



**Mongolia's Compliance with the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:  
LGBTIQ+ Rights**

**Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights**

a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with ECOSOC since 1996

And

**Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Centre of Mongolia (LGBT Centre)**

for the 143rd Session of the Human Rights Committee  
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**The Advocates for Human Rights** (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law since its founding in 1983. The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publication. The Advocates is the primary provider of legal services to low-income asylum seekers in the Upper Midwest region of the United States, including LGBTIQ+ individuals who have experienced discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics.

**LGBT Centre** is an NGO established in 2007 and officially registered in 2009. This report deals with sexual and gender minorities' human rights in Mongolia and refers specifically to the situation facing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people. The report was compiled based upon the Centre's systematic documentation of various violations against LGBTI people, including social perceptions of sexuality, violence and discrimination against LGBTI people, and the lack of institutional protection and redress mechanisms.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report addresses compliance by the Government of Mongolia (Government) with its human rights obligations concerning individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and other sexual or gender minorities (LGBTQ+)
2. The lack of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, and the authorities' failure to investigate and penalize violence against LGBTQ+ people, weaken the effectiveness of existing protections. LGBTQ+ individuals continue to face widespread discrimination, violence, and institutional bias. There is a pervasive fear of reporting crimes due to distrust in law enforcement, and minimal confidence in the justice system. The Government's failure to recognize same-sex unions, denies LGBTQ+ individuals access to critical rights and benefits, further entrenching systemic inequalities.
3. LGBTQ+ advocates in Mongolia face significant barriers to peaceful assembly. Authorities arbitrarily deny permits, and efforts to challenge these denials in court have revealed judicial bias and derogatory rhetoric.
4. In this report we use the acronym LGBTQ+ to refer to individuals who self-identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and/or queer. These terms necessarily do not include everyone who may experience violations of their human rights on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression (SOGIE), which is why we also include a "+" with the acronym. Any use of a modified acronym is intentional in that we are speaking only about certain members of the LGBTQ+ population.

### **Mongolia fails to uphold its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**

#### **I. The Government fails to adequately protect LGBTQ+ individuals from discrimination and violence (List of Issues para. 5)**

##### *Anti-Discrimination Legislation and Judicial Remedies*

1. In its 2024 List of Issues, the Human Rights Committee (The Committee) requested the Government of Mongolia to report on progress made to strengthen the legal framework against discrimination. Specifically, the Committee asked on the progress made to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that prohibits discrimination based on sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, and other statuses, and whether such legislation provides effective remedies for victims of discrimination through judicial and administrative proceedings.<sup>1</sup>
2. Between 2017 to 2022, Mongolia made significant legal advancements in combating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI), marked by the implementation of the 2015 Criminal Code on July 1, 2017.<sup>2</sup> While this development

demonstrates a commitment to addressing SOGI-based discrimination, significant gaps and shortcomings remain, undermining the effective realization of equality and the right to non-discrimination.

