

VISION-2050

INTRODUCTION TO
MONGOLIA'S LONG-TERM
DEVELOPMENT POLICY
DOCUMENT



CONTENT

FOREWORD.....	1
SUBSTANTIATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR DRAFTING MONGOLIA'S LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY "VISION-2050".....	1
HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF MONGOLIA'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY ELABORATION AND IMPLEMENTATION.....	4
CURRENT SITUATION OF MONGOLIA'S DEVELOPMENT.....	18
MONGOLIA'S DEVELOPMENT MODEL: BASIC VALUE OF LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY.....	24
"MAPPING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AGAINST MONGOLIA'S LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY VISION-2050".....	31
"VISION-2050" LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF MONGOLIA.....	40
"KEY INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE "VISION-2050" LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF MONGOLIA".....	294
SOURCE.....	312

SHARED NATIONAL VALUES 44

National pride and unity.....	46
Mongolia as a nomadic civilization.....	49
Mongolian language and script.....	52
Academic Research and Enlightenment of the Society.....	55
World Mongolians.....	57

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT 60

Education.....	62
Health.....	70
Family.....	80
Science, technology and innovation.....	84
Favorable living environment.....	87
Labor market.....	90
Gene pool of Mongolians.....	94

QUALITY OF LIFE AND MIDDLE CLASS 96

Social welfare and social insurance system reform.....	98
Affordable housing.....	102
Employment and start-up business.....	108
Funding in support of the middle class.....	112
Healthy and active lifestyle.....	113
Land relations.....	115

ECONOMY 124

Affluent Mongolia.....	126
Priority economic sectors.....	129
Smart financial market.....	148
Regional cooperation.....	152
Competitive brand products.....	154
National wealth fund.....	156

GOVERNANCE 158

Smart governance.....	160
Smart structure.....	163
E-Mongolia (integrated system of citizens, public and private sectors).....	166
Competent and ethical civil service.....	175
Society that upholds human rights.....	182
Corruption-free governance.....	184

GREEN DEVELOPMENT 186

The Nature as the primary ecosystem.....	188
Benefits of natural resources.....	194
Water as a priceless wealth.....	198
Low carbon, efficient and inclusive green development.....	202

SAFE AND SECURE SOCIETY 208

Armed Forces.....	210
National border.....	212
Safety of people and society.....	215
Development of the law enforcement.....	218
Information security.....	222

REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT 226

Infrastructure.....	228
Tourism.....	233
Sustainable agriculture.....	239

ULAANBAATAR AND SATELLITE CITIES 252

People-centered city.....	254
Environment-focused solutions.....	257
Planning-centered development.....	264
Good governance of the city.....	274
Satellite cities.....	281

