

REPORTING ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Media Handbook

**Promoting Human and
Labour Rights through GSP+**

Ulaanbaatar, 2018

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Democracy Reporting International (DRI)

Democracy Reporting International (DRI) is a non-partisan, independent, not-for-profit organization registered in Berlin, Germany. DRI promotes the political participation of citizens, accountability of state bodies and the development of democratic institutions worldwide. DRI helps to find local ways of promoting the universal rights of citizens to participate in the political life of their country, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

DRI is implementing the EU-funded global project “Promoting Human and Labor Rights through GSP+ in Armenia, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Paraguay, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka. In Mongolia, DRI is cooperating with GIC as a third affiliate.

Globe International Center (GIC)

Globe International Center (GIC) is a non-profit and a non-partisan independent Non-Governmental Organisation. At GIC, we believe that informed and knowledgeable citizens are powerful and able to participate in governmental affairs, social development, and progress. The public rights to exercise freedom of expression and access to information are essential in consolidating and developing a democratic, civil, and healthy society which respects human rights and truly serves the public. We work to develop the independent media, promote citizens participation, accountability and government transparency under the strategic message “informed people are powerful”.

Foreword

Dear Reader,

We are pleased to present the Media handbook which is prepared within the project “Promoting Human and Labour Rights through GSP+”.

The handbook answers the journalists’ everyday questions: What, Where, When, Who, Why and How?

Mongolia entered the GSP+ in 2005 and this has been an important economic incentive. By this, the country has strengthened its obligations before the international community in the implementation of the GSP+27 international conventions on human and labour rights, environmental protection, and good governance.

Mongolia has ratified all these conventions and adopted them as domestic laws as declared in the country’s Constitution.

This handbook provides more information on the seven core human rights conventions including the Freedom of expression, access to information and free media.

The journalists are an active group of promoters and defenders of human rights. We hope that this handbook provides answers to your key journalistic questions and will give you opportunities in reporting human rights with better knowledge and good information and it will be your main source to frequently use in your further works.

We wish you much success

Abbreviations

CAT	Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
SGH	State Great Hural (Parliament)
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights

ONE. WHAT?

1.1 What do we mean by Human Rights?

The United Nations (UN) describes human rights as "rights inherent to all human beings" irrespective of "nationality, place of residence, sex, nationality or ethnicity, color, religion, language, or any other status." These rights protect us from discrimination, violence, and unfair treatment and ensure fundamental freedoms. They include civil and political rights (such as freedom of speech and freedom from torture) and economic, social and cultural rights (such as the right to health and education).

Human rights can be individual (such as the right to fair trial) or collective rights (such as the rights of women and children). Human rights are enshrined in domestic laws, international laws and treaties. Although human rights cover a broad spectrum of issues, from slavery and people trafficking to family life and privacy, they all share the following characteristics:

- **Universal and inalienable:** all people, regardless of where in the world they live or how much money they have, enjoy the same human rights. These rights are inalienable, which means that no one can take them away, except in specific circumstances and according to due process. For example, the right to liberty may be restricted if a person is found guilty of a crime by a court of law.
- **Indivisible and interdependent:** all human rights, whether they are political, economic, social or cultural, are interrelated. The improvement of one right helps advance the others, just as the Removal of one right has an impact on other rights. For example, if one's right to primary education were withheld, other rights would be harder to enjoy, such as the right to work or the right to free expression.
- **Equality and non-discrimination:** Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." Regardless of the political party one supports or means of self-identification - ethnicity, religion, caste, gender or sexual orientation— all persons enjoy the same access to all human rights.
- **Participation and inclusion:** everyone has a right to know about and engage in the decision-making processes that affect their lives and well being. This includes the meaningful participation of civil society, communities, women, minority groups, young people and indigenous peoples.
- **Accountability and rule of law:** governments must uphold human rights and comply with international obligations. Governments that fail to do so may be answerable in a court of law. Individuals, civil society, the international community and especially the media play important roles in holding governments accountable for human rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was a milestone achievement in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 1948 as a

common Standard for all peoples and nations. It sets out the fundamental human rights that are to be universally protected. Mongolia became a member of the UN in 1961 and ratified the UDHR.

1.2 What is the Economic case for Human Rights with GSP+?

What is the GSP+?

The Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+) of the European Union (EU) is a trade arrangement that allows developing countries to pay less or no duties on their exports to the EU. The EU offers GSP programmes to help vulnerable countries to reduce poverty, improve governance and foster a process of sustainable development. The Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+) is a special component of the GSP scheme that provides additional trade incentives to developing countries already benefitting from GSP. The EU introduced GSP+ with the aim of providing more extensive market access than the standard GSP scheme, giving beneficiary countries duty free access to EU markets for over 7200 products.

What are the GSP+ international conventions?

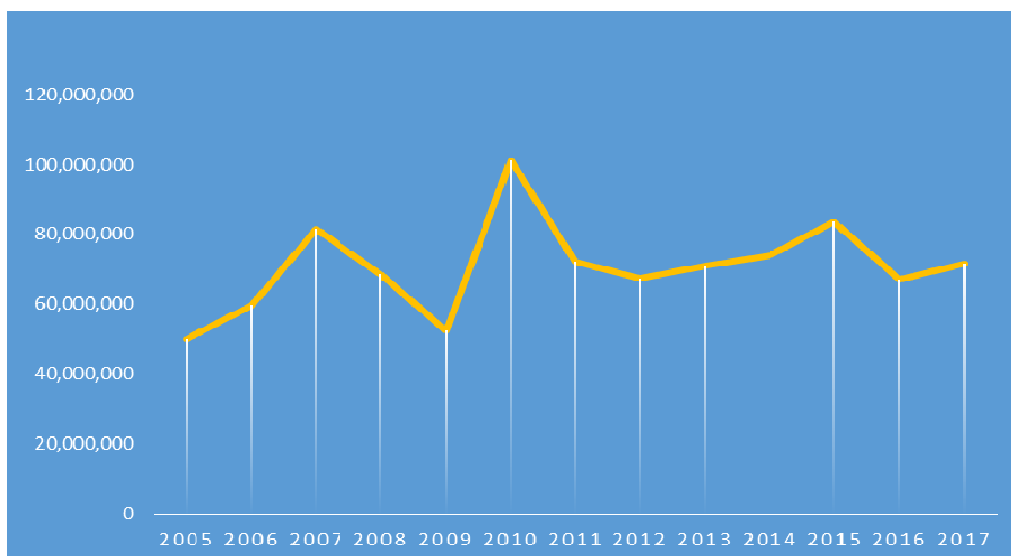
Mongolia must comply with 27 international conventions on human rights, labour rights; environmental protection and good governance (please see the Quick Reference Grid). These include seven core human rights conventions.

