018		2019		Average of 3 years	
	Increase	Public official	Increase	Public official	Increase	Public official	Increase	
Public official to be declared	40073	+330	41382	+1309	41686	+304	41047	+648
Public officials who declared	40067		41381		41685		41044	
Hereof	Declared late	4					1	
	Not declared	2	1		1		1	
Compilation rate	99.99		99.99		99.99		99.99	

In 2020, 13,289 or 31.9 percent of the total number of declarants were public special officials, 11,021 or 26.4 percent were public administration officials, 7,518 or 18 percent were political officials, and 4,746 or 11.4 percent were public service officials. 2,538 or 6.1 percent were executive officers of state and locally owned companies, 283 or 0.7 percent were senior public officials, and 2,291 or 5.5 percent were other public officials.

Figure 11. Public officials who have applied, by category of civil service



- The IAAC aims to monitor expenditures in addition to officials' income. To this end, a working group has been established to improve the declaration form and the scope of declarants and the relevant instructions and procedures. A study was conducted to improve several provisions of the legislation on the prevention of corruption and conflict of interest, and a proposal to amend the relevant law was submitted to the initiators of the law. The necessary regulations in the legislation will make it possible to make significant changes in the balanced control of officials' income and expenditures, to impose appropriate penalties for violations, and to prevent conflicts of interest.

### 7.2. Inspection of the DPIAI

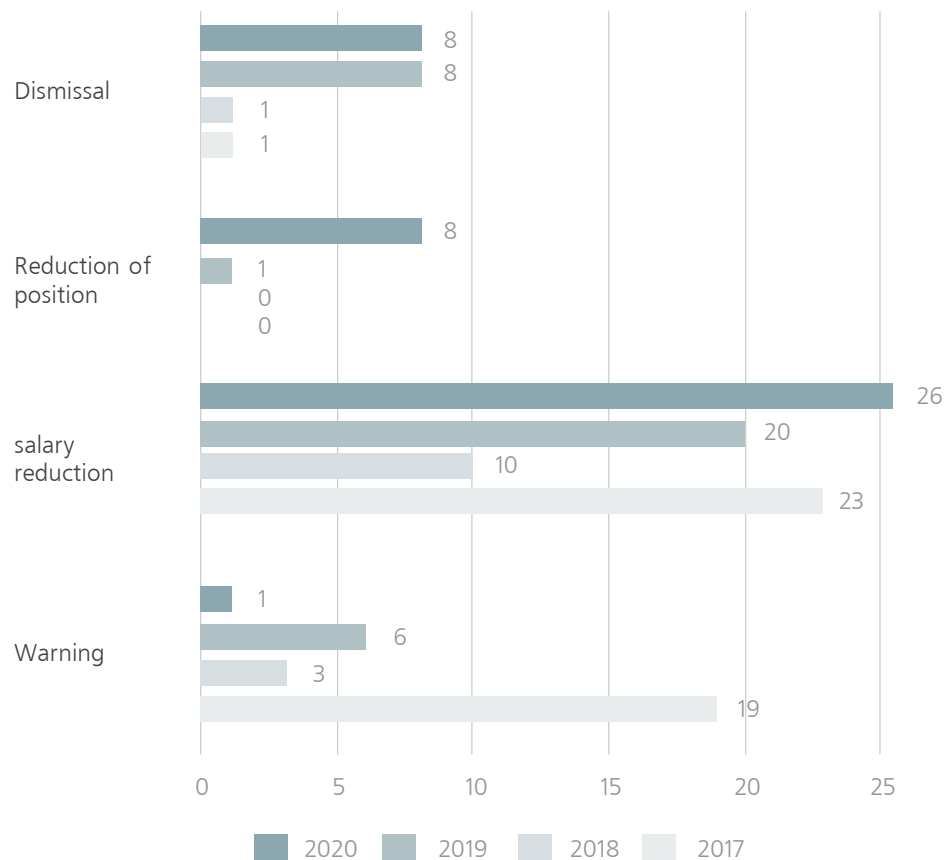
Table 17. Declaration review

In 2020, 542 percent of public officials' declarations were inspected and resolved, an increase of 161 points or 42.2 percent compared to the previous year.

Year	Reviewed and resolved	Decided to impose liability
2018	171	14 /8.2%/
2019	381	35 /9.2%/
2020	542	46 /8.5%/
Average of 3 years	365	32

During the inspection, it was decided to impose sanction (warning-1, salary reduction-26, reduction of position-11, dismissal-8) for 46 officials who did not declare their interest, income and assets accordingly, which had an increase of 11 compared to the previous year.

Figure 12.  
Declaration review



### 7.3. Resolving Complaints Regarding Conflicts of Interest

In 2020, 656 complaints regarding corruption and conflicts of interest were received, with 48 complaints from the previous year, a total of 704 complaints were reviewed and resolved. Overall, 87.5 percent of complaints were resolved.

Table 18. Common forms of violation

Form of the violation	2018	2019	2020
Abuse of official authority	15.1%	15.90%	18%
Illegal decisions to give others an advantage	14.3%	15.60%	17%
Conflict of interest and decision with a conflict of interest	14.4%	34.6%	21%
Illegal appointment	23.8%	14.8%	24%
Other	21.1%	19.1%	20%

Figure 13. Status of resolving applications, complaints, and information

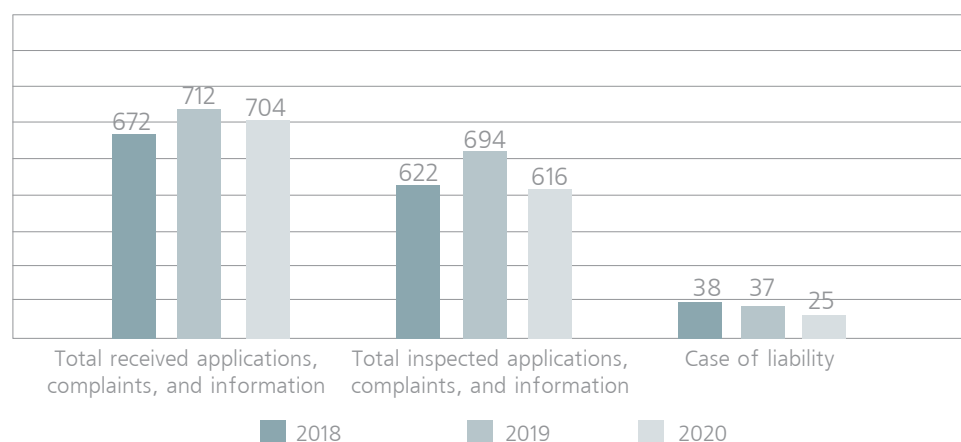


Table 19. Common forms of administrative sanctions

Form of legal liability	2018	2019	2020
Warned	8	8	3
Reduced the salary	23	22	20
Reduced the position	-	4	1
Dismissed	7	3	1
Overall	38	37	25

#### 7.4 Preliminary Declaration of Private Interests (PDPI) of a Candidate for Public Office

PDPI of 13,030 candidates for public office were examined and resolved in 2020. Of the examined declarations, 2,033 were received online, accounting for 35.7 percent of the total preliminary declarations. In 2019, 8 agencies and 40 organizations in 5 aimags were connected to the electronic system, while in 2020, 884 state and local administrative units were connected to the electronic system, which is about 80 percent.

After examining declarations, the IAAC identified 848 potential conflicts of interest, and submitted warnings to their relevant organizations, as well as, 489 non-compliant declarations were returned, and 8 candidates were informed to their higher-ups due to clear conflicts of interest in the performance of their duties.

Table 20. Examined PDPI

Year	Examined	Warned of a situation of conflict of interest	A clear conflict of interest	Required detailed inspection
2018	10,381	844 /8.1%/	25 /0.2%/	10 /1.0%/
2019	8,627	659 /7.6%/	28 /0.3%/	3 /0.03%/
2020	13,030	848 /6.5%/	8 /0.1%/	1 /0.07%/

#### 7.5. Sanctions for Officials Who Falsely Declare Their Assets and Income

In 2020, the IAAC examination found 46 officials falsely declared their assets and income, 25 officials violated the law on conflict of interest, a total of 79 officials were charged with administrative sanctions specified in Anti-Corruption Law, and Law on Regulation of Private Interests and Prevention of Conflicts of Interest in Public Service.

Table 21. Detection of violations, by type of inspection

Year	By declaration filing inspection	By the inspection of DPIAI	By reviewing applications and complaints	By reviewing the PDPI	Number of officials held liable
2018	197	14	38	2	251
2019	17	35	37	-	89
2020	8	46	25	-	79
Overall	222	95	100	2	419

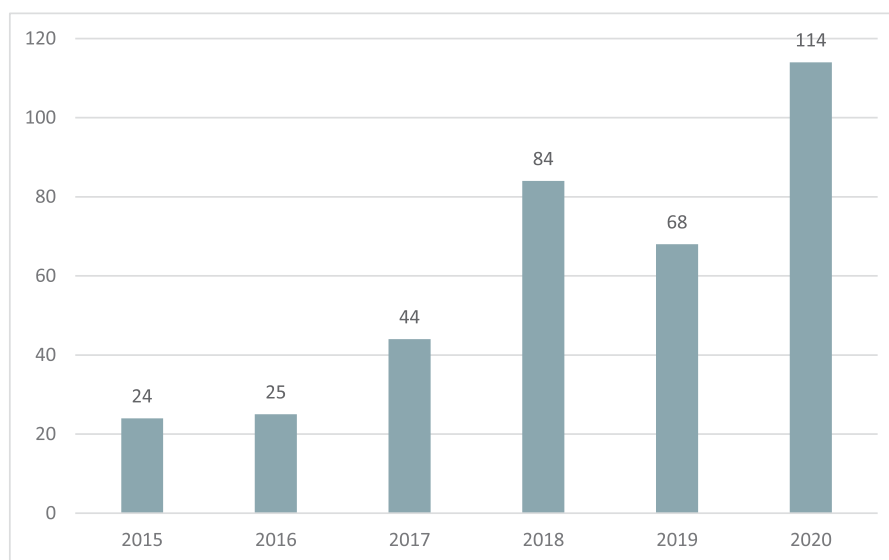
### *Parliamentary Election Candidate's DAI have been Published Publicly for the First Time*

In connection with the adoption of the Law on Parliamentary Elections of Mongolia, the electronic system of the DPIAI was expanded and reformed, therefore, the IAAC in cooperation with the GEC registered Parliamentary election candidates' declaration, which publicly published declaration of a total of 606 candidates. A summary of the candidates' declaration was posted on the electronic system (<http://xaxcom.iaac.mn/>) to ensure transparency and openness.

## **8. Criminal Investigation**

In 2020, the IAAC investigated and resolved 1,020 criminal cases, an increase of 126 or 14.1 percent compared to the same period of the previous year.