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1.	The Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic	7	Figure 2.18	Opportunities for Virtual Employment	93
Figure 2.	Resolution No.44 of 1924 of the People's Government	8	Figure 3.1	Reform of Social Insurance Sector	100
Figure 3.	Extract from the records of 21st meeting of the Council of Ministers	10	Figure 3.2	Pension Insurance	101
Figure 4.	The mapping of Vision-2050 with the SDGs-by percentage	33	Figure 3.3	Social welfare Services	101
Figure 5.	The mapping of Vision-2050 with the SDGs-by objectives	34	Figure 3.4	Sustainable Living Conditions	104
Figure 1.1	Chinggis Khan's Portrait	46	Figure 3.5	Number of Households Connected to Central Utility Infrastructure	106
Figure 1.2	"Erdeniin sutra" (The Treasure Sutra)	48	Figure 3.6	Key Employment Indicators	110
Figure 1.3	Ts. Minjuur, "Nomadic Movement"	49	Figure 3.7	Integrated Management Planning System for Land Use	116
Figure 1.4	B.Sharav, "One Day in Mongolia"	51	Figure 3.8	Geodetic Network Modernization	118
Figure 1.5	"A History of Asragch", Mongolia's unique historical and cultural manuscript	53	Figure 3.9	Integrated Three-Dimension Cadastral Database	120
Figure 1.6	Tsogt Taij's "Duutyn Khad" (Rock Inscription of Prince Tsogt)	54	Figure 3.10	Location based Spatial Information	122
Figure 1.7	"Every Shining Moment", a calligraphy writing	54	Figure 4.1	Priority economic sectors	130
Figure 1.8	Number of Seats in Cultural Institutions per 1000 of population (2020-2050)	56	Figure 4.2	Mining and Heavy Industry	132
Figure 1.9	Ethnic Ballet "Inverted Triangle"	59	Figure 4.3	Status of Mining Industry	134
Figure 2.1	School-age Population Estimation	64	Figure 4.4	Project of Oil Refinery	136
Figure 2.2	Estimation of Additional Classroom Seating in Secondary	65	Figure 4.5	Global Copper Market	138
Figure 2.3	Preschool Population Estimation	65	Figure 4.6	External Trends in Information Technology	140
Figure 2.4	Estimation of the Education Sector Development	66	Figure 4.7	Status of Energy Sector	142
Figure 2.5	Targets for General Education	69	Figure 4.8	Renewal Energy Resources	144
Figure 2.6	Estimation of Human Resources' Needs in Secondary Education (2018-2030)	69	Figure 4.9	Structure of Financial Sector	151
Figure 2.7	Healthcare Sector Reform	75	Figure 4.10	Multi-pillar Financial Market	151
Figure 2.8	Prevalent Diseases in Population	76	Figure 4.11	Internationally Competitive Financial Market	151
Figure 2.9	Performance Based Financing	77	Figure 5.1	Digital Nation	168
Figure 2.10	Integrated Healthcare E-System	78	Figure 5.2	Targets of E-Mongolia Program	170
Figure 2.11	Skills and Social Protection of Healthcare Workers	79	Figure 5.3	Integrated Information System of Government Services	172
Figure 2.12	Age and Population Pyramid	81	Figure 5.4	Civil servants of Mongolia, 2019	177
Figure 2.13	Activities under the Population and Family Policies	83	Figure 5.5	Training Institutions of Civil Service	178
Figure 2.14	Share of Education and Science Expenditures in GDP	86	Figure 5.6	E-Academy	179
Figure 2.15	Moving from Welfare on to Labor Market	92	Figure 5.7	Professional, Qualified and Compact Civil Service	180
Figure 2.16	Digital Labor Exchange	93	Figure 6.1	Special Protection of Ecosystem Service	190
Figure 2.17	Supporting Persons with Disabilities	93	Figure 6.2	Forest Area	192
			Figure 6.3	Natural Resources	196
			Figure 6.4	Natural Flora And Fauna	197
			Figure 6.5	Rivers' and Ground Water Resources in cubic meters by Aimags	201
			Figure 6.6	Climate Change	204
			Figure 6.7	Seasonal Temperatures and Trends in Precipitation	205

Figure 6.8	Green Financing For Climate Change	206
Figure 7.1	Development of Law Enforcement	221
Figure 8.1	Road and Transportation Infrastructure Network	230
Figure 8.2	Zoning for Developing Tourism Based on Geographical, Natural and Cultural Specifics	234
Figure 8.3	Tourism	236
Figure 8.4	Livestock Sector	244
Figure 8.5	Agricultural	246
Figure 8.6	Product Safety	248
Figure 8.7	Livestock Sector Exports	250
Figure 9.1	Sustainable City	262
Figure 9.2	Zero Waste City	266
Figure 9.3	Intelligent Multi Transport System	268
Figure 9.4	Ulaanbaatar metropolitan	270
Figure 9.5	Multi-center City	276
Figure 9.6	Transportation and Logistical Hub in Northeast Asia	278
Figure 9.7	Integrated Planning for New Satellite Cities	284
Figure 9.8	Specialized City Development	286
Figure 9.9	Coverage by Central Heating System of Ulaanbaatar City	288
Figure 9.10	Housing Policy in Ulaanbaatar City	290
Figure 9.11	Industrial and Technological Park	292