What is the level of the GSP+ processes in Mongolia?

Mongolia was awarded the GSP+ status in July 2005 and has an opportunity to export 7200 goods to the European market with no duties.

Concerning the impact of the GSP+ to the Mongolian economy, there is small increase of goods exported to the EU between 2005 and 2017 (Please see the Table 1 below). Table 1 below shows that in 2010 there was a high increase in exports amounting to 101 million of EURs.

Table 1. Amount of the exported goods (EUR)

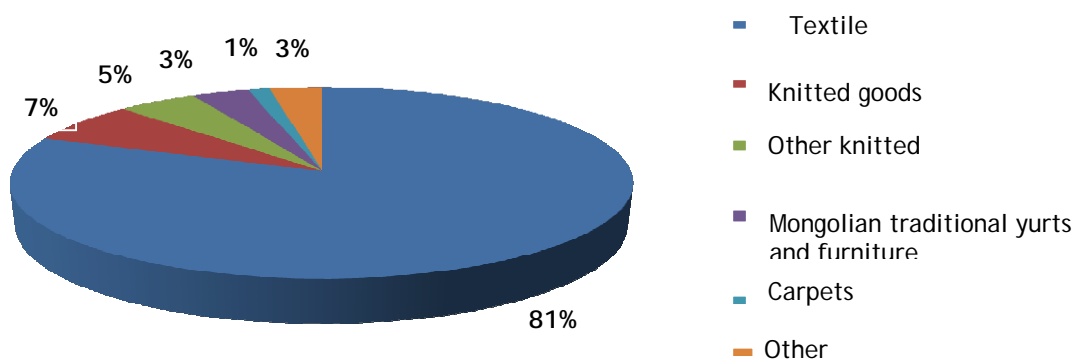


21.7 percent of the exported goods enjoyed the free duties in 2014-2016 within GSP. The average use of the GSP+ was 84.9percent. Regarding Mongolia's total exports, 100 percent of mining/mineralproducts,96 percent of knitted goods, 94 percent of hites and fur goods, 92 percent textile, 85 percent of shoes and articles of shoes, 74.5 percent of tanned hides enjoyed the freeduties. Concerning the types of exported goods, 81 percent is textile.

Table 2. Type of exported goods

Regarding types of goods exported to the European market, the majority are animal origin, particularly gut, tanned hides of cows and horses, tanned skin of ships and lambs, wool ship, felt products, textile and cashmere.

Types of exported goods



List of the export products	Countries
Animal gut	German, Netherlands, Spain
Tanned hides of cows and horses	Italy
Tanned skin of ships and lambs	Italy
Ship wool	Great Britain
Cashmere	Italy
Wool, cashmere and textile	Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark
Gold	Great Britain
Articles of traiaaditional Mongolian yurts	Germany, France, Spain, Belgium, Hungary
Traditional medicines and herbs	Poland, Hungary
Felt goods	Norway, Belgium, France, Spain
Copper ore	Belgium, Netherlands,Czech Republic
Carpets	Spain, Great Britain

What are the GSP+ Rules on Human Rights?

When Mongolia entered the GSP+, the country accepted the EU rules on human rights in reporting and monitoring on implementation of the international obligations.

The European Commission prepares a "scorecard" for each GSP+ beneficiary country that lists shortcomings in the implementation of the 27 International Conventions. Mongolia needs to address such shortcomings to comply with the GSP+ agreement and maintain its status. The score card is compiled from information from UN treaty monitoring bodies and other reliable sources, such as civil society, social partners and the European Parliament or its member states.

GSP+ status is conditional and can be withdrawn based on Article 19 of the EU's Regulations which states that a "serious" failure to implement a treaty or the maintenance of reservations that are antithetical to the aims of a treaty will result in the suspension of GSP+ status. Article 155 of Regulation no978/20126 of the European Parliament and Council states that when a GSP+ beneficiary country is unable to meet its obligations, GSP+ status will be withdrawn.

Who else is involved in complying with GSP+?

Although compliance with the GSP+ conditions is primarily the responsibility of government, other sectors have a role to play and can be held accountable by the media:

Parliament: parliamentary committees should scrutinize government policy and report on the government's performance;

Human Rights Institutions: HRIs should monitor human rights violations, create awareness and set up mechanisms for citizen complaints and access to justice;

Businesses: Companies should ensure compliance with labour rights and standards and can support progress on human and environmental rights as part of their CSR policies;

Civil society: CSOs should scrutinize human rights policies, laws and practices, identifying the country's shortcomings in fulfilling international commitments and advocating for change. Civil society can also play a key role in educating communities on their rights and supporting access to justice. Indeed, GSP+ status is an opportunity for civil society to make an economic case for human rights and engage at the local level and internationally with the UN and EU.

Case Study: Sri Lanka Loses GSP+ Following Human Rights Failings

In 2005, Sri Lanka became the first country to receive GSP+ preferential trading status with the EU, resulting in 7,200 products receiving duty free access to EU markets. The tariff exceptions were valued at USD 150 million per year and provided a major boost to the country's competitiveness in the region. After the civil war, the EU withdrew Sri Lanka's GSP+ status in 2010, arguing that the Sri-Lankan government had not complied with human rights conventions on civil and political rights on torture and the rights of children. Concerns were also raised about poor labour rights. Over one third of Sri Lanka's exports have previously been directed to the EU, the loss of GSP+ status resulted in serious repercussions. The textile and fisheries sectors were the worst hit, wherein Orders were cancelled, factories were closed, and thousands of jobs were lost.