3. As set forth in the LGBT Centre's report to the Committee at the List of Issues stage, the 1992 Constitution establishes the prohibition of discrimination as a fundamental principle,<sup>3</sup> reflected in laws such as the Criminal Procedure Code. Article 1.12 of the Criminal Procedure Code guarantees equality before the law and courts for all people and provides victims of discrimination with the right to file complaints. These provisions, however, have notable shortcomings that undermine their effectiveness in practice. The 1992 Constitution does not define discrimination, leaving the scope of protection and the forms of prohibited acts unclear. It does not mandate the implementation of positive action measures to address substantive inequalities, as recommended by international standards and best practices.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, the list of protected grounds in the Constitution is closed, omitting personal characteristics recognized under international law, such as sexual orientation and gender identity.<sup>5</sup>
4. In the 2019 Follow up report, Mongolia noted that an act of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity is considered a crime and regulated by Article 14.1 of the Criminal Code.<sup>6</sup> Addressing discrimination as a crime punishable by law, without recourse to civil proceedings, raises serious concerns. Criminal proceedings usually require a higher burden of proof, "beyond reasonable doubt,"<sup>7</sup> as opposed to the threshold of "balance of probability" applicable in civil proceedings. This standard can pose significant barriers for victims seeking redress, as discrimination often involves subtle or systemic patterns that are difficult to prove to such a stringent degree.<sup>9</sup> Additionally, the primary focus of criminal law is the punishment of offenders, whereas anti-discrimination laws are fundamentally designed to provide remedies for victims and rectify systemic inequalities. Civil proceedings provide an avenue to achieving these objectives.<sup>10</sup> By treating discrimination as a civil matter, victims are empowered to seek legal redress and effective remedies, as envisioned in international human rights frameworks.
5. In January 2022, Mongolia implemented a revised labor law prohibiting discrimination by employers on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.<sup>11</sup> A 2022 survey by ReportOut revealed that, only one in five LGBTQI+ [lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and other sexual- and gender-minority] Mongolians (20%) in full or part-time employment felt safe enough to disclose their sexual orientation or gender identity to their employer.<sup>12</sup> Nearly a quarter of LGBTQI+ Mongolians (23%) had personally experienced discrimination in the workplace because of their sexual orientation and gender identity, and 78% believe such discrimination remains common.<sup>13</sup>
6. LGBTQ+ healthcare projects in Mongolia often focuses on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STI), disregarding LGBTQ+ peoples' specific healthcare needs including hormone replacement therapy, surgeries and sexual reproductive healthcare. Evidence from a study conducted by LGBT Centre in 2020 revealed a lack of

understanding among healthcare providers about sexual and gender minorities and the psychological challenges they face as a result of LGBT-related trauma.<sup>14</sup> Many LGBTQ+ individuals reported fear of ridicule, dismissal, or denial of services if they disclosed their identity to healthcare providers.<sup>15</sup>

*Raising awareness to combat discrimination and prosecuting perpetrators of violence*

7. The Committee also requested information from the Government on all measures taken, including awareness-raising campaigns, to promote respect for the principle of non-discrimination and to combat and prevent hate crimes, hate speech, and other acts of discrimination, stigmatization, and violence, including those occurring online. In particular, the Committee requested information on steps taken to prevent, investigate, and punish hate crimes, threats, and violence against individuals based on their sexual orientation or gender identity.<sup>16</sup>
8. The Committee further asked the Government to provide disaggregated statistical data on complaints filed during the reporting period related to acts of discrimination, specifying the grounds of discrimination, the investigations conducted, the penalties imposed on perpetrators, and the measures of reparation provided to victims.<sup>17</sup>
9. In its seventh periodic report, the Government of Mongolia noted that tiered training courses have been implemented for gender trainers since 2019, to enhance awareness among public and civil servants regarding gender and gender discrimination. It stated that as a result, a total of 170 trainers have been trained and certified by governmental and non-governmental organizations, professional associations, and the LGBT Centre.<sup>18</sup> Nevertheless, social and institutional discrimination against LGBTQ+ individuals remain pervasive.
10. According to the 2022 report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, victims continue to mistrust government officials and service providers due to prevailing stereotypes and biases against the LGBTI community.<sup>19</sup> The report notes that service providers and public officials, including those in multidisciplinary teams and the justice system, lack sufficient training and awareness regarding the protection needs of women and girls with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.<sup>20</sup>
11. Further, LGBTQ+ Mongolians who choose to come out—whether to their families, in workplaces, or public spaces—often face significant backlash, including rejection, abuse, and both verbal and physical violence.<sup>21</sup> This hostile environment underscores the urgent need for education and advocacy to combat stigma and promote acceptance of LGBTQ+ individuals in society.
12. As outlined in LGBT Centre’s report to the Committee at the List of Issues stage, efforts to counter discrimination and foster social cohesion and inclusion have primarily been driven by human rights NGOs, supported by small grants from international NGOs, development agencies, and donors in Mongolia.<sup>22</sup>