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1.	Current situation of Mongolia's development	18
Table 2.	Core values	26
Table 3.	Sustainable Development Goals	31
Table 4.	The mapping of SDG targets against the Vision2050 (by percentage)	32
Table 5.	Mapping the SDGs with Vision-2050 at the target level	36
Table 6.	Estimated Water Consumption by aimag by 2040	200
Table 7.	Key indicators and targets for monitoring and evaluation	294

LIST OF ACRONYMS

1	BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
2	MPR	Mongolian People's Republic
3	GDP	Gross domestic product
4	TPP	Thermal Power plant
5	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
6	TI	Transparency International
7	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
8	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
9	WEF	World Economic Forum
10	WB	World Bank

VISION 2050

FOREWORD

SUBSTANTIATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR DRAFTING MONGOLIA'S LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY "VISION-2050"

30 years have elapsed since Mongolia approved its new Constitution and carried out transition to a democratic system. The Mongolian society has overcome multiple challenges over the past 30 years. The democratic revolution has brought us rights, freedom, pluralism, free press, free democratic elections, a multi-party-based parliamentary governance, market economy, and other important things. During this period the population of Mongolia has grown from 2.2 million to 3.3 million people and the average life expectancy of the population rose to 70.4 from 62.8 years. If in 1993 Mongolia's gross domestic product made up \$768.4 million, at present, it amounts to \$13.8 billion having increased 17.5 times along with the population growth and world economic expansion. However, it is a real lesson that Mongolia's common national values have been put under threat due to degradation of human development indicators, emergence of income inequality, deepening of a gap between rich and poor, arising of unstable governance situation, disruption in the long-term policies, increase in corruption and bribery and faltering of social justice.

“The middle class that has become a driving force of the society is too small and vulnerable triggering inequality, weakening basic democratic values and presenting a big challenge to the sustainable development of the society.”

At present, Mongolia ranks at 92 out of 189 countries by human development index (UNDP, 2020), at 102 out of 141 countries by economic competitiveness indicator (WEF, 2019), at 81 out of 190 countries by business environment indicator (WB, 2019) and at 106 out of 180 countries by corruption index (TI, 2020). Mongolia remains below the average level among the regional countries and in the world by many development indicators.

Basic development indicators confirm that our country's welfare policies, aimed at poverty reduction, have failed to produce sufficient results. There arises a real need to pursue a comprehensive policy of supporting a middle class.

If over the last 30 years, due to the world economic crisis in 2009 the economy declined up to 1.3 percent, then since the start of exploitation of the Oyu Tolgoi copper deposit, the growth in mining sector had an impact on overall economic growth of 17.3 percent in 2011, being the highest growth rate in the world.

However, along with price drops of mining raw materials, there emerged signs of economic decline, contraction of state budget and increase of Government debt burden which serves as a big lesson of being largely dependent on price fluctuations of copper and coal on world markets and exports.

At present, the mineral resources and mining sector alone makes up 1/4 of Mongolia's gross domestic product, over 70 percent of foreign direct investments and over 90 percent of overall exports. Therefore, our economy is overdependent on few sectors, has poor competitiveness and lagging in terms of development processing industry, lacks production of value-added end products and subsequently, the country's economy is dependent on foreign markets, vulnerable and unstable.

93 percent of our country's export revenues come from mining products with coal and copper alone accounting for over 60 percent. Over the last 15 years in average our spending at the national level has exceeded revenues of the gross domestic product by 15 percent or \$2.4 billion. In other words, both at the households' level and national level consumption has exceeded income leading to the risk of debt burden (NSO, 2020).

Today we import 20 percent of our energy consumption spending average 140 mln. US\$ annually. Therefore, there is a need to create facilities for domestic power generation, to complete urgently the construction of the Tavan Tolgoi power plant and Erdeneburen hydropower plant as well as to start the fifth energy source for satellite cities of Ulaanbaatar

Our country, though being a leading state in terms of per capita heads of livestock and the territory size, ranks at 180 out of 192 countries by food production competitiveness index.

Every year we import food products spending an average \$605 million (NSO, 2020).