TWO. WHERE?

2.1 United Nations: What is the UN Human Rights System?

The UN human rights system is based upon numerous international treaties that cover a broad set of rights, from civil and political rights to economic, social and cultural rights. It stipulates individual rights on for women, children and persons with disabilities. Countries voluntarily sign UN treaties.

Mongolia signed all seven core human rights conventions. When Mongolia ratified these conventions, it became the country's obligation before the international community in accordance with the domestic Constitution.

Mongolia ratified five out of these seven human rights conventions during the old regime when country was named Republic of Mongolia, with some reservations which were extracted, when the country moved to democracy in 1990 (You can see below). The 1989 Convention on Child Rights was ratified in 1990 and Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 2002.

Mongolia's Reservation to GSP+ Human Rights Conventions

Articles	Name of the Conventions	Reservations
Article 17 1. This Convention is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to this Convention. 2. This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Mongolia 28 The Mongolian People's Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and it holds that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind. In a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation concerning article 22 made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, <i>Treaty</i>

		<i>Series , vol. 60, p. 289.</i>
<p>Article 48</p> <p>1. The present Covenant is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the present Covenant.</p>	<p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p>	<p><i>Declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:</i></p> <p>The Mongolian People's Republic declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.</p>
<p>Article 26</p> <p>1. The present Covenant is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the present Covenant.</p>	<p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	
<p>Article 29</p> <p>1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the</p>	<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>	<p><i>"According to paragraph 2 of the article 29 of the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the article 29 of this Convention which says: 'Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not</i></p>

arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.		<p><i>settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration.</i></p> <p><i>"If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court."</i></p> <p><i>(Note 41, Chapter IV.8, Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General)</i></p> <p><i>In a communication received on 19 July 1990, the Government of Mongolia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation, made upon ratification with respect to article 29 (1). For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, TreatySeries, vol. 1249, p. 131.</i></p>
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What are the UN Human Rights monitoring mechanisms?

The States have duties to regularly report on the efficient implementation of the signed conventions. UN has its monitoring mechanisms responsible for checking that countries properly implement the treaty requirements. There are two bodies: Treaty Bodies and Human Rights Council. These bodies also make recommendations for remedial action, where necessary.

Treaty Bodies

Treaty is an agreement made under international law that is signed by sovereign states and international organizations. Treaties can also be called (international) agreements, protocols, covenants, or conventions. They are like contracts; all sides willingly commit themselves to meet certain obligations, and any party failing to live up their obligations can be held liable under international law. Countries that sign a treaty are called State parties.

Treaty Bodies review and examine the government reports on implementation of the seven-core human rights conventions and provide the necessary recommendations. Treaty bodies also receive the shadow reports of the local and international civil society organizations and use them in reviewing and making concluding observations for recommendations.

Human Rights Treaties and Treaty Bodies

No	International Treaty	Summary of treaty	UN Committee
1	International Covenant on Civil Political Rights	Right to life, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, electoral rights and right to due process and a fair trial.	Human Rights Committee
2	International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights	Labour rights, right to health, right to education, and the right to an adequate standard of living.	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
3	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Elimination of racial discrimination, promoting understanding, and banning hate speech and membership of racist organizations.	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
4	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	Women's rights to non-discrimination, political life, education, employment, health, and equality in marriage.	Committee on the Elimination of the Discrimination Against Women
5	Convention Against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Effective measures to prevent torture in a country or transport of people abroad where there is reason to believe they will be tortured.	Committee Against Torture
6	Convention on the Rights of the Child	The civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children, and a ban on use of children in military conflicts and the sex industry.	Committee on the Rights of the Child
7	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Prevention and punishment of actions of genocide in war and peacetime.	No treaty body – individual cases are taken to the International Criminal Court

Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 states responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. The Council was created by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 March 2006 through adoption of resolution 60/251.

Mongolia has been a member of the Human Rights Council since 2016.

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a periodic review of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States every 4-5 years. The UPR was established when

the Human Rights Council was created on 15 March 2006 by the UN General Assembly through resolution 60/251 and mandated the Human Rights Council to "undertake a universal periodic review, based on objective and reliable information, of the fulfillment by each State of its human rights obligations and commitments in a manner which ensures universality of coverage and equal treatment with respect to all States".

On 18 June 2007, one year after its first meeting, members of the new Council agreed to its institution-building package and one of the key elements of this package was the new Universal Periodic Review. The UPR is a significant innovation of the Human Rights Council which is based on equal treatment of all countries. It provides an opportunity for all States to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to overcome challenges towards the realisation of human rights.

The goal of UPR is the improvement of the human rights situation in every country with significant consequences for people around the globe. The UPR is designed to prompt, support, and expand the promotion and protection of human rights on the ground. To achieve this, the UPR involves assessing States' human rights records and addressing human rights violations wherever they occur. The UPR also aims to provide technical assistance to States and enhance their capacity to effectively deal with human rights challenges and to share best practices in the field of human rights among States and other stakeholders.

Special Procedures

The special procedures of the Human Rights Council are independent human rights experts who are Special Rapporteur or Independent Expert, or a Working Group composed of five members with mandates to report and advice on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. The system of Special Procedures is a central element of the United Nations human rights machinery and covers all human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political, and social.

Special Rapporteur or Independent Expert or Working group is appointed by the Human Rights Council. With the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), special procedures undertake country visits.

Special procedures report annually to the Human Rights Council; the majority of the mandates also reports to the General Assembly. Their tasks are defined in the resolutions creating or extending their mandates.

2.2. Mongolia: What is the national human rights mechanism in the country?

Human Rights Sub-committee of the State Great Hural (Parliament)

This Sub-Committee is responsible for guaranteeing human rights and freedoms, and for keeping under review issues on amnesty, immigration and citizenship.