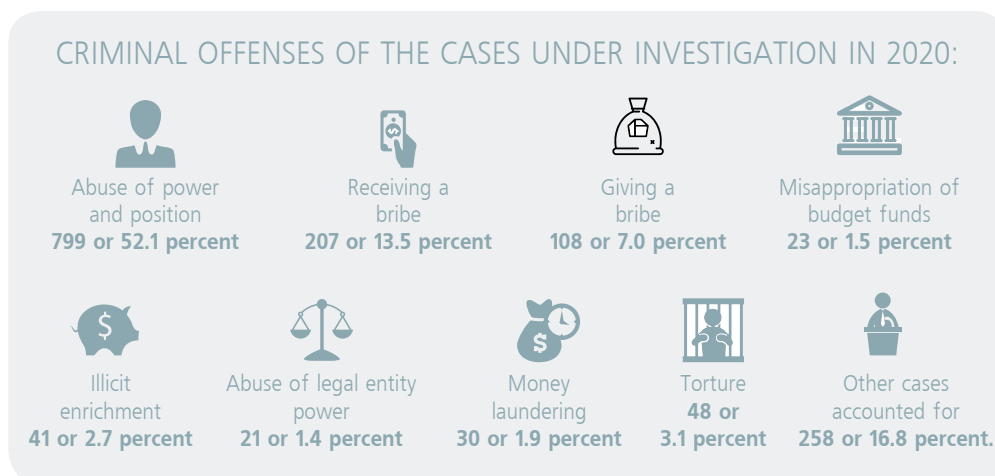
Figure 14. Number of criminal cases investigated by the IAAC in the last 6 years



### *Investigation*

Investigations were conducted in 1,535 illegal acts with 696 suspects of 1,331 criminal cases under the jurisdiction specified in the law. This is an increase of 2.4 percent compared to the previous year.

Table 21. Detection of violations, by type of inspection



**Criminal Cases Referred to the Prosecutor**

In 2019, 156 or 12.0 percent of the 1,300 criminal cases were referred to prosecutors with a proposal to transfer them to the court, while in 2020, 236 cases or 17.7 percent were referred of the 1,331 cases, an increase of 5.7 percent.

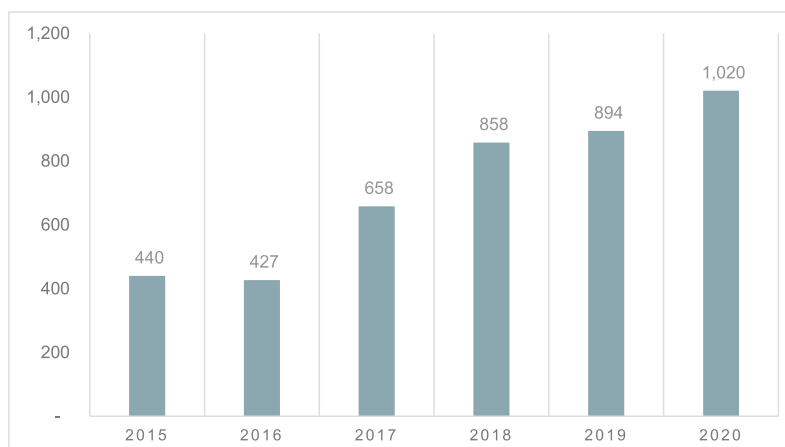
Figure 15. Resolution of the case under investigation

	Proposed to take to court	Proposed to close the inquiry case	Proposed to transfer according to the jurisdiction	Suspended	Combined in other cases
2018	224	467	125	1	9
2019	156	556	80	1	22
2020	236	509	48	6	46

**Criminal cases resolved through a trial**

In 2019, 68 criminal cases were resolved by the courts of the first instance, while in 2020, 114 cases were resolved through trial, an increase of 67.6 percent from the previous year.

Figure 16. Number of criminal cases decided by the court in the last 6 years

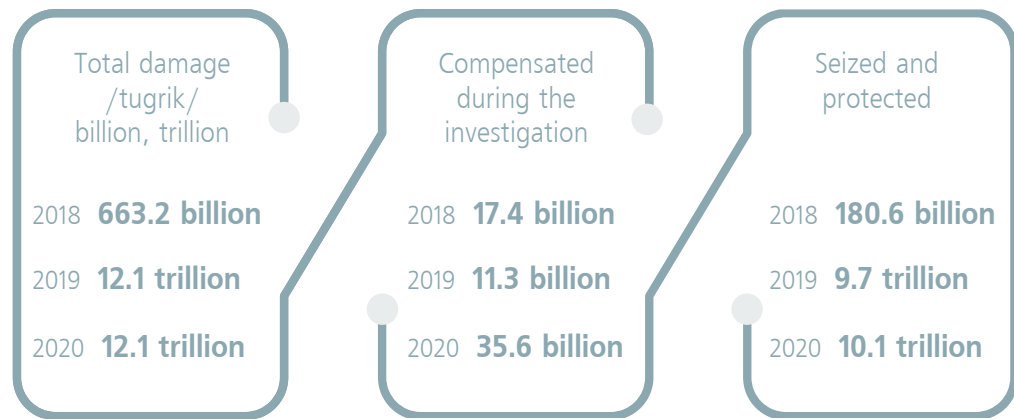




### Compensation for Damages

In 2020, 12.1 trillion tugriks were lost due to the investigated crimes, 35.6 billion tugriks were compensated during the investigation, and 10.1 trillion tugriks worth of immovable and movable property and cash were seized and protected. Compared to the same period of the previous year, compensation for damages caused by crime increased by 3.1 times.

Figure 17.  
Damage caused by corruption in the last 3 years and its compensation, and seizing and protection of property (by tugrik)“



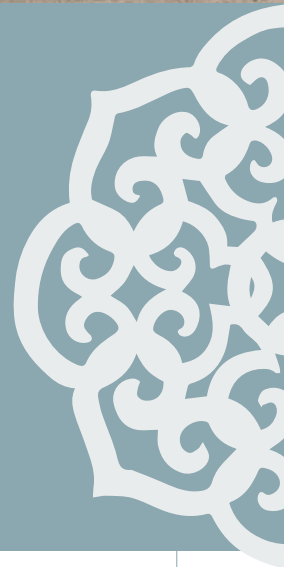




# 4

## APPENDIX

1. Statistics Related to the Administrative Activities of the IAAC
2. Statistics Related to the Corruption Situation
3. Statistics Related to the Prevention of corruption
4. Statistics Related to the Activities Aimed Raising Public Awareness
5. Statistics Related to the Registration and Inspection of DPIAI
6. Statistics Related to the Criminal Investigation



# APPENDIX

## Statistics Related to the Administrative Activities of the IAAC

Table 1. Human Resource

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	2018*	2019	2020
1	Appointment	109	26	16	20	112	172	69	62	45	43	251	231	85	57
2	Resignation	17	26	13	18	37	133	35	87	34	25	239	169	51	28
3	Dismissal	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	Imposed disciplinary sanction	11	11	14	11	2	12	1	-	1	-	-	4	4	10
5	Retirement	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	1	4	2	-

Table 2. Contracts

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Overall	-	-	-	1	-	50	71	98	126	183	218	373	364	435
2	Legal Entity	-	-	-	1	-	36	64	81	98	156	180	198	291	383
3	Person	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	17	28	27	38	175	73	52

Table 3. Foreign Relations

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of officers attended in short and medium term training courses abroad	2	9	21	12	-	13	10	29	18	4	2	31	17	1
2	Number of officers attended in domestic training courses organized by foreign institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	15	40
3	Number of officers conducted official duty abroad	13	14	19	11	4	9	17	21	11	7	9	8	28	3
4	Number of foreign delegations received	-	1	2	-	-	-	12	14	17	4	12	2	80	-
5	Number of International conferences, seminars and events organized in Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
6	Number of meetings with foreign diplomats and officials	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	13	8	10	6	9	7
7	Number of meetings with representatives of international organizations	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	13	17	9	16	15	11	5

8	Number of cooperation agreements with foreign countries and international organizations	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
9	Number of ratified International agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Number of official visits abroad	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	5	2	1	1	2	2	-
11	Number of official foreign visits to Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	2	-	3	-

Table 4. Finance, million tugriks

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Approved budget	2,365.1	3,671.8	2,837.2	3,014.2	3,820.7	8,427.0	11,283.0	15,329.0	10,043.8	8,785.6	10,402.8	14,845.5	17,124.4	27,058.2
2	Of which: Current expenses	1,583.9	2,424.1	2,837.2	2,923.1	2,980.0	7,338.9	8,281.6	11,797.2	9,743.8	8,688.9	9,551.4	14,649.9	16,304.4	25,987.5
3	Capital cost	781.2	1,247.6	-	91.1	840.7	1,088.1	3,001.4	3,531.8	300.0	-	851.4	195.6	820.0	1,070.7
4	Income from donations, loans and grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.8	105.8	-	-	-
5	Budget execution	2,001.8	3,840.2	2,651.4	2,300.5	2,703.4	8,092.8	11,093.2	13,115.2	9,002.6	8,770.7	10,350.6	14,444.4	16,905.0	24,554.5
6	Of which: Current expenses	1,220.6	2,592.6	2,651.4	2,209.3	2,350.9	7,117.3	8,481.1	10,983.6	9,002.6	8,770.7	9,499.2	14,248.8	16,085.0	23,487.7
7	Capital cost	781.2	1,247.6	-	91.1	352.5	975.4	2,612.1	2,131.6	-	-	851.4	195.6	820.0	1,066.8
8	Difference /Budget overruns and savings/	363.3	(168.4)	185.8	713.8	1,117.3	334.2	189.8	2,213.8	1,041.2	14.9	52.1	401.1	219.4	2,503.7

Table 5. Laws and Amendments Related to the Organization's Activities

No.	Date	Amended provisions
Criminal code /Adopted date: 2002.01.03/		
1	2004.05.14	49.1, 49.2, 145.1, 145.2
2	2007.12.26	131
3	2008.02.01	55, 62, 153, 155, 156, 158, 178, 214, 268, 113, 136, 140, 141, 148, 198, 202, 203, 207, 214, 216
4	2008.04.25	267, 272
5	2009.12.24	166, 268
6	2011.12.15	82, 130
7	2012.01.19	113, 115, 124, 123, 270
8	2014.01.16	8.3, 20.2, 166, 178, 8.1
9	2015.08.07	185, 186
10	2016.12.22	120
11	2017.01.26	253, 254, 265, 266
12	2017.02.02	56, 146, 145, 43, 304
Criminal procedure code /Adopted date: 2002.01.10/		
1	2003.01.10	50.4