“ Though poverty, which accounted for 38 percent in 1990 due to social transformations, now reached 28.4 percent, it means that nearly every third person in our country is poor. The basic reason for the high rate of poverty and vulnerability to poverty is unemployment. Though at present 64.4 percent of our entire population make up people of labor age, only 59 percent of them are employed (NSO, 2020). ”

Mongolia ranks at 106 out of 180 countries by corruption index. Corruption and conflict of interest gain ground directly halting the socio-economic development and political reforms. Prevention from and fighting corruption and conflict of interest should not be confined only to amending the legislation, exercising control and verification, and imposing responsibility. Hence, new concept and ways are proposed to establish a national system for prevention of corruption and conflict of interest and to create an uncompromising attitude in all spheres of society. Political instability has customarily brought about policy inconsistency. In the World Bank governance research, Mongolia is placed at 88 out of 204 countries in evaluation of citizens' voice and responsibility. Weak governance triggers corruption, bribery,

inefficient policy and unstable civil service, reduces immunity of the Mongolian state and government and threatens national unity.

Making conclusions from all this, there arises a real need to make Mongolia's future macro-economic policy sustainable for a long term, able to stabilize economy in mid-term through counter-cyclical method and accurate calculation of debt burden and expenditure growth, to promote a sustainable development in long term, to ensure its self-sufficiency and immunity from adverse volatility of foreign markets and pre-dominantly pursue a comprehensive policy of supporting economic growth, human development and middle-income citizens.

There arises a historical need to sum up the past 30 years as a whole and to work out a long-term development policy projecting at the forthcoming 30 years.

“ It is understandable that proper conclusions should be done of the past in order to envisage the future more clearly. To analyze the development policies of the past 30 years, Mongolia's development policy for the last nearly 100 years has been examined. ”

A detailed analysis has been carried out of the resolutions, decisions and development documents that played a historical role in Mongolia's development such as “Mongolor” joint society of 1914, Wealth growth division of 1924, New turn policy of 1932, 8 five-year plans drafted by the State Planning Commission of 1945, Development Concept of Mongolia, Mongolia's Sustainable Development Program for XXI century, Mongolia's Regional Development Concept, National Comprehensive Development Policy based on Millennium Development Goals, Mongolia's Sustainable Development Concept 2030. In cooperation with international organizations, a situational assessment was done, goals and objectives were defined.

HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF MONGOLIA'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY ELABORATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Mongolia's development policy planning can be divided into the following historical stages:



1911

1921

1924

1940

1966

1989

2019

NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE TRIUMPH STAGE

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION STAGE

STATE POLICY STAGE

TRANSITION TO SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION STAGE

INTENSIFICATION OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION STAGE

30 YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION

1911–1920 years: NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE TRIUMPH STAGE

“NATIONAL LIBERATION AND INDEPENDENCE STAGE”

Politics: With weakening of the Manchu state, the Mongols struggled for national liberation and independence with revived national consciousness and the “Bogd Khan Mongolian state” was proclaimed on December 29, 1911, completely independent from Manchu state. In 1914 the State Hural with upper and lower chambers was set up, and though the Hural members were not elected, they received public support

and as such the Hural resembled a parliamentary governance. The first Government was formed with five ministries and Sain noyon khan T.Namnansuren as Prime-Minister.

Development policy: Bogd Khan Mongolia's primary goal was to get recognition of its independence by other countries, to strengthen the new state and to focus on development of the country's economy. With a view to support agriculture and cultivate virgin lands “Specific rules on renting land”, “Rules on opening gold, silver and other mines” were approved, and cooperation was promoted with domestic and foreign investors. Money flow was disorderly in many currencies and

no organization was yet established for providing loans, performing payment and accounting operations.

Achievement: The country's economic build-up required capital resources and "Mongolor" joint society with foreign investment was established for mining gold. The society paid taxes equal to 16 percent of extracted gold to the state budget and created 2800 workplaces. The Government of Mongolia issued regulations related to agriculture in March 1914. In promoting this work, the state provided initial material aid, after the cultivation according to the schedule 1 per cent out of the total 3 percent was designated for seeds, 1 percent was designated for the state fund and 1 percent was designated for needs of community people. This represented a progress towards a state regulation and a clear-cut policy in respect of agriculture.