The Sub-Committee on Human Rights has the right to conduct examinations and surveys, to obtain all relevant information, seek explanations from concerned institutions, officials and citizens, and carry out auditing. To this end, it may set up individual and joint working panels. The Sub-Committee may adopt resolutions and prepare draft resolutions for final adoption by

the State Great Hural. It submits its conclusions on these issues for consideration to the Standing Committee on Justice, which may, if necessary, submit them to the State Great Hural

National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (NHRC)

NHRC was established in 2001 by the Law on the National Human Rights Commission. The NHRC is mandated to promote and protect human rights and is charged with monitoring the implementation of the provisions on human rights and freedoms, provided in the Constitution, laws and international treaties of Mongolia. The NHRC is composed of three full time Commissioners and has its offices to support their works. Over the last years, vacancies and budget of the NHRC have increased and it allows carrying out a broad range of activities in accordance with Paris principles. However, the civil society organizations recommend that the independence of the Commission to carry out its mandate can not be guaranteed without making the necessary changes to the current processes of nomination, election and appointment of the Commissioners.

National Gender Committee (NGC)

The NGC was established in 2011 by the Law on Ensuring Gender Equality and mandated to implement the public policy on gender equality. In accordance with the Law, the Committee shall have the equal representation of the government and public. It shall operate under the Prime Minister's leadership and shall report to the Government. However, the NGC Office became a part of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection during the Democratic Party Government formed after the 2012 Parliamentary Elections. Responding to the CSOs' criticism a positive decision was taken by the current Government in April 2018, the Office re-started working under the PM's Office.

Coordination Committee of the National Human Rights Program (CCNHRP)

The Coordination Committee was established in 2003 by the GSH Resolution No 41 with purpose to coordinate the activities and conduct monitoring on the implementation of the "National Program on Ensuring Human Rights in Mongolia". The Coordination Committee consists of representatives of the public, private sector and NGOs as part of the PM's Office. The CC's mandate is to provide legal and political advice to the Government in actions to be taken to implement the Program and submit recommendations for possible changes to the Program. Unfortunately, it is not active, and no government actions have been taken towards intensifying the recommendations of the Program Committee Office established within the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs in 2012.

The Supervisory Commission on Implementation of the UPR Recommendations

The Supervisory Commission was established by Government Resolution No 204 issued in 2016 which also adopted an Action Plan on Implementation of the UPR Recommendations. The SC is lead by the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs and consists of State Secretaries of the ministries, chairs of the government agencies and officers, and civil society representatives. The SC has the duty to discuss the reports on the implementation of the UPR Recommendations every year in January and then present its recommendations to the government in February of the same year. It is an important mechanism for the Mongolian Government to make timely responses on its obligations before the international community.

THREE. WHEN?

3.1 When should Mongolia report to the UN?

Treaty Bodies

Mongolia does not have a special structure or system responsible for treaty body reporting obligations. In 2009, the Procedure on preparation of the reports to the UN Treaty Bodies and schedule of the report submissions with responsible agencies was adopted by the Government Resolution No 362 and it was renewed in 2017. As a result, some progresses have been made in timely submitting the reports to the Treaty Bodies. The key initiative in making progresses in report development and submission was the establishment of the Human Rights Division within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The CSOs recommend that vacancies of the Division which has the one staff should be increased and office is strengthened.

Reporting Cycles

Seven Core Treaties	Date Ratified by Mongolia	State Party Report (deadline)	Current Status
International Covenant on Civil Political Rights	1974.11.18	2022.07.28	6 th report was sent in May 30, 2016 and the due date was April 1, 2015.
International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights	1974.11.18	2020.06.30	4 th report was sent in Feb 23, 2012 and the due date was June 30, 2003.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1969.08.06	2018.09.06	19-22 nd reports were sent in May 20, 2014 and the due date was Sep 05, 2012.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	1981.07.20	2020.03.01	8-9 th reports were sent in Dec 11, 2014 and the due date was Sep 03, 2014.
Convention Against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2002.01.24	2020.08.12	2 nd report was sent in Mar 23, 2015 and due date was Nov 19, 2014.
Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990.07.05	2022.09.01	5 th report was sent in June 03, 2015 and due date was Oct 20, 2014.
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	1967.01.05	No reporting cycle	No reporting cycle

Despite some recent progresses in timely submission of the reports, there were significant delays in the past of one to nine years except for the periodic report on Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

GSP+ also looks at the timely submission of reports and the efficient and impactful cooperation with the Treaty Bodies. The media can hold government to account by tracking UN reporting deadlines and asking questions with regards to when reports are due.

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

The Human Rights Council receives the national report of the country as well as NGO reports and report of the NHRC. When the UN HRC assesses the human rights situation, it concludes on how the country should implement the recommendations.

The UPR will assess the extent to which States respect their human rights obligations set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; human rights instruments to which the State is party, voluntary pledges and commitments made by the State (e.g. national human rights policies and/or programmes implemented and applicable international humanitarian law).

Mongolia first passed the UPR 2 November 2010 and government accepted 126 recommendations out of 129 that were received. The Mongolian Government's main duty was to implement these recommendations and the second national report on implementation of the recommendations was sent to the HRC on 9 February 2015 with 20 days of delay. The reporting deadline was 19 January 2015.

The Mongolia UPR review was held on 5 May 2015 at the UPR Working Session and this time Mongolia received 150 recommendations out of 164.

The NGO submission is prepared by the Human Rights Forum with over 40 members.

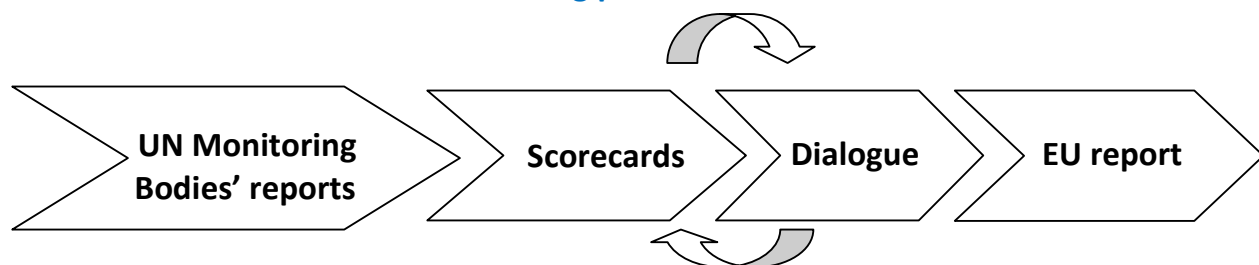
Case Study. Mongolia's UN Report on Economic and Social, Cultural Rights

Mongolia ratified International Covenant on Economic and Social, Cultural Rights in 1974, and therefore, needs to submit a progress report every five years to the UN Committee on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). Mongolia's latest report, which responds to the CESCR's request made was in 2003 and assessed by the 55th session of the Committee on Economic and Social, Cultural Rights in June 2015.