2	2003.11.13	45.7
3	2004.05.14	25.1, 27.3
4	2006.01.12	178, 225, 233, 302, 304, 309, 346
5	2006.04.27	396
6	2007.08.09	24, 25, 46, 68, 69, 99, 114, 172, 177, 263, 370, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 2, 3, 26, 27, 32, 34, 38, 50, 59, 70, 113, 178, 180, 229, 235, 242, 247, 262, 299, 301, 302, 306, 307, 310, 330, 331, 334, 342, 343, 344, 347, 366
7	2008.02.01	24, 26, 208, 215, 343, 344, 215
8	2008.11.13	418
9	2009.12.03	57, 155, 158, 159, 161, 162, 165, 46, 79, 85
10	2011.06.10	27
11	2012.01.19	27
12	2012.05.18	27
13	2014.01.16	134
14	2014.01.23	342
15	2014.01.24	26, 27
16	2014.04.24	15, 45, 49, 220, 253, 343, 32
17	2016.02.05	347
18	2016.05.13	223
19	2016.09.01	62, 66, 414, 172
20	2016.09.09	43, 44
21	2016.12.22	25, 414, 120, 72, 76
22	2016.12.28	172
23	2017.02.02	332
Criminal code /Revised/ /Adopted date: 2015.12.03/		
1	2016.08.30	30
2	2017.02.02	4.5
3	2017.05.11	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 27
4	2017.05.18	1
5	2017.05.31	18.18
6	2017.06.09	5.6, 21.7, 21.3, 21.4
7	2018.01.19	15.3, 15.4
8	2018.04.26	29.11, 29.3, 29.10
9	2018.06.27	8.1, 8.6, 8.7
10	2019.10.10	29, 20
11	2020.01.10	1, 6, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22, 18
12	2020.01.16	17.12
13	2020.04.29	15.6, 18.1
14	2020.05.01	29.1, 29.2
Criminal Procedure Code /Revised/ /Adopted date: 2017.05.18/		
1	2019.04.25	39.9, 40.8, 33.3, 34.7, 39.1
2	2019.10.10	6.1

3	2019.10.18	5.4, 5.1, 10.7
4	2019.12.20	6.1
5	2020.01.10	3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 14, 29, 30, 32, 34, 38, 40, 45, 9, 10, 24, 26, 31, 37
6	2020.05.01	6.1
7	2021.01.15	40, 1.4

Law on the Civil Service /Adopted date: 2002.06.28/

1	2002.11.08	28
2	2003.01.02	9, 17, 7, 24, 25, 33, 16
3	2003.01.10	27.2.3, 1.1, 2.1
4	2003.05.30	17
5	2003.06.20	8.1.6, 28.6.3
6	2005.05.26	8.1.4
7	2005.11.17	7.1.3, 8.1.2
8	2006.01.12	23.2
9	2007.08.02	17.9
10	2007.11.01	7, 9.1.3
11	2007.11.30	29.1
12	2008.05.06	5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 22, 27, 28, 30, 33, 35, 38, 39, 6, 9, 34, 36, 40, 41
13	2008.12.19	7.1.7, 7.1.10, 38.4
14	2009.03.12	6.1.12, 7.1.12, 30.2
15	2009.11.06	9.1.2, 7.1.7
16	2009.12.03	8.1.4, 8.1.6
17	2011.02.02	15.1.15, 16.1, 17.6
18	2011.06.17	28
19	2011.07.09	27.1.10
20	2011.10.06	15.1.12
21	2011.12.15	23.2
22	2011.12.23	28, 35, 16.2.2, 33.4
23	2012.01.19	26.1, 14, 15
24	2012.05.22	7.1.3
25	2013.07.05	22.5, 23.3.4
26	2014.01.16	8.1.6, 28.5, 28.6.3
27	2015.01.23	30.2, 7.5, 34.13
28	2015.07.08	15.1
29	2015.10.30	6.1.7
30	2015.12.03	16.2.1
31	2015.12.04	41.1, 16.3
32	2016.01.29	23.2
33	2016.07.21	6.1.8
34	2016.09.09	28, 23.4, 27.2.4, 34.14, 38.2
35	2016.11.03	30.2
36	2016.11.10	28.11



37	2016.12.28	8.1.4
38	2017.02.09	8.1.6, 28.5
39	2017.04.13	10.7
40	2017.12.07	15
41	2017.12.21	36.3
42	2018.01.12	28.11
Law on the Civil Service /Revsed/ /Adopted date: 2017.12.07/		
1	2019.12.20	46.4
2	2020.01.23	13.1, 57.4
3	2020.01.30	46.4
4	2020.05.07	57.13, 57.9, 57.10
5	2020.05.14	13.1.4, 13.1.6, 57.4, 57.5.4
6	2021.01.15	13.1.3, 12.1.2, 18.7
Anti-Corruption Law /Adopted date: 2006.07.06/		
1	2008.05.29	26.1, 13.3
2	2012.01.19	19, 32, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 33, 6
3	2012.05.18	4.1.6, 13.4, 19.1, 19.5
4	2014.01.24	2, 6, 30, 13, 18, 7, 4, 10, 21
5	2015.05.29	14.1.3
6	2015.10.30	14.1.3
7	2015.11.10	29.3
8	2016.02.05	4.1.9
9	2016.07.21	14.1.3
10	2016.09.07	30.4
11	2016.11.10	30.4
12	2017.05.18	3.1.7, 18.6, 24.1.2, 26.3, 24.1.2, 30
13	2019.03.27	22.4
14	2019.06.06	6.1.1, 6.5
15	2019.12.20	14.1.22, 11.2, 10.6, 11.4
16	2020.04.24	18.4.12
17	2020.12.31	21, 22.4
Law on the Regulation of Public and Private Interests and Prevention of Conflicts of Interest in Public Service /Adopted date: 2012.01.19/		
1	2012.03.09	30.1
2	2012.05.18	3.1.11, 29.2.2, 18.6, 21.2, 26.3
3	2013.05.31	20.2
4	2014.01.24	4.1
5	2014.06.05	20.1
6	2015.10.30	20.2
7	2016.02.04	2.1, 8.1, 11, 12, 16
8	2017.04.13	101
9	2017.12.07	23
10	2020.01.10	29.1.3



Table 6. Signed Memorandum of Understanding with Domestic Organizations

No.	Date	Description of the MoU	Organization
1	2015.02.17	Memorandum of Understanding between the IAAC and the Civil Service Council	Civil Service Council
2	2017.02.02	Cooperation Agreement	National Police Agency
3	2017.12.08	Memorandum of Understanding between the IAAC and the Mongolian Youth Association	Mongolian Youth Association
4	2017.12.08	Memorandum of Understanding between the IAAC and the Mongolian University Student Association	Mongolian University Student Association
5	2017.12.08	Memorandum of Understanding between the IAAC and the Mongolian Student Association	Mongolian Student Association
6	2018.03.19	Memorandum of Understanding	Globe International
7	2018.10.10	Memorandum of Understanding on technical assistance to the Government of Mongolia in the fight against corruption	Asian Development Bank
8	2018.12.09	Cooperation Agreement	Transparency International Mongolia

Table 7. Signed Memorandum of Understanding with Foreign organizations

No.	Date	Description of the Memorandum of Understanding	Organization	Signed in
1	2013.11.13	Memorandum of Understanding between the IAAC and the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea on Combating and Preventing Corruption	Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission of ROK	Seoul
2	2013.08.23	Memorandum of Understanding between the IAAC and the International Anti-Corruption Academy	International Anti-Corruption Academy	Laxenburg
3	2014.12.16	Memorandum of Understanding between the IAAC and the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China	Supreme People's Procuratorate of PRC	Beijing
4	2018.11.21	Memorandum of Understanding between the IAAC and the Commission on Combating Corruption of Azerbaijan on Combating and Preventing Corruption	Commission on Combating Corruption of Azerbaijan	Baku
5	2018.11	Memorandum of Understanding between the IAAC and the Serious Fraud Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Serious Fraud Office of the UK	London



Table 8. Presidential Decree

No.	Date	Issue No.	Description
1	2017.09.30	30	Rules of procedure of the Public Council under the IAAC
2	2018.04.11	38	Announcing the Year of Refusal, Disclosure and Protection of Witnessess of Corruption
3	2019.10.17	186	Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Public Council under the IAAC

Table 9. Parliamentray Resolution

No.	Date	Issue No.	Description
1	2006.12.28	96	Appointment of the Head of the IAAC
2	2007.01.11	3	Approval of the organizational structure and staffing of the IAAC
3	2007.01.31	7	Approval of the procedure for awarding ranks and bonuses to officers of the IAAC
4	2007.02.06	15	Appointment of the Deputy Head of the IAAC
5	2007.12.28	101	Appointment of the Head of the IAAC
6	2011.11.17	52	Appointment of the Head and Deputy Head of the IAAC
7	2011.11.25	55	Re-establishment of the salary of the IAAC officer
8	2014.11.27	73	Dismissal of B.Khurts from the position of Deputy Head of the IAAC
9	2015.02.11	30	Appointment of the Deputy Head of the IAAC
10	2015.04.30	47	Withdrawal of the draft resolution of the Parliament on approving the National Strategy on Combating Corruption, Strengthening Accountability and Justice
11	2016.04.14	33	Dismissal of the Head of the IAAC
12	2016.07.08	7	Appointment of the Head of the IAAC
13	2016.11.03	51	Approving National Anti-Corruption Strategy
14	2019.05.02	37	Appointment of the Head of the IAAC
15	2019.05.02	38	Dismissal of the Head of the IAAC
16	2019.05.02	39	Appointment of the Deputy Head of the IAAC
17	2019.05.02	40	Dismissal of the Deputy Head of the IAAC
18	2019.06.13	67	On Reorganizing the organizational structure, staffing and salaries of the IAAC

Table 10. Government Resolution

No.	Date	Issue No.	Description
1	2017.04.12	114	Approval of the Plan /Action plan to implement the National Anti-Corruption Strategy/
2	2017.12.06	326	Re-approval of the list/Offshore zone/



Table 11. Other Resolution

No.	Organization	Date	Issued No.	Description
1	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	2017.03.27	3/828	On Implementing Law/Law on Pensions and Allowances for Military Servicemen/
2	Ministry of Finance	2011.09.12	188	Determining the amount of foreign travel expenses
3	Ministry of Finance	2018.12.27	301	Domestic business trip tariffs

Table 12. Number of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty on Civil and Criminal Matters, Treaty on Extradition of Criminals and Treaty on Extradition of Convicted

Nº	Agreement type	Number
1	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty on Civil Matters	16
2	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty on Criminal Matters	18
3	Treaty on Extradition of Criminals	16
4	Treaty on Extradition of Convicted	10
5	Overall	36

Table 13. List of Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance on Civil and Criminal Matters, Extradition of Criminals and Convicted

Nº	Agreement	Date
1	Agreement between the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Hungarian People's Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters	1968.11.22
2	Agreement between the People's Republic of Mongolia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters	1968.11.27
3	Agreement between the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Socialist Republic of Romania on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters	1972.11.25
4	Agreement between the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters	1976.10.15
5	Agreement between the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters	1988.10.29
6	Agreement between the People's Republic of Mongolia and the People's Republic of China on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters	1989.08.31
7	Agreement between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of the French Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil Matters and Recognition of Decisions in Civil Cases	1992.02.27