Paying greater attention to social sphere, in 1912 the first primary school was set up in the capital followed by establishment in total of over 60 schools in aimags and hoshuus. Since 1913 the establishment of the press and telephone communications committee and a scientific institute marked the start for developing communications, press and information and scientific branches. Manchu and Chinese trading firms were dissolved, citizens were freed from debts and the property was taken into the state ownership.

Lessons learnt: Politically, the failure to address contradictions among the social groups of the independent state was explicitly seen in confrontation between the religious leaders and state (secular) nobles. The state failed to deal with betrayal of nobles and their conflicts as well as brazen acts of greedy politicians. This is the issue that should be by all means considered in Mongolia's future development. Inability to defend the life of national leaders, state and public figures led at that time to the loss of confidence of citizens. Mongolia has a bitter history of losing its independence due to lack of the national security immunity. The fact that many nobles and lamas alongside collecting taxes from commoners were emptying the state treasury under the pretext of receiving salaries was due to a failure to pursue a balanced economic policy. As of 1916, Mongolia's budget revenues could not cover expenditures and because of annual deficits, Mongolia had to take 5 mln. rubles-worth loan from Russia. A trading network of European and American traders emerged that sold cheap Mongolia's raw materials through Chinese traders.

1921–1924 years: PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION STAGE

"STAGE OF REVIVAL AND ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND INDEPENDENCE"

Politics: In 1921 due to proper assessment of the external and internal situation and upholding unity, the People's Revolution was brought to triumph, and Bogd Khan Mongolian state was re-established. In 1924 the first Constitution was adopted, religion was separated from state and the Mongolian People's Republic was proclaimed.

Figure 1. The Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic

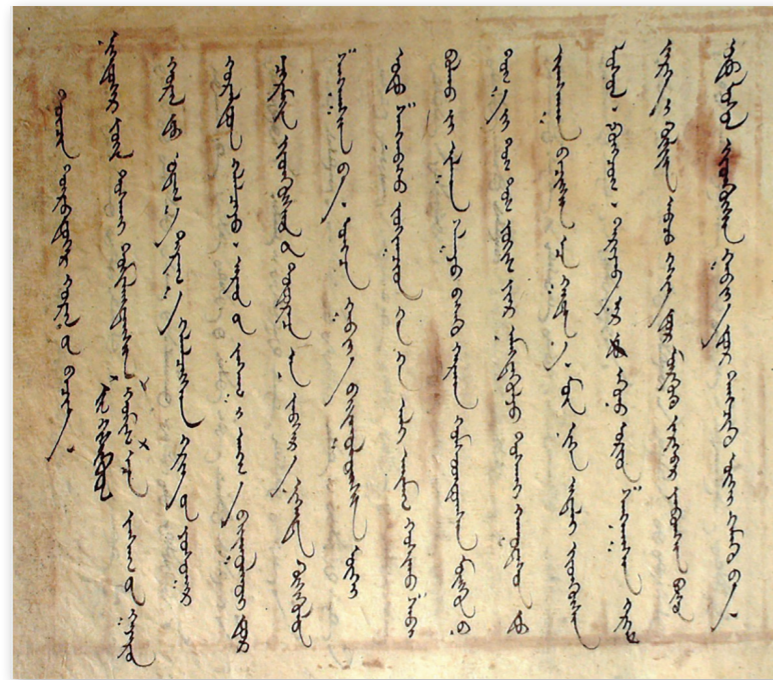


Source: General Department of Archives

Development Policy: Following the triumph of the People's Revolution in 1921, the Mongolian People's Party declared that "We shall not take our country along the road of reactionary capital oppression, we shall develop by-passing capitalism, we shall not be oppressed by foreign countries and shall safeguard our independence" In 1923 "Primary Economic Policy" was drafted and approved, and established the Economic Council under the Government at the meeting on 18 November 1924. This Council paid special attention to pursuing coordinated economic and fiscal policies at the national level and was actively engaged in registering and examining the outcome of economic activities as well as defining the development prospects of the country's economy in the nearest future. As stipulated in the "Primary Economic Policy" document, Mongolia pursued a policy of promoting relations and cooperation with Germany, Britain, Russia, the USA, China and other western developed countries (Documents on History of the MPRP for 1920-1940. 1st volume, Ulaanbaatar 1966).