13. In its seventh periodic report, the Government highlighted progress in addressing crimes related to sexual orientation and gender identity, particularly through a comprehensive training program developed by the State General Prosecutor's Office and accredited by the Mongolian Bar Association in 2021.<sup>23</sup> It is important to note that this program trained 90 prosecutors nationwide, and not law enforcement personnel. The program was initiated, partially implemented, and funded by LGBT Centre, without financial support from the General Prosecutor's Office or other government agencies. The reliance on one-time funding from an NGO raises concerns about the sustainability of these efforts. While LGBT Centre has made valuable contributions, ongoing support and commitment from government bodies are essential to ensure the effectiveness and longevity of initiatives addressing SOGI-related discrimination.
14. A survey by ReportOut revealed that despite existing anti-discrimination legislation, there has been minimal impact in reducing discriminatory practices or enhancing protection for affected individuals. A significant majority of respondents (over 78%) reported that physical assaults against LGBTQ+ individuals are widespread, with 14% identifying such violence as extremely prevalent.<sup>24</sup> The perceived risk of violence is reported as greater for gender minorities and gender non-conforming individuals. Survey respondents (74%) also reported that the new laws had not improved their safety, 92% perceived the legal system as "very unfair," while 94% expressed no confidence in obtaining justice if they reported crimes linked to their LGBTQI+ status.<sup>25</sup>
15. The investigation and prosecution of acts of discrimination and violence directed against LGBTQ+ individuals remain a challenge in Mongolia. Most hate crimes targeting LGBTQ+ individuals go unreported due to the fears of abuse, blackmail, discrimination, and harassment by law enforcement officials.<sup>26</sup> The above-mentioned survey, revealed widespread distrust in law enforcement among LGBTQ+ persons. Nearly 69% of respondents believe police brutality against sexual and gender minorities is common, 79% view false imprisonment as prevalent, while 94.4% feel they would not receive justice if they reported attacks related to their sexual orientation or gender identity.<sup>27</sup>
16. The State acknowledged in its 2019 Follow-up report the pattern of LGBTQ+ individuals concealing their sexual orientation and gender identities when reporting incidents of violence.<sup>28</sup> To address this, the Government pledged to record such discrimination cases in a newly established crime information database to combat these issues effectively. The seventh periodic report, however, reveals only two cases of discrimination recorded between 2018 and 2020 and none from 2021 to April 2022.<sup>29</sup>
17. LGBT Centre's own records reveal discrepancies in the Government's data. In 2021, the LGBT Centre obtained information from the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (NHRCM), which had requested data from the General Prosecutor's Office, General Police Office, and General Judicial Office regarding the implementation of Article 14.1 of the Criminal Code. The records show five cases reported to the police,<sup>30</sup> and 13 recorded at the General Prosecutor's Office<sup>31</sup> between

2017 and 2021. Among these, ten cases were dismissed, three were under investigation, and two were transferred to court and dismissed. Similarly, data obtained in 2024 from the General Police Office revealed more disparity. According to the record, five complaints were filed under Article 14.1 between 2017 and 2023, with three recorded as cases, all of which were dismissed.<sup>32</sup> These records contrast starkly with LGBTQ Centre’s documentation of 16 complaints which it filed during this period, with only one case transferred to court in 2019 and subsequently dismissed.<sup>33</sup>

18. These significant discrepancies highlight flaws in the crime information database, inconsistent implementation of Article 14.1 of the Criminal Code, and LGBTQ+ people’s general under-reporting of human rights violations to the police for fear of further victimization. Systemic challenges, including insufficient skills and knowledge regarding LGBTQ+ rights and the proper handling of complaints alleging violations of these rights, significantly impede efforts to combat discrimination and safeguard the rights of LGBTQ+ individuals. Addressing these issues is crucial for ensuring consistent and effective responses to discrimination cases across all levels of the legal system.