8	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Kazakhstan on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters	1993.10.22
9	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Kazakhstan on Extradition of Criminals to Execution of a Decree of Criminal Prosecution	1993.10.22
10	Agreement between Mongolia and Ukraine on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters	1995.06.27
11	Agreement between Mongolia and the People's Republic of China on Extradition of Criminals	1997.08.19
12	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Poland on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, Labor, and Criminal Matters	1998.10.19
13	Agreement between Mongolia and the Russian Federation on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters	1999.04.20
14	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Korea on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	1999.05.31
15	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Korea on Extradition of Criminals	1999.05.31
16	Agreement between Mongolia and the Kyrgyz Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	1999.12.04
17	Agreement between Mongolia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters	2000.04.17
18	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Turkey on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Economic, and Criminal Matters	2000.05.02
19	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of India on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters	2001.01.03
20	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of India on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	2001.01.03
21	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of India on Extradition of Convicted	2001.01.03
22	Agreement between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of Canada on Extradition of Convicted	2004.10.20
23	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Korea on Extradition of Convicted	2007.05.29
24	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Korea on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters	2008.10.15
25	Agreement between Mongolia and the People's Republic of China on Extradition of Convicted	2011.06.16
26	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of India on Extradition of Convicted	2015.05.17



27	Agreement between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on Extradition of Convicted	2016.02.01
28	Agreement between Mongolia and Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on Extradition of Convicted	2017.12.15
29	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Kazakhstan on Extradition of Convicted	2018.03.29
30	Agreement between the Government of Mongolia and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	2018.03.26
31	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Belarus on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters	2018.06.04
32	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Belarus on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	2018.06.04
33	Agreement between Mongolia and the Republic of Belarus on Extradition of Convicted	2018.06.04
34	Agreement between Mongolia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Extradition of Convicted	2018.10.16
35	Agreement between Mongolia and the People's Republic of China on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	2019.06.26 (not yet entered into force)
36	Agreement between Mongolia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Extradition of Criminals	2019.07.10



## Statistics Related to the Corruption Situation

### 1. Results of the Corruption Perceptions Survey in the Scope of Politics, Judiciary and Law Enforcement Authorities

Table 1.1. Political Corruption Level

No.	Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Political corruption level	4.09	3.95	4.07	4.07	3.93	3.68	3.58	3.65	3.65	3.97	3.93	4.08	3.98
2	Scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.38	3.63	3.53	3.94	3.99	4.13	4.10
3	Form	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50	3.58	3.58	3.92	3.81	4.04	3.89
4	Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.95	3.80	3.89	4.15	4.09	4.21	4.13
5	Damage and consequences	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.58	3.64	3.69	3.91	3.81	3.98	3.93

Table 1.2. Political Corruption Level, by Scope

No.	Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.38	3.63	3.53	3.94	3.99	4.13	4.10
2	Prevalence of political corruption	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.83	4.02	4.05	4.18	4.34	4.32	4.28
3	Changes in the level of political corruption	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.07	3.26	3.58	3.59	3.56	3.69	3.75
4	The extent of the spread of political corruption in other sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.22	3.52	3.39	3.99	3.93	3.92	4.01
5	Level of corruption in certain government activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.36	3.64	3.47	3.93	4.17	4.37	4.34
6	Political corruption in the sector and activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.57	3.74	3.72	3.92	3.97	4.12	4.01





Table 1.3. Political Corruption Level, by Form

No.	Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Form	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50	3.58	3.58	3.92	3.81	4.04	3.89
2	By method of bribery	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.37	3.38	3.37	3.81	3.71	3.79	3.75
3	Forms of political corruption	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.60	3.82	3.84	4.18	4.06	4.35	4.12
4	Influence of political parties and business groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.31	3.40	3.44	3.88	3.74	3.96	3.81
5	Types of influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.71	3.62	3.64	3.94	3.96	4.12	4.03
6	Forms of bribery	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.45	3.55	3.49	3.69	3.59	3.84	3.68

Table 1.4. Political Corruption Level, by Causes

No.	Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.95	3.80	3.89	4.15	4.09	4.21	4.13
2	Factors contributing to political corruption	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.93	3.86	3.90	4.25	4.13	4.28	4.24
3	Deficiencies contributed to the level of political corruption	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.99	3.82	3.94	4.10	4.24	4.33	4.13
4	Conditions of groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.88	3.69	3.78	4.08	3.89	3.93	3.89

Table 1.5. Political Corruption Level, by Damages and Consequences

No.	Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Damages and consequences	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.58	3.64	3.69	3.91	3.81	3.98	3.93
2	Damages of political corruption	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.80	3.90	4.02	4.34	4.09	4.16	4.14
3	Expenditure of funds obtained through political corruption	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.34	3.35	3.38	3.47	3.52	3.81	3.55



## 2. Results of the Children's Integrity Survey

Table 2.1. Number of Students Participated in the Children's Integrity Survey

No.	Description	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of students participated	800	851	800	802	1,929	-	4,053	4,297	6,576	5,469
2	Aimag	246	538	308	454	1,377	-	3,201	3,351	6,213	5,094
3	Capital city	554	313	492	348	552	-	852	946	363	375

Table 2.2. Children's Integrity Level, by Sex

No.	Description	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Children's integrity level	3.29	2.93	3.71	4.03	3.99	4.00	3.97	3.91	3.91	4.01
2	Male	3.44	3.09	3.69	3.98	3.92	3.93	3.85	3.73	3.85	3.91
3	Female	3.18	2.80	3.73	4.08	4.05	4.06	4.07	3.90	3.96	4.09

TABLE 2.3. Children's Integrity Level, by Class

No.	Description	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	7th grade	2.76	2.86	3.72	4.11	4.12	4.09	4.02	4.07	3.97	-
2	8th grade	2.58	2.66	3.79	4.11	4.05	4.02	4.10	4.04	3.93	-
3	9th grade	2.73	2.77	3.75	4.07	3.93	3.99	3.98	3.97	3.93	3.98
4	10th grade	2.82	3.30	3.73	4.00	3.97	4.00	3.97	3.88	3.89	4.05
5	11th grade	2.68	3.96	3.61	3.92	3.92	3.93	3.84	3.74	3.91	4.07
6	12th grade	-	-	-	-	-	3.91	3.86	3.84	3.82	4.00

Table 2.4. Children's Integrity Level, by School Ownership

No.	Description	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.96	3.92	4.05
2	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.81	3.77	3.86



Table 2.5. Children's Integrity Level, by Aimag and the Capital City

No.	Aimags and Capital City	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Arkhangai	-	-	-	-	4.01	3.89	3.95	3.79	3.88	3.99
2	Bayan-Ulgii	-	-	-	-	4.18	3.74	3.98	3.72	3.61	3.80
3	Bayankhongor	-	-	-	-	4.03	4.17	4.04	3.99	3.95	4.04
4	Bulgan	-	-	-	-	4.26	3.67	3.95	3.98	3.88	3.92
5	Govi-Altai	-	-	-	-	3.36	4.03	4.03	4.39	4.04	3.89
6	Govisumber	-	-	-	-	3.71	3.92	4.09	3.90	3.88	4.04
7	Darkhan-Uul	-	-	-	-	3.56	4.04	4.02	4.11	3.93	4.03
8	Dornogovi	-	-	-	-	3.99	4.22	3.70	4.14	3.95	4.08
9	Dornod	-	-	-	-	3.38	4.08	4.11	3.96	3.93	4.02
10	Dundgovi	-	-	-	-	4.26	3.79	4.26	4.19	3.93	4.07
11	Zavkhan	-	-	-	-	3.96	4.03	4.04	4.21	3.97	3.97
12	Orkhon	-	-	-	-	4.07	4.04	3.99	3.40	3.83	4.06
13	Uvurkhangai	-	-	-	-	3.65	4.16	3.72	4.06	3.91	4.05
14	Umnugovi	-	-	-	-	3.66	4.21	3.97	3.39	4.03	4.03
15	Sukhbaatar	-	-	-	-	4.13	3.69	3.96	3.92	3.90	4.08
16	Selenge	-	-	-	-	3.57	4.04	4.10	4.13	3.91	4.01
17	Tuv	-	-	-	-	3.87	3.98	3.81	4.11	3.97	3.95
18	Uvs	-	-	-	-	4.29	4.06	4.03	4.11	3.98	4.09
19	Khovd	-	-	-	-	4.08	4.10	4.00	3.97	3.94	3.98
20	Khovsgul	-	-	-	-	4.36	4.09	4.28	4.01	3.99	4.07
21	Khentii	-	-	-	-	4.00	4.17	4.24	3.89	3.94	3.95
22	Ulaanbaatar city	-	-	-	-	4.05	3.98	3.95	3.78	3.88	4.03



Table 2.6. Children's Integrity Level, by Key Indicators

No.	Description	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	A. Ethical and moral sub-indicators	3.03	2.73	3.80	4.07	4.08	4.10	4.10	4.04	4.04	4.20
2	While doing homework, children do not have to cite the sources after using sources from the internet	3.20	2.72	3.66	3.94	3.94	3.98	3.87	3.89	3.49	3.69
3	Being rich is more important than being fair	2.70	2.49	3.91	4.28	4.26	4.23	4.20	4.14	4.33	4.42
4	Instead of standing in a long line to watch a movie, I will rush straight to the front of line	3.20	2.99	3.82	3.99	4.03	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.31	4.50
5	B. Behavioral sub-indicators	2.51	2.29	3.88	4.32	4.21	4.16	4.19	4.08	4.26	4.36
6	Giving a gift to a class member to become a class leader is not wrong	2.20	1.85	3.99	4.45	4.37	4.30	4.36	4.21	4.46	4.57
7	Giving a gift to your teacher is a good way to improve your grades	2.20	1.94	4.08	4.48	4.38	4.37	4.40	4.22	4.55	4.59
8	I will report anyone who has committed a crime, bribery or corruption to the appropriate authorities	3.10	3.10	3.57	4.02	3.87	3.81	3.80	3.80	3.75	3.93
9	C. Law enforcement sub-indicators	3.54	2.85	3.83	4.04	4.02	4.06	3.96	3.93	3.54	3.74
10	It is not wrong if my good friend is copying from someone during exam	4.42	3.61	3.63	3.63	3.73	3.84	3.64	3.66	3.14	3.14
11	Civil servant may be rewarded for their public service	3.40	2.96	4.02	4.10	4.09	4.05	4.00	3.97	3.69	4.02
12	Without traffic police, I might be breaking traffic rules	2.80	1.98	3.83	4.38	4.24	4.28	4.20	4.15	3.80	4.05
13	D. Corruption intolerance sub-indicators	2.98	2.81	3.35	3.68	3.65	3.68	3.64	3.61	3.80	3.81
14	Even if the actions of adults are illegal, if it's beneficial to me then I will accept it	2.70	2.34	3.69	4.15	4.17	4.14	4.10	4.06	4.11	4.17
15	I will report anyone whose copying during exam to teacher, parent or someone whom I trust even if he/she is my good friend	3.35	3.11	2.73	3.29	2.67	2.72	2.60	2.72	2.97	2.91
16	As long as my family is rich, I don't care if my parents abuse their power or break the law	2.90	2.97	3.65	4.19	4.10	4.18	4.20	4.05	4.30	4.35