Mongolian Human Rights NGOs' Forum (HRF) sent a report covering 76 issues on economic, social, and cultural rights to the CESCR. In addition, members of the HRF, such as OSF Mongolia, Center for Human Rights and Development, LGBT Center, met with the Committee members and presented certain issues to them.

Submission of this report and meeting with the CESCR members are guided and supported by the Programme Women's Economic Social and Cultural Rights. During the session Members of the CESCR asked questions to the Government delegation on issues that were raised by the HRF. This was real evidence on how the civil society effectively uses the UN Human Rights mechanisms to protect and promote human rights. Moreover, CESCR gave us a chance to provide our comments/feedbacks on Concluding Observations, and it was a great opportunity for us to receive vital recommendations on certain compelling issues.

3.2 When is the GSP+ monitoring period?



How is a Country's Baseline Assessed?

To start its GSP+ assessment, the EU looks to reports prepared by the UN monitoring bodies and special rapporteurs on the relevant conventions. Recommendations laid out in these reports are the key source for a country's initial Scorecard.

What is a Scorecard?

A Scorecard is a list of issues that the European Commission prepares for each GSP+ country.

- It is a large but clearly structured document that highlights 1) progress and 2) relevant shortcomings that should be addressed by the country in order effectively implement the 27 conventions.
- It facilitates annual exchange of information on the GSP+ commitments between the European Commission and the country.

How Does It Work?

Upon a country's entry into GSP+, the European Commission compiles the first Scorecard. This initial Scorecard is received by the country when it enters GSP+. It indicates the baseline of the country's situation and draws its attention to key issues. The following Scorecards build on this qualitative analysis, recognizing improvements and further indentifying issues that the EU expects the GSP+ country to address.

Are the Scorecards Publicly Available?

No. According to the EU, the Scorecards are kept confidential "in order to build trust between the parties that subsequently discuss it". Several organizations have suggested that this secrecy inhibits key players (e.g. civil society organizations and labour rights organizations) from fully participating in the monitoring process.

How Do Scorecards Support Dialogue?

The Scorecard was introduced by regulation (EU)No978/2012 of the European Parliament 212 ("GSP+Regulation") as part of a larger attempt to improve the monitoring process.

The Scorecard is one of two interrelated tools within the GSP+ monitoring process. The other tool is GSP+ dialogue, which the Scorecard contributes to. Based on the Scorecard, the European Commission, European External Action Service (EEAS) and GSP+ country enter an ongoing discussion to tackle shortcomings as well as discuss difficulties and progress. The outcomes of the dialogue are translated back into the following Scorecards.

From one Scorecard to the next, the GSP+ country is expected to demonstrate that it has made serious efforts toward addressing the indentified problems.

What is the Purpose of the Monitoring Process?

This monitoring process is important in several ways:

- Ensuring regular monitoring and follow up on the implementation of international obligations.
- Allows for the identification of shortcomings, progress and constraints that may impede or prevent the country from implementing a convention effectively.
- Opening space to create proposals and dialogues for reform of laws and practices to address challenges
- Providing opportunities for the Commission to reach out to local stakeholders to 1) gather first-hand information and 2) raise awareness about the GSP+ process and the EU's expectations.

Why Biennial Report?

Drawing from the monitoring process, the Commission provides a report to the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union every two years. The report details: 1) the status of the implementation of the conventions in each GSP+ country, and 2) status of the compliance of the countries with any reporting obligations under those conventions.

The report, which covered 2016 and 2017, was available in January 2018. Drawing upon this report, the European Council and European Parliament review each GSP+ country. If the review finds, that country is failing to comply with its ratification, implementation or monitoring commitments, GSP+ status can be withdrawn until the country demonstrates compliance.

3. 3 When the NHRC submits the human rights report?

The National Human Rights Commission submits a status report to the SGH on human rights and freedoms situation within the first quarter of every year.

The report is discussed by the SGH and its Legal Standing Committee and as result, the SGH releases resolutions obliging the Government and other relevant authorities to implement the proposals and recommendations provided in the report.

The report is a document aimed at creating change at the policy level, by drawing the attention of the SGH, the Government, relevant government agencies, and the public to urgent human rights issues, remedying human rights violations, and improving the implementation of human rights and freedoms.

FOUR. WHY?

4.1 The Constitution of Mongolia guarantees human rights

Mongolia enacted the current democratic Constitution in 1992 and made declaration to “respect and uphold the human rights and freedom and develop a humane, civic and democratic society”.

Article 3 of the Constitution states that: “All governance power in Mongolia shall be vested upon its people. The people of Mongolia shall directly participate in State affairs and shall exercise such right through the representative organ of the State power established by their election”. The citizens’ civil, political, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms are declared in Article 16 of Chapter 2 entitled “Human Rights and Freedoms”, namely:

Article 16.16

Freedom of thought, opinion and expression, speech, publishing, and peaceful assembly. The rules of procedures for conduct of demonstrations and public meetings shall be determined by law.

Article 16.17

The right to seek and receive information on any issues, except which the State and its organs are legitimately bound to specifically protect as relevant secret. In order to protect the human rights, dignity and reputation of persons, and to ensure national defense, security and the public order, the confidential state, corporate and individual information, that are not subject to disclosure, shall be classified and protected by law.

Article 10.2 states “Mongolia shall enforce and fulfill in good faith its obligations under the international treaties to which it is a Party” and Article 10.3 declares “The international treaties to which Mongolia is a Party, shall become effective as domestic legislation, upon the entry into force of the laws on their ratification or accession”.

So, the Articles 9 and 20 of the ICCPR 20 are effective as domestic laws.