### *Marriage and Related Rights*

19. Mongolia does not currently recognize same-sex unions in any form, including marriage, registered partnerships, or cohabitation rights. While Article 16.11 of the Constitution guarantees equal rights and underscores that marriage is based on the equality and mutual consent of men and women, Article 3.1.3 of the Family Law explicitly defines “spouses” in gender-specific terms as a “husband and wife.”<sup>34</sup>
20. The failure to provide legal recognition for same-sex unions amounts to discrimination, as same-sex couples are denied rights and benefits, such as inheritance rights, spousal healthcare, medical decision making, immigration, and parental rights, that are otherwise afforded to cisgender, different-sex couples.
21. The Government has been reluctant to provide legal recognition for same-sex unions. For example, during the 46th Universal Periodic Review Working Group Sessions, Mongolia, in response to the recommendations it received, emphasized, “The Constitution as well as the Family Law of Mongolia defines marriage as being based on the equality and free and voluntary consent of a man and a woman who have reached the age determined by law.”<sup>35</sup> This stance is further highlighted by Mongolia’s noticeable silence on the issue in both the 2019 follow-up report and the seventh periodic report. The State’s lack of engagement signals an unwillingness to address or acknowledge the rights and concerns of the LGBTQ+ community regarding same-sex unions.

## **II. LGBTQ+ advocates face significant barriers to peaceful assembly (List of Issues paragraph 21)**

20. The Committee requested the Government of Mongolia to indicate whether the law on the procedures for demonstrations and assembly would be amended, particularly to remove the requirement to obtain prior authorization for demonstrations and assembly.

It also requested information on “(a) the authorities’ refusal to register demonstrations for reasons not provided for by law; and (b) incidents of excessive use of force and arbitrary arrest and detention by law enforcement officials in order to disperse peaceful assemblies.”<sup>36</sup>

21. In its seventh periodic report, the government noted that a working group has been established to revise the Law on procedures for Organizing Peaceful Assemblies and Demonstrations, and an assessment has been carried out to evaluate the impact of implementation of the law.
22. Since 2013, the LGBT Centre has hosted annual Equality and Pride Days, a 10-day series of arts, culture, and human rights events aimed at fostering non-discrimination and promoting acceptance. A key event has been the Equality Walk at Chinggis Square.<sup>37</sup> Despite seeking official authorization each year to host the Equality Walk at Chinggis Square, LGBT Centre consistently faces denials from local municipal and district administrative authorities.<sup>38</sup>
23. Sections 7.1.4 and 9.4 of the Law on Procedures for Organizing Peaceful Assemblies and Demonstrations conflict with Article 19 of the ICCPR, as it grants district and provincial governors, excessive power to permit, deny, or alter the route of assemblies. Section 7.1.4 specifically allows the authorities to restrict assemblies in areas designated as markets. Although Chinggis Square has been used for various commercial purposes such as school-supplies sales during 2015 and 2016 Equality and Pride Days, it cannot be qualified as a marketplace. Such loose interpretation of the term “market” would allow authorities to restrict assemblies while renting public spaces for commercial purposes. This practice effectively nullifies freedom of assembly in these spaces, particularly for cultural and human rights events like the Equality Walk and constitutes a direct violation of Article 19 of the ICCPR.
24. In 2022 and 2023, the LGBT Centre filed a complaint with the administrative court to challenge the local authorities’ denials of their requests to organize the Equality Walk at Chinggis Square. In the 2022 case,<sup>39</sup> the Court found a procedural error in the Government’s decision but issued its ruling after Equality and Pride Days events had already passed. During the 2023 court proceedings,<sup>40</sup> a Government representative used derogatory language against LGBT Centre’s representative. The presiding judge questioned the timing of the Equality Walk, suggesting it was inappropriate due to its proximity to the start of the school year, when children are present on the streets. Despite LGBT Centre’s explanation that Equality and Pride Days have been held annually between late August and early September since 2014, the Court ruled in favor of the Government, demonstrating clear judicial bias.