### 3. Results of Governmental Organization's Integrity Assessment

Table 3.1. Government Organization Integrity Assessment Evaluation, by Sector

Nº	Sector	2010	2012	2014
1	Average score of governmental organizations	2.77	3.38	3.45
2	Health care organizations	2.70	3.24	3.41
3	Educational organizations	2.88	3.54	3.51
4	Social welfare organizations	2.84	3.40	3.55
5	Social insurance organizations	2.91	3.61	3.51
6	Land service organizations	2.70	3.22	3.46
7	Tax office	2.99	3.58	3.43
8	State registration organizations	2.73	3.36	3.67
9	Customs office	2.89	3.83	3.43
10	State inspection organizations	2.80	3.32	3.33
11	Police	2.70	3.19	3.22

### 4. Result of Corruption Index Survey

Table 4.1. Corruption Index, by Aimag and Capital City

Nº	Aimags and Capital City	2009	2011	2013
1	Arkhangai	0.47	0.60	0.73
2	Bayan-Ulgii	0.54	0.46	0.56
3	Bayankhongor	0.58	0.58	0.59
4	Bulgan	0.66	0.66	0.69
5	Govi-Altai	0.59	0.62	0.69
6	Dornogovi	0.66	0.64	0.65
7	Dornod	0.59	0.65	0.66
8	Dundgovi	0.66	0.55	0.63
9	Zavkhan	0.64	0.63	0.46
10	Uvurkhangai	0.60	0.66	0.69
11	Umnugovi	0.55	0.53	0.63
12	Sukhbaatar	0.58	0.67	0.77
13	Selenge	0.64	0.69	0.58
14	Tuv	0.71	0.68	0.58
15	Uvs	0.54	0.54	0.64

16	Khovd	0.49	0.49	0.59
17	Khuvsgul	0.55	0.53	0.53
18	Khentii	0.56	0.68	0.68
19	Darkhan-Uul	0.60	0.52	0.64
20	Ulaanbaatar	0.60	0.58	0.55
21	Orkhon	0.49	0.56	0.61
22	Govisumber	0.67	0.58	0.61
23	Average of aimag and capital city	0.59	0.60	0.63

Table 4.2. Corruption Index, by Sector

Nº	Sector	2009	2011	2013
1	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Environment and Green Development	0.65	0.64	0.58
2	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Foreign Affairs	0.63	0.64	0.70
3	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Finance	0.63	0.66	0.66
4	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Justice	0.61	0.60	0.70
5	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Construction and Urban Development	-	-	0.62
6	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Defense	0.71	0.59	0.67
7	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Education and Science	0.64	0.61	0.65
8	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Road and Transportation	0.64	0.60	0.63
9	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism	-	-	0.67
10	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Mining	-	-	0.68
11	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Industry and Agriculture	0.63	0.67	0.62
12	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Labor	-	-	0.72
13	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Population Development and Social Welfare	0.69	0.67	0.67
14	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Economic Development	-	-	0.68
15	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Health	0.61	0.59	0.56
16	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Minister of Energy	0.47	0.57	0.68
17	Sectors within the responsibilities of the Deputy Minister	0.63	0.59	0.66
18	Average of sector	0.63	0.62	0.66



## 5. Results of the Integrity Assessment Survey

Table 5.1. Integrity Level

No.	Description	2015	2016	2018	2019
1	Integrity level	73.80	69.70	68.70	74.10
2	External integrity assessment	69.80	63.30	63.30	71.70
3	Internal integrity assessment	81.90	80.90	76.80	80.80
4	Assessment on policy makers	69.80	64.80	66.00	69.80

Table 5.2. Integrity Level, by Organizations

No.	Description	2015	2016	2018	2019
1	<b>Integrity level</b>	73.80	69.70	68.70	74.10
2	<b>Ministry</b>	72.83	69.19	68.90	73.20
3	Ministry of Defense	78.90	77.72	76.80	80.40
4	Ministry of Foreign Relations	77.23	73.54	80.20	76.70
5	Ministry of Finance	75.59	75.53	67.10	75.50
6	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs	72.24	66.62	66.20	73.60
7	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	71.36	73.34	73.20	73.50
8	Ministry of Energy	75.37	69.04	64.90	73.50
9	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development	65.82	65.73	68.00	73.20
10	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism	69.32	65.50	66.10	71.90
11	Ministry of Health	66.14	66.74	66.30	71.50
12	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	73.51	71.94	66.80	70.90
13	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports	77.15	64.03	67.10	70.60
14	Ministry of Road and Transport Development	69.04	64.47	70.30	70.40
15	Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry	71.27	65.29	64.60	70.20
16	Ministry of Industry	72.61	-	-	-
17	Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare	70.01	-	-	-
18	<b>Agency</b>	75.51	70.54	70.70	75.20



19	Department of Culture and Arts	-	62.95	83.60	83.70
20	National Agency for the Development of Persons with Disabilities	-	-	83.10	82.30
21	Mongolian Immigration Agency	77.49	74.13	76.60	82.30
22	National Emergency Management Agency	77.80	73.39	70.60	81.70
23	Intellectual Property Agency	79.44	-	76.10	81.60
24	Meteorological and Environmental Research Agency	81.42	73.75	76.00	80.70
25	Department of Family, Child and Youth Development	75.67	73.82	75.50	79.30
26	General Archival Authority	75.34	77.30	66.10	79.20
27	General Department of Judicial Enforcement	78.09	71.44	80.40	78.70
28	Authority for Fair Competition and Consumer Protection	73.90	69.55	72.00	78.20
29	General Authority for State Registration	73.71	73.54	67.90	78.20
30	General Department of Social Insurance	79.67	72.38	73.70	77.80
31	General Veterinary Department	73.36	69.86	70.30	76.70
32	Department of Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography	73.09	66.96	74.20	75.10
33	General Department of Labor and Welfare	76.86	72.14	70.40	75.00
34	National Police Agency	77.07	61.99	69.20	74.60
35	Department of Communications and Information Technology	79.00	74.13	72.60	73.90
36	Department of Minerals and Petroleum	68.19	64.85	65.90	73.90
37	General Agency for Policy Coordination on State Property	77.28	71.24	72.90	73.00
38	Professional Inspection Agency	67.27	70.46	65.90	72.40
39	Department of Standards and Metrology	79.22	74.11	68.20	70.30
40	General Department of Taxation	69.21	70.73	63.40	70.10
41	General Department of Health Insurance	-	-	66.90	69.50
42	Civil Aviation Authority	72.26	71.55	68.90	66.00
43	National Development Agency	76.45	75.25	76.40	65.70
44	Physical Culture and Sports Authority	-	61.41	62.70	65.00
45	General Department of Customs	68.89	65.92	67.70	64.80
46	Department of Petroleum	77.61	-	-	-
47	General Tahir Authority	79.33	-	-	-
48	<b>Governor's Office</b>	72.95	69.04	66.10	73.20
49	Zavkhan Aimag Governor's Office	66.18	67.38	83.20	81.10
50	Tuv Aimag Governor's Office	71.27	66.95	63.90	77.30

51	Uvurkhangai Aimag Governor's Office	72.58	75.25	61.40	77.20
52	Selenge Aimag Governor's Office	73.63	77.69	71.70	77.00
53	Orkhon Aimag Governor's Office	72.23	68.69	57.80	76.60
54	Darkhan-Uul Aimag Governor's Office	70.89	69.85	72.00	76.60
55	Dornogovi Aimag Governor's Office	81.29	64.02	70.90	75.90
56	Dornod Aimag Governor's Office	71.35	70.53	69.00	75.70
57	Khentii Aimag Governor's Office	70.80	71.54	66.80	75.60
58	Bulgan Aimag Governor's Office	75.31	68.18	68.10	75.10
59	Arkhangai Aimag Governor's Office	72.24	67.50	62.50	73.10
60	Uvs Aimag Governor's Office	79.44	71.87	74.00	72.40
61	Govisumber Aimag Governor's Office	78.53	64.53	67.20	72.00
62	Khuvsgul Aimag Governor's Office	78.97	68.61	64.70	71.80
63	Bayankhongor Aimag Governor's Office	72.99	67.80	66.70	71.30
64	Capital City Governor's Office	72.76	71.27	67.70	71.20
65	Dundgovi Aimag Governor's Office	66.58	66.31	55.50	69.80
66	Sukhbaatar Aimag Governor's Office	77.14	74.86	68.30	69.80
67	Umnugovi Aimag Governor's Office	67.57	66.15	67.90	68.70
68	Govi-Altai Aimag Governor's Office	76.26	68.47	59.30	68.30
69	Bayan-Ulgii Aimag Governor's Office	65.48	64.20	55.60	67.70
70	Khovd Aimag Governor's Office	71.33	67.13	61.20	66.70

Table 5.3. External Integrity Level, by Organizations

No.	Description	2015	2016	2018	2019
1	<b>External Integrity Level</b>	69.80	63.30	63.30	71.60
2	<b>Ministry</b>	68.29	63.67	65.11	68.10
3	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism	63.30	59.61	59.77	72.00
4	Ministry of Defense	76.44	73.81	85.92	76.80
5	Ministry of Foreign Relations	69.60	63.30	80.22	66.80
6	Ministry of Finance	71.76	72.65	59.08	75.00
7	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs	58.78	50.74	54.19	64.80
8	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	71.25	69.42	53.65	67.40

9	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development	70.61	52.62	58.61	70.50
10	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports	70.06	53.00	59.69	55.20
11	Ministry of Road and Transport Development	68.66	60.36	67.53	58.50
12	Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry	65.46	65.38	59.08	67.50
13	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	67.78	78.51	84.48	73.70
14	Ministry of Energy	71.62	61.91	60.64	69.00
15	Ministry of Health	68.53	66.46	63.54	68.80
16	Ministry of Industry	59.10	-	-	-
17	Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare	62.41	-	-	-
18	<b>Agency</b>	71.36	65.42	64.65	72.90
19	General Agency for Policy Coordination on State Property	71.29	76.39	62.49	69.90
20	Professional Inspection Agency	62.18	61.75	61.80	66.60
21	National Emergency Management Agency	76.13	63.66	52.25	81.00
22	Authority for Fair Competition and Consumer Protection	75.08	60.12	53.47	74.00
23	Department of Standards and Metrology	76.84	69.94	64.43	75.10
24	General Department of Customs	53.86	61.91	56.75	60.10
25	General Department of Taxation	64.22	68.81	53.82	68.80
26	National Police Agency	76.53	52.85	49.26	62.80
27	General Authority for State Registration	65.70	62.55	60.21	75.30
28	General Archival Authority	75.27	81.81	57.16	82.10
29	General Department of Judicial Enforcement	74.31	71.02	84.61	65.70
30	Immigration Agency	73.73	73.46	75.88	80.10
31	General Department of Social Insurance	68.42	63.70	69.02	73.10
32	General Department of Labor and Welfare	70.50	58.65	77.21	78.10
33	Department of Family, Child and Youth Development	75.82	71.42	73.01	81.30
34	Department of Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography	62.59	52.41	-	60.70
35	Physical Culture and Sports Authority	-	66.46	55.61	66.30
36	Department of Culture and Arts	-	69.89	-	76.80
37	Department of Minerals and Petroleum	64.26	53.82	63.60	71.40
38	General Veterinary Department	77.89	69.93	67.64	75.90
39	General Department of Health Insurance	-	-	59.41	70.90
40	Intellectual Property Agency	77.89	-	81.56	81.40

