

# MONITORING OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

With the support of the Open Society Forum, Globe International Center conducted the monitoring of civil and political rights violations in order to monitor whether or not measurements by the Government of Mongolia are in compliance with the principles of international human rights restrictions in the event of a high level of disaster protection and public preparedness in response to the COVID-19 or coronavirus pandemic as well as to influence the compliance of domestic legislation with international standards during a high level of public preparedness. The monitoring was carried out from

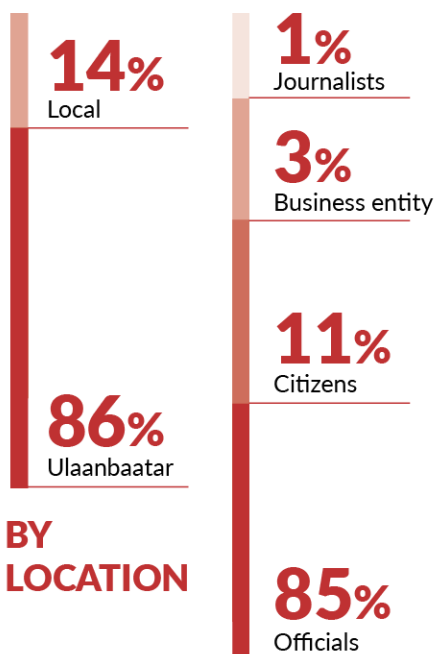
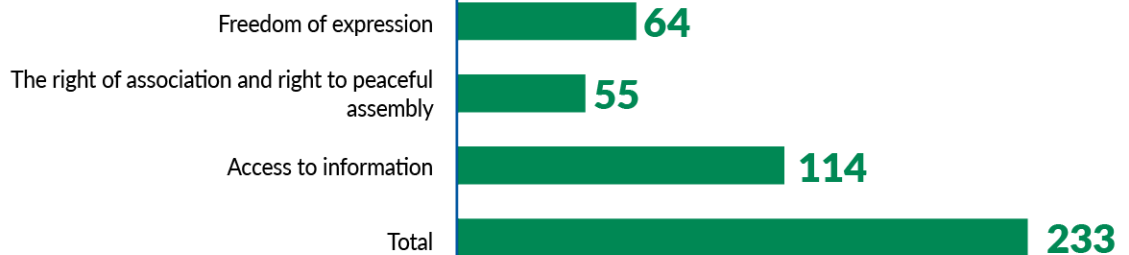
January 27, 2020 to March 31, 2022.

Violations of civil and political rights were monitored in the following categories. These include:

- Freedom of expression (Article 16.16 of the Constitution of Mongolia)
- The right of association and right to peaceful assembly (Article 16.16 of the Constitution of Mongolia)
- Access to information (Article 16.17 of the Constitution of Mongolia)

IN NUMBERS

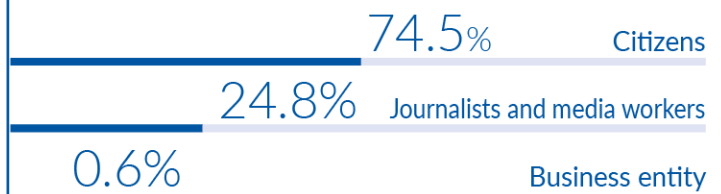
## CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS



BY LOCATION

Authorities and officials mainly violated the freedom of expression, the right to peaceful assembly, and the right to know.

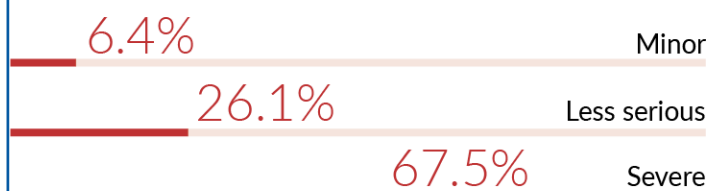
## DIRECT VICTIMS



## CAUSES AND INTENTIONS OF THE VIOLATIONS



## CONSEQUENCES OF THE VIOLATIONS



## KEY FINDINGS

- There are continuous occurrences of violations of citizens' right to freedom of expression and right to peaceful assembly.
- There is tendency in terms of an increase in fines, detention, and warnings for citizens who express their opinions online and criticize public services, and in violations, censorship, and restrictions on the right of media workers to receive, disseminate, and publish information.
- There is a tendency for local authorities to monitor, harass, intimidate and violate the rights of media outlets.
- There are still issues such as discrimination against citizens' right to peaceful assembly and organize peaceful demonstrations. In other words, anti-government demonstrations were banned, but there was a tendency to give preference to certain types of demonstrations, rallies and sit-ins.

## CONCLUSION

Required are to increase the legal awareness of civil servants on the right to freedom of expression and the access to information, and to organize peaceful demonstrations/assembly as well as to advance the coordination of information exchange between government agencies and citizens and within government organizations.

There is also an urgent need in increasing the legal awareness and/or knowledge of media management staff, managers, staff and citizens, and in improving mechanisms for restoring violated rights.

In some cases, citizens and media workers are unaware that their rights are being violated due to a lack of legal knowledge, and even if they do, they tend to become resistant.