### **III. Suggested recommendations for the Government of Mongolia**

25. The co-authors of this report suggest the Committee make the following recommendations to the Government of Mongolia:

- Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression in all areas of public life through a consultative process with civil society organizations that work on LGBTQ+ issues. The legislation should mandate positive action measures to address substantive inequalities, provide the procedural safeguards necessary for the effective functioning of the rights protected therein, and provide redress to victims of discrimination.
- Conduct prompt, thorough investigations of incidents of hate-motivated violence against LGBTQ+ persons, hold perpetrators to account, and provide redress to victims.
- Expand anti-discrimination protections to include civil and administrative frameworks, enabling victims to seek remedies for systemic discrimination through accessible and effective civil proceedings.
- Reserve criminal sanctions for discriminatory violence and bias-motivated crimes.
- In collaboration with civil society organizations representing and made up of LGBTQ+ people, provide and fund trainings for law enforcement officials about international human rights standards relating to sexual orientation and gender identity and expression, legal protection for LGBTQ+ people, and avenues to build trust between law enforcement and the LGBTQ+ community.
- Develop and fund mandatory police training and procedures for responding to claims of discrimination and violence against LGBTQ+ individuals in a manner consistent with Mongolia's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Provide and fund training for judges on the prevalence of sexuality and gender-based violence against LGBTQ+ individuals and codify their obligation to uphold non-discriminatory and inclusive practices, including the preservation of dignity and confidentiality, in handling violations related to sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Improve the implementation of the revised Labor Law to protect LGBTQ+ individuals from workplace discrimination, promote workplace ethics and non-discrimination policies, and establish efficient and effective redress mechanisms to combat workplace discrimination.
- Ensure that LGBTQ+ people can access specific healthcare (such as universal healthcare insurance-covered access to IVF for lesbian, bisexual, and queer women; and universal healthcare insurance-covered access to hormone

replacement therapy and transition-related medical procedures by trans people).

- In collaboration with LGBTQ+ civil society organizations, develop and fund public awareness-raising campaigns to fight and prevent discrimination and violence against LGBTQ+ individuals and to promote tolerance.
- Provide legal recognition to same-sex couples and their children, ensuring that benefits traditionally accorded to different-sex married partners – including those related to immigration, pension, taxation, and inheritance – are accorded on a non-discriminatory basis.
- Amend the Law on Regulating Assembly to eliminate the requirement for prior authorization for peaceful assemblies and allow for a prior notification procedure, in accordance with international best practices. Such notification should not be unduly bureaucratic.
- Ensure that LGBTQ+ civil society organizations can freely exercise their right to peaceful assembly. Direct that law enforcement provides adequate protection for participants in peaceful assemblies, investigate and address reports of intimidation, threats, and abuses, and hold accountable those responsible for discriminatory actions, including law enforcement officials.

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<sup>1</sup> Human Rights Committee, List of issues in relation to the seventh periodic report of Mongolia (22/05/2024), U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/MNG/Q/7, ¶ 5.

<sup>2</sup> The Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Centre, *Mongolia Shadow Report on ICCPR on its 7<sup>th</sup> Periodic Review, Submission to the UN Human Rights Committee's consideration of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons in Mongolia for the 140<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Human Rights Committee* (5 February 2024), ¶ 2.

<sup>3</sup> Constitution of Mongolia (1992), art 14 (2) provides: “no person shall be discriminated against on the basis of national or ethnic origin, language, race, age, sex, social origin and status, wealth, occupation and post, religion, opinion or education. Everyone shall have the right to act as a legal person.”

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, on behalf of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Equal Rights Trust, *Protecting minority rights: A practical guide to developing comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation* (New York and Geneva 2023), 56 – 65, accessed December 5 2024, [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/2022-11-28/OHCHR\\_ERT\\_Protecting\\_Minority%20Rights\\_Practical\\_Guide\\_web.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/2022-11-28/OHCHR_ERT_Protecting_Minority%20Rights_Practical_Guide_web.pdf); See also, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, art. 4; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, art. 1(4).

<sup>5</sup> Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *General Comment No. 20: Non-Discrimination in Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, UN Doc. E/C.12/GC/20, 2009, ¶ 32.