4.2 Mongolia has ratified the ICCPR

Article 19 of the ICCPR

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.
2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of choice.
3. The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

- (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others;
- (b) For the protection of national security or of public order (order public), or of public health or morals.

In 2011, the UN Human Rights Committee adopted the General Comment No 34 at its 102nd session and it provides the detailed explanations about right to opinion and freedoms of expression, information and media, and scopes and criteria of restrictions.¹

Article 20 of the ICCPR falls under special duties and responsibilities imposed by the Article 19.

Article 20 of the ICCPR

1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.
2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

4.3 National laws protect the human rights

The SGH of Mongolia has enacted the laws promoting the protection of human rights with detailed regulations such as Law on the Child Right, Law on the Child Protection, Law on the Rights of the Persons with Disability, Law on Gender Equality so on.

Another important law is the Law on the International Treaties which was amended on 1 December 2016. Article 124 of the Chapter 5 of this law has relations concerning fulfill the obligations within the international treaty, take control and report on implementation.

¹ Unofficial translation is available in GIC web site.

FIVE. WHO?

5.1 What is the Role of Media in Promoting Human Rights?

Citizens have the right to information in a democratic society. Sometimes, it called freedom of information and access to information. In accordance with Resolution 59(1) of the first General Assembly of the UN, “Freedom of information is a fundamental human right and is a touchstone of all freedoms to which the UN is consecrated”²билээ.

Human rights are universal and protected by national laws. They set limits on the power that governments, businesses and individuals can exert over people and prevent the abuse of power.

This means that every country must look after the basic needs of its citizens and protect their freedoms, regardless of their national policy objectives. Reporting on human rights is important because the media acts as society’s key human rights watchdog. If human rights abuses go unreported, they are likely to continue or escalate.

The media and journalists can also play a vital role in educating the public on human rights, raising awareness on human rights issues and reinforce the social dialogues and discussions and advocate the legislators and decision makers to observe fundamental human rights.

5.2 What are the duties and rights of journalists?

The international law attaches special importance to the freedom of expression, and especially the freedom of media. The UN describes it as the “basis for the enjoyment of a wide range of human rights”³ and a free media as “one of the cornerstones of a democratic society”⁴.

Access to information of the Mongolian citizens is guaranteed by the Constitution and the Law on Information Transparency and Right to Information enacted in 2011.

Media freedom and independence of the public broadcaster are ensured by Law on Media Freedom passed by the SGH in 1998 and Law on Public radio and Television in 2015.

²UN General Assembly’s Resolution No 59 (1), 1946

³ UN Human Rights Committee, General Comments No 34, Para 4

⁴UN Human Rights Committee, General Comments No 34, Para 13

SIX. HOW?

6.1 How can media promote human rights?

Media agencies around the world systematically cover and report on human rights issues and violations in their news publications and programs. Reputative international human rights organizations have launched numerous awards for best journalistic works and media reports on human rights.

There are two main points of intersection between the worlds of the media and human rights. One is the considerable degree of overlap of subject matter between the two areas. The news reporting through the concerns matters that directly or indirectly involve human right issues. The other fact is that freedom of media is itself a human right. The media are regarded conventionally as one of the mechanisms through which citizens can use to hold their governments accountable.

Media can play the following roles in promotion of human rights

1. Role to Inform

Citizens want to be informed and access to information is a human right. Information on the public policy and decisions taken on human rights issues, and initiatives and events of NGOs and other social partners is public interests' information. Informed citizens will be able to purposely act.

2. Role to Educate

Besides just providing information, citizens also want to understand and be aware about the nature and meanings of events. Human rights information is the public interest information and media is to serve the citizens to know about importance of laws enacted and decisions made and how it affects their lives, rights and freedoms.

3. Role of Public Watchdog

The media acts as a watchdog monitoring on behalf of the citizens the functions and exercise of state power. Media is accountable to the public interests. Media tracks, observes and exercise oversight monitoring of the Parliament, Government and its bodies as well as private business entities, if they violate human rights and if the state fulfils its duties and obligations with respect to human rights and implement its pledges before the international and domestic community. The media also play a key to investigate and expose the hidden violations and abuses of human rights.

4. Role of Platform for Discussion and Debates

Media is a citizens' opinion tribune. Social dialogue is an essential part of democratic society that serves their people and respects their citizens' rights and freedoms. Media is an important communication channel in reinforcing debates based on opinions and views of the diverse social groups and identifying the crucial issues and problems concerning human rights and listening to

the people's voices and consulting with them in developing the policies, making and implementing decisions.

5. Role of Advocacy

Media is a strong advocacy tool. Policy and decision makers are also media consumers. They want to use media in their advocacy. Citizens and civil society organizations see the media as most efficient and relevant tool for advocating the government for better policies and decisions that respect human rights.

6.2 How to follow professional and ethical principles?

Human rights violations and abuses are mostly hidden from the public eye and role of a journalist is to expose facts about such occurrences.

Agenda in a newsroom is determined essentially through the reporting and editorial decision-making processes, and the organizations' editorial culture which is influenced by various internal and external factors. A definition of newsworthy can come only from within the media organization. It is a fundamental rule in a free society media is the absolute master of its own affair. Therefore, prioritization of human rights coverage or underreporting, or these issues are less visible, or slow processes, are rarely covered, are reflection of the internal culture of media and newsroom office. The ethical codes and principles which are a part of the editorial culture, also guide their journalists in reporting on human rights.

Human rights groups always have been a key source of information for the media. They play a key role in attracting media attention to new problems, less visible violations and slow crisis. On the other hand, to be more effective, NGOs need to know how news content is produced, selected and structured. The effective and efficient collaboration will change the situation.

Editorial culture and evaluation of information technology are the two main factors influencing human rights coverage.

Below are some points that should be at the center of attention of journalists when they report on human rights.

Accusation

Journalists must fight against different forms of pressures. Challenge is more intensive, if some rights or rights of some people are repressed. In such a situation, journalists are mainly accused on poor professional skills. So, journalists are required to be most accurate

Tool

Governments and other authorities have often use human rights to manipulate public opinion. The politicians use human rights for certain purposes in their own agenda and propaganda. In many countries the government violates human rights and they can make it secret and hidden. Human rights violations are sensitive and emotional. Journalists should be aware of the personal ambitions and careful about too much polarized environment.