41	National Agency for the Development of Persons with Disabilities	-	-	78.40	79.60
42	Department of Communications and Information Technology	76.54	68.30	-	-
43	National Development Agency	67.14			-
44	Meteorological and Environmental Research Agency	74.38	60.39	-	-
45	Department of Petroleum	78.39			
46	General Takhar Authority	73.63			
47	<b>Governor's Office</b>	69.58	60.92	60.65	72.40
48	Arkhangai Aimag Governor's Office	67.47	66.94	57.25	75.40
49	Bayan-Ulgii Aimag Governor's Office	67.35	63.92	59.04	66.90
50	Bayankhongor Aimag Governor's Office	66.98	55.27	63.86	69.20
51	Bulgan Aimag Governor's Office	73.54	58.54	54.72	75.70
52	Govi-Altai Aimag Governor's Office	77.68	54.29	47.75	73.40
53	Govisumber Aimag Governor's Office	76.54	51.29	54.12	73.90
54	Darkhan-Uul Aimag Governor's Office	69.39	51.35	65.61	72.50
55	Dornogovi Aimag Governor's Office	81.90	59.29	61.69	75.80
56	Dornod Aimag Governor's Office	69.61	58.40	65.30	73.40
57	Dundgovi Aimag Governor's Office	65.44	60.51	51.19	72.10
58	Zavkhan Aimag Governor's Office	58.52	62.23	89.96	77.70
59	Orkhon Aimag Governor's Office	61.47	57.49	44.94	76.30
60	Uvurkhangai Aimag Governor's Office	69.16	70.01	52.67	78.20
61	Umnugovi Aimag Governor's Office	68.28	53.69	61.39	73.20
62	Sukhbaatar Aimag Governor's Office	72.70	66.25	72.62	70.90
63	Selenge Aimag Governor's Office	66.59	65.55	66.54	74.50
64	Tuv Aimag Governor's Office	73.93	60.56	59.62	77.00
65	Uvs Aimag Governor's Office	78.32	69.07	78.14	69.60
66	Khovd Aimag Governor's Office	68.18	57.28	54.86	66.20
67	Khuvsgul Aimag Governor's Office	77.75	60.77	62.61	66.50
68	Khentii Aimag Governor's Office	62.30	76.46	51.74	70.30
69	Capital City Governor's Office	57.76	61.07	58.62	63.60



Table 5.4. Internal Integrity Level, by Organization

No.	Description	2015	2016	2018	2019
1	<b>Internal integrity level</b>	81.90	80.90	76.80	80.80
2	<b>Ministry</b>	82.86	81.26	76.66	82.00
3	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism	80.48	75.00	73.87	79.50
4	Ministry of Defense	81.18	81.43	76.47	85.70
5	Ministry of Foreign Relations	84.81	86.64	83.03	85.10
6	Ministry of Finance	82.69	86.32	81.08	86.60
7	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs	85.27	83.23	78.44	85.50
8	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	86.42	80.45	78.03	79.80
9	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development	73.56	81.98	83.07	84.10
10	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports	87.11	82.68	77.89	82.90
11	Ministry of Road and Transport Development	77.74	82.91	74.24	84.00
12	Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry	80.60	77.37	75.10	76.50
13	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	85.83	79.82	72.26	76.50
14	Ministry of Energy	84.79	82.79	75.54	82.70
15	Ministry of Health	77.30	75.80	67.53	76.90
16	Ministry of Industry	81.29	-	-	-
17	Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare	86.70	-	-	-
18	<b>Agency</b>	82.63	81.14	77.47	80.70
19	Department of Communications and Information Technology	85.84	83.59	80.21	77.40
20	National Development Agency	85.68	85.97	75.40	69.80
21	General Agency for Policy Coordination on State Property	83.30	78.40	82.07	79.20
22	Professional Inspection Agency	83.40	84.77	79.17	80.90
23	National Emergency Management Agency	82.60	80.20	80.63	87.10
24	Authority for Fair Competition and Consumer Protection	77.23	81.95	85.36	84.30
25	Department of Standards and Metrology	83.07	80.55	76.61	71.00
26	Meteorological and Environmental Research Agency	86.06	83.89	74.61	85.00
27	General Department of Customs	81.20	81.01	77.99	84.00
28	General Department of Taxation	78.30	82.79	76.40	79.10
29	National Police Agency	84.28	81.83	79.78	82.70

30	General Authority for State Registration	85.34	84.06	75.79	83.10
31	General Archival Authority	74.01	81.60	69.62	79.20
32	General Department of Judicial Enforcement	86.63	85.66	82.38	87.20
33	Mongolian Immigration Agency	83.95	84.57	81.66	85.70
34	General Department of Social Insurance	93.28	85.61	79.94	84.70
35	General Department of Labor and Welfare	90.13	85.56	75.07	80.20
36	Department of Family, Child and Youth Development	76.08	84.31	81.99	76.50
37	Department of Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography	81.56	85.21	82.60	85.70
38	Physical Culture and Sports Authority	-	60.93	63.94	60.50
39	Department of Culture and Arts	-	-	84.83	86.90
40	Civil Aviation Authority	74.19	76.94	66.26	73.40
41	Department of Minerals and Petroleum	80.94	77.39	71.14	84.60
42	General Veterinary Department	73.18	69.50	73.46	-
43	Intellectual Property Agency	84.39	-	72.54	-
44	Department of Petroleum	87.89	-	-	-
45	General Takhar Authority	83.18	-	-	-
46	General Department of Health Insurance	-	-	77.97	-
47	National Agency for the Development of Persons with Disabilities	-	-	84.31	-
48	<b>Governor's Office</b>	80.67	80.39	76.00	80.20
49	Arkhangai Aimag Governor's Office	79.29	82.31	80.86	82.10
50	Bayan-Ulgii Aimag Governor's Office	70.25	67.32	60.94	77.60
51	Bayankhongor Aimag Governor's Office	79.91	77.27	74.18	75.80
52	Bulgan Aimag Governor's Office	81.58	77.89	83.05	84.10
53	Govi-Altai Aimag Governor's Office	82.53	83.47	68.55	78.00
54	Govisumber Aimag Governor's Office	85.28	81.70	84.10	80.80
55	Darkhan-Uul Aimag Governor's Office	79.45	80.19	76.25	81.00
56	Dornogovi Aimag Governor's Office	86.06	78.47	75.46	82.80
57	Dornod Aimag Governor's Office	84.44	84.00	67.42	81.00
58	Dundgovi Aimag Governor's Office	69.21	78.09	69.49	79.90
59	Zavkhan Aimag Governor's Office	73.16	74.47	80.30	85.50
60	Orkhon Aimag Governor's Office	83.51	82.76	69.43	85.10
61	Uvurkhangai Aimag Governor's Office	85.45	86.76	78.71	85.50

62	Umnugovi Aimag Governor's Office	77.76	81.40	81.17	77.00
63	Sukhbaatar Aimag Governor's Office	85.20	87.13	71.94	74.60
64	Selenge Aimag Governor's Office	79.35	85.23	79.66	82.30
65	Tuv Aimag Governor's Office	77.29	78.74	78.08	81.90
66	Uvs Aimag Governor's Office	81.39	83.63	82.52	79.90
67	Khovd Aimag Governor's Office	79.30	73.61	67.71	72.70
68	Khuvsgul Aimag Governor's Office	88.04	83.57	78.59	79.90
69	Khentii Aimag Governor's Office	82.30	79.36	82.49	84.30
70	Capital City Governor's Office	83.93	81.21	81.11	72.70

Table 5.5. Assessment on Policy Makers, by organization

No.	Description	2015	2016	2018	2019
1	<b>Assessment on Policy Maker</b>	69.80	64.80	66.00	69.80
2	<b>Ministry</b>	67.35	62.63	65.08	69.60
3	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism	64.17	61.88	63.18	64.30
4	Ministry of Defense	79.09	77.91	67.31	78.70
5	Ministry of Foreign Relations	77.29	70.68	76.57	78.40
6	Ministry of Finance	72.32	67.62	60.84	64.80
7	Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs	72.69	65.89	64.49	70.60
8	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	62.86	65.96	67.77	65.50
9	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development	53.27	62.59	60.34	65.20
10	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science, and Sports	74.28	56.40	63.06	73.80
11	Ministry of Road and Transport Development	60.72	50.15	68.43	68.90
12	Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry	67.76	53.12	59.75	66.50
13	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	60.47	61.67	63.70	70.40
14	Ministry of Energy	69.70	62.40	61.65	68.70
15	Ministry of Health	52.60	57.96	68.91	68.90
16	Ministry of Industry	77.42	-	-	-
17	Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare	60.92	-	-	-
18	<b>Agency</b>	72.49	65.14	69.97	72.10
19	Professional Inspection Agency	56.24	64.86	56.60	69.70



20	National Emergency Management Agency	74.69	76.31	79.39	77.00
21	Authority for Fair Competition and Consumer Protection	69.39	66.58	74.78	76.40
22	Department of Standards and Metrology	77.75	71.83	62.55	64.70
23	Meteorological and Environmental Research Agency	83.83	76.98	75.51	76.40
24	General Department of Customs	71.62	54.83	67.38	50.20
25	General Department of Taxation	65.11	60.59	59.54	62.30
26	National Police Agency	70.40	51.31	77.60	78.20
27	General Authority for State Registration	70.09	74.00	67.35	76.10
28	General Archival Authority	76.74	68.47	70.11	76.30
29	General Department of Judicial Enforcement	73.33	57.65	74.19	83.30
30	Mongolian Immigration Agency	74.79	64.35	73.28	81.00
31	General Department of Social Insurance	77.32	67.83	72.32	75.50
32	General Department of Labor and Welfare	69.95	72.20	59.42	66.70
33	Department of Family, Child and Youth Development	75.13	65.74	70.29	80.10
34	Department of Land Management, Geodesy and Cartography	75.11	63.26	63.41	79.00
35	Physical Culture and Sports Authority	-	56.86	67.63	68.00
36	Department of Culture and Arts	-	56.00	80.31	87.40
37	Civil Aviation Authority	70.33	66.16	70.21	58.70
38	Department of Minerals and Petroleum	59.36	63.35	63.24	65.60
39	General Veterinary Department	69.01	70.15	68.50	72.70
40	General Department of Health Insurance	-	-	62.90	57.80
41	Intellectual Property Agency	76.05	-	73.97	78.00
42	National Agency for the Development of Persons with Disabilities	-	-	84.27	82.70
43	Department of Communications and Information Technology	74.63	70.49	62.87	-
44	National Development Agency	76.53	64.53	75.68	-
45	General Agency for Policy Coordination on State Property	77.25	58.93	75.76	-
46	Department of Petroleum	66.55	-	-	-
47	General Takhar Authority	81.18	-	-	-
48	<b>Governor's Office</b>	68.59	65.80	61.80	67.10
49	Arkhangai Aimag Governor's Office	69.96	53.25	49.92	62.00
50	Bayan-Ulgii Aimag Governor's Office	58.83	61.35	47.21	58.70
51	Bayankhongor Aimag Governor's Office	72.08	70.86	63.47	68.00