<sup>6</sup> Human Rights Committee, *Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Mongolia, Addendum: Information received from Mongolia on follow-up to the concluding observations*, 13 February 2019, ¶ 2, CCPR/c/MNG/CO/6/Add.1.

<sup>7</sup> Law on Criminal Procedure, art 1.15, [https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/BRI-legal-resources/Mongolia/23\\_-LAW\\_ON\\_CRIMINAL\\_PROCEDURE.pdf](https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/BRI-legal-resources/Mongolia/23_-LAW_ON_CRIMINAL_PROCEDURE.pdf).

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<sup>9</sup> Equal Rights Trust, *A Past Still Present: Addressing Discrimination and Inequality in Egypt*, (United Kingdom 2018), 53-54, accessed Nov. 20, 2024, [https://www.equalrightstrust.org/ertdocumentbank/Egypt\\_EN\\_online.pdf](https://www.equalrightstrust.org/ertdocumentbank/Egypt_EN_online.pdf).

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- <sup>10</sup> Equal Rights Trust, *A Past Still Present: Addressing Discrimination and Inequality in Egypt*, (United Kingdom 2018), 53-54, accessed Nov. 30, 2024, [https://www.equalrightstrust.org/ertdocumentbank/Egypt\\_EN\\_online.pdf](https://www.equalrightstrust.org/ertdocumentbank/Egypt_EN_online.pdf).
- <sup>11</sup> Labour Law of Mongolia (2021), art. 6.1.
- <sup>12</sup> ReportOut, *Out in Mongolia: A research report examining the human rights abuses, and development needs of sexual and gender minorities in Mongolia* (2023), 32, accessed Nov. 30, 2024, [https://www.reportout.org/\\_files/ugd/752ae3\\_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf](https://www.reportout.org/_files/ugd/752ae3_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf).
- <sup>13</sup> ReportOut, *Out in Mongolia: A research report examining the human rights abuses, and development needs of sexual and gender minorities in Mongolia* (2023), 30, accessed Nov. 30, 2024, [https://www.reportout.org/\\_files/ugd/752ae3\\_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf](https://www.reportout.org/_files/ugd/752ae3_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf).
- <sup>14</sup> LGBT Centre, *Knowledge and Attitude among healthcare professionals and Trans\* community with regards to trans specific healthcare* (2020), accessed Jan. 21, 2025, [https://www.uih.mn/upload/sudalgaa/files/267\\_6099023.pdf](https://www.uih.mn/upload/sudalgaa/files/267_6099023.pdf).
- <sup>15</sup> LGBT Centre, *Knowledge and Attitude among healthcare professionals and Trans\* community with regards to trans specific healthcare*, (2020), accessed Jan. 21, 2025, [https://www.uih.mn/upload/sudalgaa/files/267\\_6099023.pdf](https://www.uih.mn/upload/sudalgaa/files/267_6099023.pdf).
- <sup>16</sup> Human Rights Committee, List of issues in relation to the seventh periodic report of Mongolia (22/05/2024), U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/MNG/Q/7, ¶ 5.
- <sup>17</sup> Human Rights Committee, *List of issues in relation to the seventh periodic report of Mongolia*, 22 May 2024, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/MNG/Q/7, ¶ 5.
- <sup>18</sup> Human Rights Committee, *Seventh periodic report submitted by Mongolia under article 40 of the Covenant, due in 2022*, 1 September 2023, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/MNG/7, ¶ 6.
- <sup>19</sup> UN Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences*, 20 April 2022, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/26/Add.1, ¶ 31.
- <sup>20</sup> UN Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences*, 20 April 2022, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/50/26/Add.1, ¶ 31.
- <sup>21</sup> Global Voices, *Is Exile the Only Solution for Queer Mongolians?* The Good Men Project, Apr. 26, 2023, <https://goodmenproject.com/featured-content/is-exile-the-only-solution-for-queer-mongolians/>.