In accordance with the resolution №44 of the People’s Government the Ministry of Economy was established, and the wealth Growth Section of the Ministry of Finance was in charge trade, industry, livestock-breeding, agriculture, forests, mining and other sectors.

Figure 2. Resolution No.44 of 1924 of the People’s Government



Source: General Department of Archives

Achievement: In 1921 the Motherland was liberated from foreign oppression, independence was regained, the first Constitution was adopted and the Mongolian People’s Republic was proclaimed. State and Government exercised their duties based on people’s aspirations and resolve, domestically declared equality of all people, eliminated nobility privileges and reactionary court methods and abolished serfdom. As a result of measures to promote universal literacy and to establish an educational and health care system, dozens of primary schools, teachers’ schools, many hospitals and veterinary clinics were set up. In addition to this, with a view to meet the country’s needs, national industry was developed through establishment of small artels and shops, engaged in wool washing, clothes sewing, making felt products and household items. National trade organization “Mongol horshoo” was set up as well.

The Soviet-Mongolian joint stock Trade and Industry Bank (Mongolbank) was created on 2 June 1924, and the national banknotes-tugrugs were put into circulation on 9 December 1925. The regulations on powers of Mongolian princes and dukes approved on 22 March 1923 abolished forever the governing rights of nobles that for centuries have served as oppressive social class and limited their excessive privileges and power. The regulation constituted an important step towards creating conditions for equality of the people of Mongolia.

Lesson learnt: Mongolia became fully dependent from the Soviet Union (SU) with the elimination of foreign investments. Revolutionaries of 1921 started to struggle among themselves, thus paving the way to intimidating and repressing each other.

STATE POLICY IN THE PERIOD OF 1925-1940

“DEVELOPMENT ROAD BY-PASSING CAPITALISM”

Politics: Under pressure from Comintern, wide-scale political repressions were carried out, monasteries were destroyed, property of lamas and nobles were confiscated, collectives and communes were formed by force. In 1939 Japan’s aggressive claim was crushed, and in the Khalkhyn Gol war.

Development Policy: The state policy in these years paid specific attention to all branches of the economy, aiming to spread the ideas of the people’s revolution into all spheres of the society, promoting the goal of the country’s economic independence and ensuring full preparation for non-capitalist development.

In the period between 1929 and 1932, Mongolia faced an economic, social and political crisis due to the forced nationalization policy pursued in 1928 by the left wing of the MPRP and distortions in course of its implementation.

The Economic Council functioned in 1925-1932 and was dissolved in 1932. In May 1932 a “New Turn Policy” was worked out and approved with a view to alleviating conditions that appeared in social and economic sectors.

In 1932 the 17th extraordinary conference of the MPR transformed the Economic Council into the State planning, balancing and State Registration Department at the Council of Ministers on basis of unification of the people’s economy.

Achievement: “New Turn Policy” was elaborated and implemented with a view to eliminate distortions in political, social and economic spheres that appeared as a result of wrong policies.

Attempts were made to consolidate the livestock-breeding that was fractural and able to support only a household livelihood. In 1919-1940 an average growth rate of the real gross national income (GNI) was 5.7 percent.

Lesson learnt: The policy of expropriating the property of nobles, wealthy lamas and people as well as of forced collectivization of herders, pursued starting from the 1930s, led not only to an armed rebellion in 1932 but also to mass exodus of people abroad. Under pressure from Comintern, political repressions were carried out to expose the left and the right. Wrong policies of the Comintern brought about an economic crisis. Large-scale repressions’ took 30 thousand citizens’ life had a negative effect the population growth as well as constituted a setback in terms of the country’s development.