52	Bulgan Aimag Governor's Office	70.81	68.10	66.79	65.50
53	Govi-Altai Aimag Governor's Office	68.57	67.67	61.01	53.60
54	Govisumber Aimag Governor's Office	73.78	60.61	62.02	61.40
55	Darkhan-Uul Aimag Governor's Office	63.84	78.00	73.70	76.40
56	Dornogovi Aimag Governor's Office	75.92	54.30	75.29	69.10
57	Dornod Aimag Governor's Office	59.99	69.20	73.64	72.70
58	Dundgovi Aimag Governor's Office	65.08	60.32	47.02	57.50
59	Zavkhan Aimag Governor's Office	66.85	65.45	78.22	80.20
60	Orkhon Aimag Governor's Office	71.71	65.83	59.04	68.50
61	Uvurkhangai Aimag Governor's Office	63.11	68.97	53.79	67.90
62	Umnugovi Aimag Governor's Office	56.65	63.35	61.93	56.00
63	Sukhbaatar Aimag Governor's Office	73.52	71.21	60.25	64.00
64	Selenge Aimag Governor's Office	74.95	82.28	68.31	74.30
65	Tuv Aimag Governor's Office	62.60	61.56	53.22	73.10
66	Uvs Aimag Governor's Office	78.62	62.90	61.22	67.70
67	Khovd Aimag Governor's Office	66.50	70.51	61.40	61.10
68	Khuvsgul Aimag Governor's Office	71.11	61.48	53.01	68.90
69	Khentii Aimag Governor's Office	67.80	58.81	65.35	72.10
70	Capital City Governor's Office	76.60	71.53	63.69	77.10

## 6. Corruption Risk Assessment

Table 6.1. Number of Organizations Assessed in the Corruption Risk Assessment

No.	Description	2018	2019	2020
1	Total number of organizations assessed	24	15	10
2	<b>Ministry</b>	10	-	-
3	<b>Agency</b>	14	-	7
4	State owned enterprise	-	15	1
5	<b>Governor's Office</b>	-	-	1
6	Government special fund	-	-	1

## 7. Other Conducted Analysis

Table 7.1. Other Conducted Analysis

No.	Date	Research title	Scope	Participants	Number of participants
1	2008	Assessment on the General state of corruption	21 aimags and the Capital city	Citizens, entrepreneurs and civil servants	2990
2	2009	"Student Youth Integrity level" assessment	University	Students	5593
3	2018	Assessment on determining the perceptions of disabled people about corruption	6 districts of Ulaanbaatar city	People with disabilities	300
4	2019	Ethical surveillance in the higher education sector	University of Internal Affairs, National University of Medical Sciences, University of Education	Students, teachers and staff	952
5	2019	Assessment on determining the perceptions of disabled people about corruption	6 districts of Ulaanbaatar city	People with disabilities	355
6	2020	Assessment on Anti-Corruption measures	21 aimags and the Capital city	Civil servants	4800

## 8. Theoretical and Methodological Journal «Justice»

Table 1. Number of Publications of the Journal "Justice", by Departments

Nº	Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of issues of the journal	1	4	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	3	2
2	Number of articles published on the journal	10	43	39	-	-	22	-	-	19	9	28	23
3	Administration Department	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
4	Investigation Department	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10
5	Inspection and Analysis Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
6	Prevention and Public Awareness Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
7	Operations Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
8	Research and Analysis Division	-	6	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	4
9	Other organizations	10	35	32	-	-	18	-	-	18	4	21	3

## Statistics Related to the Prevention of Corruption

Table 1. Reviewing Decisions, Regulations and Orders Issued by Officials

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of reviewed orders, decisions and regulations	-	195	-	3	143	-	3	4	64	24	-	98	43	18
2	Number of revoked orders, decisions and regulations	-	45	-	1	-	-	2	-	38	24	-	-	10	-
3	Number of reviewed code of conducts	2	4	10	17	2	24	-	11	15	5	5	9	7	-

Table 2. Number of Conducted Corruption Prevention Measures in the Government Organizations in Accordance with Guidelines

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of government organizations	13	5	20	30	-	35	37	298	80	64	384	214	26	36
2	Number conducted measure in accordance with detective's statements	-	-	6	6	17	-	-	-	14	5	8	30	13	18

Table 3. Cooperation with International and Non-Governmental Organizations

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of international organizations and programs	-	4	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	2
2	Number of NGOs	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	2

Table 4. Organized Trainings, Events, Discussions, Projects and Programs

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of meetings, discussions and trainings	2	23	7	8	16	3	3	1	3	3	8	4	25	35
2	Number of open days and events	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
3	Number of projects and programs	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5. Recommendations and Implementation

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of recommendations submitted to government organizations	1	-	21	-	77	1	5	3	15	6	2	3	14	15
2	Number of implementation of recommendations which the IAAC supervised	-	254	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21

Table 6. Reports and Suggestions on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of reports	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
2	Number of suggestions	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7. Conducted Research and Assessment

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of research and analysis	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
2	Number of assessments made on government organization websites	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	27	11	47	23	17	-	35



Table 2. Published Material

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of books and hand-books	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	2	2	-	16
2	Number of published books and handbooks	4,000	7,500	32,500	13,300	1,000	50,000	-	31,900	9,300	500	1,000	4,000	-	-
3	Number of posters	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	14	52
4	Number of published posters	-	5,000	6,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	15,000	2,100	-
5	Number of published calendars	-	-	10,300	13,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Number of flyers	19	20	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7	Number of published flyers and leaflets	-	-	-	11,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
8	Number of printed stickers	-	15,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
9	Number of folds	-	1	-	4	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3
10	Number of printed folds	-	5,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	300	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
11	Number of bookmarks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12	Number of printed bookmarks	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
13	Number of printed folders	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	800	-	1,000	1,000	-	-
14	Number of printed notebooks	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	2,000	2,000	-	-
15	Number of information boards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	520



Table 3. Organized Events

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of organized campaigns	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	-	2
2	Number of participants in the campaigns	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,872	153	-	345	-	1,426
3	Number of organized events	-	1	1	5	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3	-
4	Number of participants in the events	-	-	-	150	2,108	-	-	200	-	-	-	3,848	170	-
5	Number of national meetings, conferences and consultations	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
6	Number of participants in the meetings and conferences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	529	-
7	Number of organized competitions	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	10	5	1	-	1	5	1
8	Number of participants in the competitions	-	-	262	20	-	-	-	267	-	-	-	-	589	125
9	Number of organized discussions, meetings and conferences	1	2	-	23	6	4	1	-	-	1	1	5	2	1
10	Number of participants in the discussions, meetings and conferences	-	100	-	-	41	-	-	-	200	130	57	110	-	-
11	Number of distributed promotional materials	-	-	-	-	34,000	-	-	-	-	8,015	-	8,600	24,970,500	17,060

Table 4. Promotional Contents

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of movies, animations, scripts, plays and songs	7	-	1	1	-	-	6	4	-	16	-	3	-	14
2	Number of podcasts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
3	Number of TV programs	2	7	1	7	8	2	2	3	2	-	1	40	1	21
4	Number of TV interviews	2	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
5	Number of video	8	5	5	2	6	-	-	3	3	3	4	4	5	29
6	Number of broadcasted video	705	314	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,633
7	Number of radio broadcasts	-	12	19	35	17	-	-	9	-	-	1	3	-	100
8	Number of radio contents	2	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1
9	Number of broadcasted radio contents	900	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	265
10	Number of press releases	21	69	36	37	37	37	-	-	88	45	-	-	-	243
11	Number of newspaper, website articles and interviews	3	5	5	54	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	18
12	Number of street LED displays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	136

Table 5. Cooperated Organizations

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Television	5	5	8	10	4	4	9	1	-	-	16	5	17	57
2	Newspaper	4	5	5	5	3	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	5
3	Website	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	3	1	2	8
4	Radio	5	1	3	3	4	3	1	1	-	-	3	2	3	23
5	Companies, studios	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	7	1	5	4	2	5
6	NGOs	3	4	1	3	1	2	4	2	5	1	22	9	14	25
7	International organizations and programs	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	5	1	3	1	1	3

Table 6. Media and Public Relations

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Officials press releases	52	55	44	38	32	33	40	51	254	230	151	162	172	243
2	Interviews and clarifications from official sources	5	4	8	3	2	2	-	5	9	21	7	11	26	18
3	Publicity campaigns	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	6	2	11	26	6
4	Newspaper	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	1	4	3	3	2	4	2
5	Press conference	2	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	2	5	5	14	10	-
6	Handbooks and brochures with an introduction to the organization's activities	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
7	Articles and programs	2	5	13	5	3	3	1	1	11	13	17	22	66	25
8	Interactive information	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	16	11	4	23	102	23
9	Number of articles on the website	55	64	65	36	38	45	43	73	304	270	181	477	534	712

### Statistics Related to the Registration and Inspection of DPIAI

Table 1. DPIAI

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012*	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of officials whom shall declare	41,844	47,285	53,016	54,604	56,832	58,251	45,858	47,142	51,584	38,423	39,853	39,742	40,073	41,382	41,686
2	High government and similar officials	252	253	258	268	269	270	253	278	266	268	269	290	272	282	283
3	Public politics official	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,702	7,686	7,515	7,142	7,443	7,448	7,518
4	Public administrative official	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,681	11,548	12,181	10,480	10,440	10,749	11,021
5	Public special official	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,404	11,273	12,047	8,865	13,478	12,863	13,289
6	Public service official	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,711	4,237	4,226	4,434	4,370	4,597	4,746
7	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,820	3,411	3,615	8,531	4,070	5,443	4,829
8	Number of declarants	40,607	46,952	52,979	54,468	56,763	58,187	45,762	47,127	51,579	38,422	39,850	39,740	40,071	41,381	41,685
9	Declared late	752	184	64	15	49	25	7	22	6	1	2	1	4	-	-
10	Number of officials whom did not made declaration	1,237	333	37	136	69	64	96	15	5	1	3	2	2	1	1

Table 2. Reviewing Declaration of Interest, Income and Assets, and Imposed Administrative Sanctions

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Reviewed Declaration	1,764	4,148	1,432	3,009	6,240	5,332	2,267	2,528	3,030	3,801	450			
2	Reminded	319	1	5	24	55	65	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Warned	89	17	5	-	-	29	33	235	136	23	-	124	235	4
4	Salary reduction	37	7	12	30	15	2	11	20	20	2	-	67	13	4
5	Demotion	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Dismissal from civil service	33	5	16	4	1	3	1	3	-	2	-	6	-	-