Language

Use of language has always been important. Journalists need to understand the official and technical legal significance of terms used and avoid using wrong terminology and wrong selection of words. It can lead to serious accusations and put in inappropriate stance. It is important to choose terms carefully and explain their origins and meaning.

Selectivity

Media has the right to select. Many times, media is often criticized in underreporting human rights issues and stereotyping or stigmatizing. The editorial offices should make their decision on time allocation with regards to human rights coverage and internally discuss the angle of reporting on the local and international human rights.

Bias

The notion of independence is central to the values of journalism and fundamental to mission to inform the public in the most complete, objectively accurate and fair manner. Forms of bias conscious and unconscious impede the quality of journalism. Before disseminating the news, publications and programs, the facts of formation on human rights issues and violations, it needs to be thoroughly checked and proved. "Cleaning up" will prevent the public from false accusations and confusion on what is human rights.

Simplicity

Human rights are a complex issue. When human rights media coverages too simple, human rights standards, complexity and diversity are missed, the public cannot critically respond to the serious human rights abuses and violations.

Sensationalism and Negativism

Human rights violation is a sensation, but if the incident is not contextualized and properly explained, and does not meet the professional standards, it will lead to failure in giving a workingimpression about the social groups and negativeimpact to their reputation.

Context

Human rights issues need to be explained in their context, and reporting needs to go beyond discrete incidents to include the human rights issues surrounding them. Journalists should always remember that if they do not contextualise the human rights issues; it may miss the historical, social and economic realities and relevance.

If the media is truly independent from the government and any political party and groups, media is democratic, open and accessible, and then, information flow in the society is open, free and strong. In such an environment, the media is able promote human rights and contribute to the public opinion and raising public awareness.

Human rights coverage are elements of responsible and accountable journalism. Journalists are the eyes, ears and voices of the public.

Journalist checklist for reporting on Human Rights

Accuracy: use credible sources of information, disclose your sources, carefully examine all the

evidence and state any conflicts of interest;

Balance: give equal representation to both sides of an argument and ensure gender balance on panels;

Fairness: do not express a preference for one side of an argument over another and do not present bias through choice of language or tone;

Impartiality: avoid using stereotypes (gender, race, age, religion, disability) and distinguish between news (facts) and opinion (Claims);

Privacy: do not cause unnecessary harm to an individual or his or her reputation and do not disclose personal information. Ensure all elements of the story are in the public interest;

Pluralism: be inclusive of a range of beliefs and opinions and provide space for marginalized voices.

Ethical Principles

Mr. Aidan White, Founder of the Ethical Journalism Network and who is known to the Mongolian journalistic community as former Secretary General of the IFJ said “Ethical journalism is about content. Principles are truth, accuracy, independence, impartiality, humanity and responsibility”

Human rights violation and issues are a sensitive topic. Reporting based on fake information sources, rumours and unproved facts lead to the risks and danger. Sometimes journalists are driven by their emotions, so they should always be guided by the Ethical Code.

The first self-regulatory body Media Council of Mongolia was established in 2015 and a Code of Media Ethics was adopted by the joint meeting of the Ethical Committees on 14 April 2015.

6.3 How to work online?

Communication technology develops, and it brings more digital opportunities and social media expands the communicative platforms. Connectivity, openness, resilience and speed to change the human behavior through communication and interactiveness.

The European Parliament adopted the Digital Freedom Strategy on 15 November 2012 and it said, “Our digital freedoms are essential rights and are indispensable for traditional human rights such as freedom of expression and freedom of assembly, and also for ensuring transparency and accountability in public life”.

Digital rights are human rights that allow individuals to access, use, create, publish and use computers and other digital devices and communication networks. This term is related to exercising and protecting the existing rights such as right to freedom of expression, right to privacy in the Internet. It is also related to other human rights as data protection, right to assembly, right to education, right of consumers, right to development, etc.

Technology is a tool that enables the traditional media to extend its content platform and provides new opportunities to reach wider audiences. Most media houses recognize that social networks are an integral part of media content and tool for journalists to gather information and share links of their published works.

However, it can be put to positive or harmful uses. The Internet, especially social media networks, play the important role in exposing and documenting human rights violations and abuses. However, there are real risks and danger that online environment is providing space for human rights abuse and harassment. Therefore, media should pay attention not to violate human rights online and prevent and respond to such attempts, acts and content.

Professional media organizations should develop and follow their ethical principles and guidelines on user-generated content and use of social networks.

Below are some examples of guidelines on the best practices of some international media organisations:

- The editorial office should monitor their websites and try to prevent the publication of content that violates privacy and human dignity.
- The editorial office should promptly delete content that is discriminating, incites violence, stirs up hatred towards an individual and groups.
- Keep track of responses and complaints and report them to your editor. Social media messages like private chats, but whenever controversy arises, the editor is likely the best person to reply them.

Use of social media

- Do not simply lift quotes, photos or a video from a social network site and attribute them to the name on the profile or feed where you found the material.
- Do consider the impact re-using pictures, particularly when they are grieving or distressed individuals.
- Verify the information and pictures to ensure accuracy and balancing these with any public interest to serve the public with accurate and non-biased content.
- Try to understand what was the original intention in publication?
- Do not re-use publications, photos or videos show illegal and anti-social activity
- Do respect privacy.
- Do not breach the copy rights.
- Check sources. It can be difficult to verify the identity of people in social networks, but sources should be vetted.

Journalists in Social Networks

- Only one account per social network is recommended and identify yourself as a journalist and the media agency that you are associated with.
- Do not include political affiliations in profiles and do not post materials expressing political views or which may compromise editorial independence.
- Do not post abusive comments.
- Customise your privacy settings to clearly determine what is shared and with whom.

- Do not break news on social networks. Information may be urgent but check with editors before putting out exclusive content on social media.
- Use of Twitter by journalists is considered as journalistic activity, not a private individual activity. The editorial offices can demand their journalists to remove their inappropriate tweeting messages.