- <sup>22</sup> The Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Centre, *Mongolia Shadow Report on ICCPR on its 7<sup>th</sup> Periodic Review, Submission to the UN Human Rights Committee's consideration of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons in Mongolia for the 140<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Human Rights Committee* (5 February 2024), ¶22; LGBT Centre, Mongolian Youth Council, For Better Education and Mongolian Peacebuilding Institute, *Joint submission of the Mongolian non-governmental organization to 140<sup>th</sup> session (4 – 28 March 2024) of the United Nations Human Rights Committee on the implementation of the ICCPR in Mongolia* (31 January 2024), ¶13.
- <sup>23</sup> Human Rights Committee, *Seventh periodic report submitted by Mongolia under article 40 of the Covenant, due in 2022*, 1 September 2023, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/MNG/7, ¶ 8.
- <sup>24</sup> ReportOut, *Out in Mongolia: A research report examining the human rights abuses, and development needs of sexual and gender minorities in Mongolia* (2023), 42, accessed Nov. 30, 2024, [https://www.reportout.org/\\_files/ugd/752ae3\\_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf](https://www.reportout.org/_files/ugd/752ae3_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf).
- <sup>25</sup> ReportOut, *Out in Mongolia: A research report examining the human rights abuses, and development needs of sexual and gender minorities in Mongolia* (2023), 60, accessed Nov. 30, 2024, [https://www.reportout.org/\\_files/ugd/752ae3\\_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf](https://www.reportout.org/_files/ugd/752ae3_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf).
- <sup>26</sup> ReportOut, *Out in Mongolia: A research report examining the human rights abuses, and development needs of sexual and gender minorities in Mongolia* (2023), 23, accessed Nov. 30, 2024, [https://www.reportout.org/\\_files/ugd/752ae3\\_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf](https://www.reportout.org/_files/ugd/752ae3_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf).
- <sup>27</sup> ReportOut, *Out in Mongolia: A research report examining the human rights abuses, and development needs of sexual and gender minorities in Mongolia* (2023), 37, accessed Nov. 30, 2024 [https://www.reportout.org/\\_files/ugd/752ae3\\_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf](https://www.reportout.org/_files/ugd/752ae3_e51af04e86f54d34a6abd0a3e384ad2d.pdf).
- <sup>28</sup> Human Rights Committee, *Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Mongolia, Addendum: Information received from Mongolia on follow-up to the concluding observations*, 13 February 2019, CCPR/c/MNG/CO/6/Add.1, ¶ 4.
- <sup>29</sup> Human Rights Committee, *Seventh periodic report submitted by Mongolia under article 40 of the Covenant, due in 2022*, 1 September 2023, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/MNG/7, ¶ 7.
- <sup>30</sup> Official letter № 2/477 of General Police Department of Mongolia to National Human Rights Commission, 08 December 2021.
- <sup>31</sup> Official letter № 1/7766 of General Prosecutors Office of Mongolia to National Human Rights Commission, 14 December 2021.

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<sup>32</sup> Official letter № 1b/212 of the General Police Department of Mongolia, 01 January 2024.

<sup>33</sup> The LGBT Centre case documentation records.

<sup>34</sup> Family Law (1999), art 3.1.3, accessed Nov. 30, 2024,

<https://www.refworld.org/legal/legislation/natlegbod/1999/en/18375>.

<sup>35</sup> UN Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on Universal Periodic Review: Mongolia Addendum*, 22 February 2021, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/46/9/Add.1, ¶ 14.

<sup>36</sup> Human Rights Committee, List of issues in relation to the seventh periodic report of Mongolia (22/05/2024), U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/MNG/Q/7, ¶ 21.

<sup>37</sup> Located south of the Government Palace, central square for demonstration.

<sup>38</sup> Amnesty International, *The State of the World's Human Rights* (April 2024), 264, accessed Nov. 10, 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/WEBPOL1072002024ENGLISH.pdf>.

<sup>39</sup> Decision No. 128/SHSH2022/0674 dated September 14, 2022, of Trial Court of the Capital City Administrative Affairs.

<sup>40</sup> Court decision No. 128/SHSH2023/0645 dated 08/25/2023 of the Trial Court of Capital Administrative Affairs.