Table 3. Inspection of DPIAI

Nº	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Inspected Declaration	-	204	263	336	528	215	533	450	523	299	274	171	381	542
2	By scheduled inspections	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	361	453	251	228	79	316	464
3	By complaints	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	49	53	29	10	72	30	23
4	By transferring from departments and divisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	40	17	19	36	20	35	55

Table 4. Inspection of DPIAI, and Imposed Administrative Sanctions

Nº	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Imposed administrative sanctions	70	58	95	83	73	104	110	45	47	77	43	14	35	46
2	Warned	33	24	34	29	55	41	25	15	19	24	19	3	6	1
3	Salary reduction	37	30	33	37	13	45	61	24	26	51	23	10	20	26
4	Demotion	-	-	-	-	2	4	11	1	-	1	-	-	1	11
5	Dismissal	-	4	28	17	1	12	13	5	2	1	1	1	8	8
6	Other	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5. Resolution after Reviewing PDPI

No.	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Total declarations	3,232	10,490	13,226	8,283	11,988	11,143	10,464	8,682	13,151
2	Reviewed declarations	3,106	10,338	12,940	8,119	11,504	11,115	10,381	8,627	13,030
3	No conflict	2,642	5,706	8,434	6,933	9,935	9,329	9,063	7,634	11,684
4	Of which With clear conflict of interest	-	52	162	38	39	39	25	28	8
5	Of which Reminded	274	2,800	3,344	442	790	763	844	659	848
6	Of which Returned	190	1,780	1,000	706	740	984	449	306	490
7	Remainder	126	152	286	164	484	28	83	55	121

Table 6. Inspection of Complaints Regarding Corruption and Conflict Of Interest

No.	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Received complaints	159	191	168	311	317	341	329	599	672	692	656
2	Abuse of power	44	39	28	79	63	67	63	97	101	110	118
3	Illegal decision were issued in order to give advantage to others	-	-	7	64	54	56	59	97	96	108	112
4	Illegal decisions regarding conflict of interest	15	28	26	95	86	106	54	138	68	239	138
5	Inspecting Declaration of officials and illicit enrichment	8	9	19	48	32	27	14	19	29	-	-
6	Illegal appointments, decisions and actions regarding conflict of interest	72	97	74	-	67	78	120	171	160	102	157
7	Others	20	18	14	25	15	7	19	77	218	132	131
8	Inspected	149	172	161	282	283	317	291	556	622	694	616
9	Violations were identified and resolved	68	73	51	45	51	69	24	40	38	64	73
10	Appealed to the authorities to resolve the violation	-	-	8	48	48	103	8	8	-	24	29
11	Warnings were issued to overturn illegal decisions and enforce the law	10	-	19	51	35	11	13	7	68	54	35
12	Transferred to the Investigation Department and the Police for investigation of criminal violations	-	-	15	26	19	9	11	85	95	98	116
13	Transferred to other government organizations in accordance with jurisdiction	10	16	11	47	47	35	-	-	136	139	128
14	Returned /Complaint rejected/			8	12	20	11	-	-	75	75	36



15	Accountability	-	-	-	45	45	71	19	40	38	37	25
16	Warning	-	-	-	5	2	12	-	12	8	8	3
17	Salary reduction	-	-	-	20	17	23	11	20	23	22	20
18	Demotion	-	-	-	6	4	2	2	-	-	4	1
19	Dismissal from public office	-	-	-	10	22	19	6	8	7	3	1
20	others	-	-	-	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7. Number of Officials Attended in the Training

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Number of officials attended in training	3,200	5,600	4,486	4,415	3,785	19,942	10,967	8,698	10,137	6,932	11,988	6,313	11,349	3,271
2	Declarants	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,531	6,568.0	8,805	5,529	8,983	5,008	9,138	1,558
3	Authorized officials	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,436	2,130	884	603	807	737	1,311	1,713
4	Senior officials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	800	2,198	568	900	-

## Statistics Related to the Criminal Investigation

Table 1. Criminal Investigation

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Total investigated criminal cases	85	193	180	132	142	164	187	239	238	235	427	1,138	1,300	1,331
2	Conclusion of Indictment	16	60	51	41	43	33	43	69	55	67	106	224	156	236
3	Dismissed	12	37	37	40	35	33	41	48	50	43	94	467	556	509
4	Transferred jurisdiction	8	37	39	20	27	25	30	47	30	26	48	125	80	48
5	Consolidated	4	13	22	10	7	24	21	19	28	40	14	9	22	46
6	Suspended	3	11	6	6	3	2	13	14	13	13	2	1	1	6
7	In operation	44	35	25	15	27	47	39	42	62	46	163	312	485	486
8	Convicted Person	170	421	407	340	313	293	400	598	410	459	639	1,224	481	696
9	Public service official	23	56	55	44	66	48	42	48	58	61	38	145	48	116
10	Public administrative official	26	62	69	87	68	66	85	141	79	74	113	204	103	97
11	Public special official	46	90	67	49	25	20	46	58	44	65	168	434	101	116
12	Public politics official	15	22	21	22	24	29	35	45	42	28	58	166	48	81
13	Ordinary citizen	60	185	184	132	127	129	192	306	176	231	277	275	181	286
14	Criminal Code - 2002	Criminal code - 2015 oh / revised/													
15	Article 263. Abuse of official authority or position by public official	21	57	55	58	41	43	103	87	168	461	799			
16	Article 264. Abuse of power by public official	16	24	10	8	18	24	35	15						



17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Article 22.3. Abuse of power of an official of foreign government organizations and international organizations																		
18	Article 268. Receiving a bribe	22	57	54	31	33	24	81	92	115	140	207							
19	Article 269. Giving a bribe	12	42	41	3	5	19	65	92	110	142	108							
20	Article 270. Intermediation in bribery	2	8	6		4	4	15	23	-	-	-							
21	Article 22.6. Bribery of officials of foreign government organizations and international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
22	Article 22.7. Illegal misappropriation and embezzlement of state resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
23	Article 273. Spending of the budget funds contrary to their designation	9	6	7	7	7	10	11	1	28	40	23							
24	Article 22.8. Misappropriation of state budget funds																		
	Article 22.9. Misappropriation of state non-budget funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-							
	Criminal code provision																		

25	Article 270.1. Illicit Enrichment	Article 22.10. Illicit Enrichment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	30	25	41
26	-	Article 22.11. Arbitrariness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
27	Article 265. Abuse of authority by an official of an NGO or a business entity	Article 22.12. Abuse of power of legal persons by an official of an NGO or a business entity	7	21	9	5	7	13	36	28	36	28	4	17	21
28	Article 266. Exercise of authority by an official of an NGO or a business entity		5	4	3	3	6	3	13	9					
29	Others		29	104	127	17	28	64	93	140	109	109	184	642	332
30	Total damage		27.2	31.1	27.7	24.8	22.7	38.0	85.0	61.1	46.5	37.7	69.5	663.2	12,133.5
31	Reimbursed		0.1	4.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	3.1	6.3	4.9	2.9	2.8	3.4	17.4	35.6
32	Frozen		0.1	6.1	4.7	5.0	3.0	3.9	17.1	17.4	11.3	10.6	29.3	180.7	10,112.7
33	Number of cases decided through trial		-	26	17	16	21	14	11	33	24	25	44	84	114
34	Number of defendants in the cases decided through trial		-	48	34	39	53	38	33	176	66	43	120	121	222



Table 2. Criminal Investigation, by Aimag and Capital City


Nº	Aimag and Capital City	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Ulaanbaatar	129	127	148	161	152	294	752	828	662
2	Arkhangai	-	2	4	3	2	7	17	28	38
3	Bayan-Ulgii	1	2	3	3	3	10	23	39	49
4	Bayankhongor	3	2	5	3	3	8	19	20	45
5	Bulgan	-	4	2	1	1	3	11	30	29
6	Govi-Altai	3	4	6	3	2	5	5	17	31
7	Govisumber	-	1	2	3	3	2	9	10	11
8	Darkhan-Uul	5	1	6	11	7	6	19	11	11
9	Dornogovi	1	2	6	2	23	13	27	28	38
10	Dornod	1	2	3	4	4	5	15	19	26
11	Dundgovi	-	1	3	4	2	7	18	14	15
12	Zavkhan	-		5	2	1	1	18	11	17
13	Orkhon	3	3	1	5	1	5	22	26	66
14	Uvurkhangai	1	1	4	2	4	6	12	15	28
15	Umnugovi	1	4	7	4	4	8	18	19	31
16	Sukhbaatar	1	3	2	3	2	8	14	16	27
17	Selenge	7	9	9	7	5	6	31	40	63
18	Tuv	1	5	5	4	4	10	29	27	31
19	Uvs	4	3	1	3	1	3	14	14	19
20	Khovd	1	3	10	6	5	9	28	27	30
21	Khuvsgul	1	7	4	3	2	3	10	22	32
22	Khentii	1	1	3	1	4	8	27	39	32
23	TOTAL	164	187	239	238	235	427	1,138	1,300	1,331

Table 3. Criminal Complaints

No.	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Total number of investigated complaints	218	644	689	444	443	357	427	517	440	427	658	858	894	1,020
2	Total investigated complaints	105	372	357	213	214	146	176	323	265	274	375	327	362	487
3	Transferred jurisdiction	26	123	230	166	164	124	152	90	70	49	93	76	34	27
4	Opened a criminal case	24	66	68	46	54	73	58	89	92	83	174	447	489	462
5	Of which Consolidated	30	55	14	2	3	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	In operation	33	28	20	17	8	13	35	12	13	21	16	8	8	44

Table 4. Criminal Complaints, by Aimag and Capital City

Nº	Aimag and Capital City	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Ulaanbaatar	238	262	324	277	242	447	520	564	625
2	Arkhangai	2	6	10	7	5	9	16	14	22
3	Bayan-Ulgii	7	5	10	10	15	16	27	18	31
4	Bayankhongor	5	6	7	9	6	13	16	21	23
5	Bulgan	4	13	4	5	5	8	18	20	16
6	Govi-Altai	7	3	6	4	4	9	6	14	14
7	Govisumber	-	5	4	9	6	5	9	6	6



8	Darkhan-Uul	6	7	18	20	14	9	12	13	10
9	Dornogovi	14	5	9	7	28	21	9	20	21
10	Dornod	23	6	14	10	6	9	12	22	19
11	Dundgovi	9	5	5	4	6	6	22	16	12
12	Zavkhan	3	5	20	3	12	5	20	12	15
13	Orkhon	5	9	8	6	7	11	25	18	41
14	Uvurkhangai	7	8	6	4	5	2	10	9	20
15	Umnugovi	4	8	6	6	6	11	14	11	16
16	Sukhbaatar	2	-	3	5	7	7	12	12	12
17	Selenge	5	23	21	11	16	11	29	17	22
18	Tuv	1	8	7	16	9	20	22	30	22
19	Uvs	4	3	3	4	10	7	14	10	17
20	Khovd	1	10	11	12	5	23	17	18	14
21	Khuvsgul	9	22	9	3	4	1	9	14	25
22	Khentii	1	8	12	8	9	8	19	15	17
23	TOTAL	357	427	517	440	427	658	858	894	1,020