Quick Reference Grids

Human rights and political rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Mongolia

Human rights and freedoms are guaranteed in Article 16, 2nd chapter of the Mongolian Constitution. The table below is a guide that outlines the fundamental rights as stipulated by the Constitution and guaranteed through Mongolia's international commitments. Journalists interested in providing legal context to ensure evidence-based reporting can refer to the table to reference rights in Mongolia and their protection under national and international law.

Constitution	Right	Article in International Treaty
Article 16.1	Right to life	ICCPR –Article 6 CRC –Article 6
Article 16.2	The right to a healthy and safe environment, and to be protected against environmental pollution and ecological imbalance	-
Article 16.3	Right to property	CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 15, 16
Article 16.4	Right to labour and to conduct business	ICESCR –Article 3, 6, 7, 8 CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 3, 11
Article 16.5	Right to material and financial assistance	ICESCR –Article 1, 2, 6, 8 CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 3, 12, 13 CRC –Article 4, 24, 25, 26, 27
Article 16.6	Right to health and medical care	ICESCR –Article 12 CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 11, 12, 14 CRC –Article 24
Article 16.7	Right to education	ICCPR –Article 18 ICESCR –Article 13, 14 CERD –Article 5, 7 CEDAW –Article 10 CRC –Article 28, 29
Article 16.8	Right to engage in creative work in cultural, artistic and scientific fields and to benefit thereof	ICCPR –Article 27 ICESCR –Article 15 CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 13 CRC –Article 30
Article 16.9	Right to elect and to be elected	ICCPR –Article 25 CERD –Article 5

		CEDAW –Article 7
Article 16.10	Freedom of association	ICCPR –Article 22 ICESCR –Article 3, 6, 7, 8 CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 3, 7, 8, 11 CRC –Article 12, 15
Article 16.11	Equal rights of men and women	ICCPR –Article 3, 23, 25, 26 ICESCR –Article 3, 7, 10 CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 7, 15, 16 CRC –Article 5, 9, 10, 16, 20, 21, 22
Article 16.12	Right to submit a petition	ICCPR –Article 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 26 ICESCR –Article 5 CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 1, 2, 15 CRC –Article 19, 37
Article 16.13	Right to privacy and freedom from torture	ICCPR –Article 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 26 CRC –Article 37, 40
Article 16.14	Right to fair trial, fair compensation	ICCPR –Article 9, 10, 14, 15, 16 CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 1, 2, 15 CRC –Article 19, 37, 40
Article 16.15	freedom of religion	ICCPR –Article 18 ICESCR –Article 15 CERD –Article 5 CRC –Article 2, 14
Article 16.16	Freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, right to assembly	ICCPR –Article 19, 21 ICESCR –Article 8 CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 3, 7 CRC –Article 13, 15
Article 16.17	Right to information	ICCPR –Article 19 CERD –Article 7 CEDAW –Article 10, 14, 16 CRC –Article 13, 17
Article 16.18	Freedom of movement	ICCPR –Article 12 CERD –Article 5 CEDAW –Article 3

List of the GSP+ international conventions

No	UN Conventions	Date of Adoption	Date of Mongolia's Ratification
Human and Labor Rights Conventions			
1	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.	1948	1967
2	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1965	1969
3	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	1966	1974
4	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1966	1974
5	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1979	1981
6	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1984	2002
7	Convention on the Rights of the Child	1989	1990
8	Forced Labour Convention	1930	2005
9	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention	1948	1969
10	Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention	1949	1969
11	Equal Remuneration Convention	1951	1969
12	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention	1957	2005
13	Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention	1958	1969
14	Minimum Age Convention	1973	2002
15	Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention	1999	2001
Conventions on Environment and Governance			
16	Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	1973	1996
17	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	1987	1996
18	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	1989	1997
19	Convention on Biological Diversity	1992	1993
20	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992	1993
21	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	2000	2003

22	Stockholm Convention on persistent Organic Pollutants	2001	2004
23	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1998	1999
24	United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs	1961	1991
25	United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances	1971	1999
26	United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	1988	2003
27	United Nations Convention against Corruption	2004	2006

Resources

Resource	Overview	Links
European Commission Directorate General for Trade on GSP+	Comprehensive review of GSP+ from the responsible EU body	http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/january/tradoc_155235.pdf
Office of High Commissioner of Human Rights	UNHR mechanisms, fundamental concepts of human rights, reporting cycles, reports on treaty implementation	https://www.ohchr.org
International Labour Organization	Concepts of labour rights and implementation of the labour conventions	https://www.ilo.org/beijing/countries-covered/mongolia/lang--en/index.htm
World Bank	Economic overview of Mongolia and world countries, financial management and money flow	https://www.worldbank.org/mn/country/mongolia
Mongolian Chamber of Commerce	Business environment of Mongolia and market overview, international trade, GSP+ Mongolia process	https://www.mongolchamber.mn
Save the Children	Child rights issues in Mongolia	http://savethechildreninmongolia.weebly.com/
National Human Rights Commission	Human rights situation in Mongolia and national reports	www.mn-nhrc.org
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	International trade, general overview of Mongolia status on implementation of	www.mfa.gov.mn

	international treaties	
Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs	Treaties and national laws	www.legalinfo.mn
Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	Overview of the policy on labour rights, environment and situation, implementation of social protection	http://www.mlsp.gov.mn/
Media Council of Mongolia	Code of Ethics and its comments	http://www.mediacouncil.mn/page/255?sel=1590&m=1589
Employers' Federation of Mongolia	Info and overview of labor relation, safety of working condition, public and private partnership	http://www.monef.mn/
Press Council in Netherlands	Guideline on social media and online platforms	http://www.rvdj.nl
Council of Mass Media in Finland	Guidelines for social networksand monitoring online platform	http://www.jsn.fi
Press Council of Belgium	Guidelines on social networks and online platforms	http://www.rvdj.be
BBC	Editorial guidelines and guidance	http://www.bbc.co.uk/editorialguidelines/page/guidance-social-media-pictures
Associated Press	Social media guidelines for employees	http://www.ap.org/Images/SocialMediaGuidelinesforAPEmployees-revisedJanaury2012_tcm28-4699.pdf