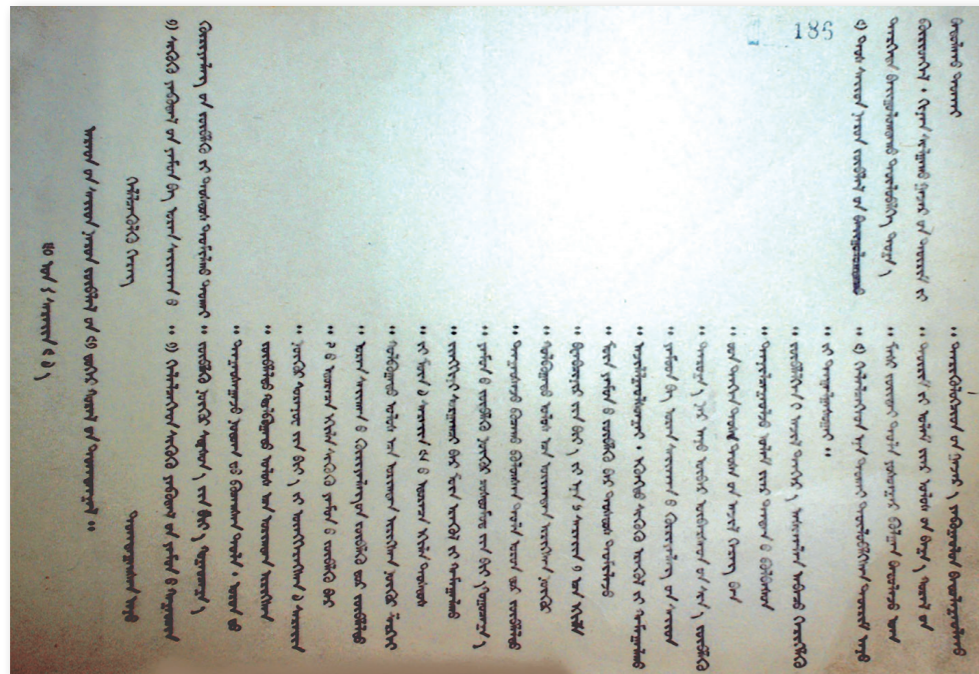
1940–1966 years: TRANSITION STAGE TO SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

“START OF SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT”

Politics: During WW II Mongolia rendered all-round support and assistance to the Soviet Union. Mongolia took part in the war to liberate Northeast Asia from the Japanese aggression, and the victory in this war led to international recognition of Mongolia’s independence and its admission to the United Nations (UN). Drafting and implementation of eight five-year plans contributed to the socio-economic development progress. The period of 1950-1960 not only marked a development peak of the MPR but also was a remarkable period for Mongolia at that time as one of the leading countries in the world with the highest development rate.

Development Policy: The first five-year plan was approved that marked the start of the scientifically substantiated planning of the country’s development. During the war and post-war years much significance was given to the development of cattle-breeding. In 1942, during the hard war period, multiple measures were undertaken to defend and promote growth of the country’s economy and to develop culture and education. The State Planning, Balancing and State Registration Department was transformed into the Planning, Statistics Registration, Control and Inspection Department at the Council of Ministers by resolution No.21 of the Council of Ministers of 24 May 1940.

Figure 3. Extract from the records of 21st meeting of the Council of Ministers



Source: General Department of Archives

Taking into account the growing need of unified management of the economy, the State Planning Commission was set up by resolution No.106 of the Presidium of the State Baga Hural of 23 November 1945. The State Planning Commission was

in charge of drafting and organizing the implementation of annual and five-year plans, outlining 10-20 year-long projections of the economic and social development and targeted programs. The State Planning Commission elaborated the country’s economic development plans, ran statistical registration, it was responsible for registering and distributing the country’s entire property, materials and treasure funds, and carried out control over their proper use, exercised permanent monitoring over the implementation of the national economic plans and fulfillment of the party and government resolutions and decisions. Eight five-year plans were adopted on development of Mongolia’s national economy and culture.

Achievements: Mongolia’s independence was formally recognized by the Soviet Union and the People’s Republic of China (PRC) following the Yalta Conference held after the WW II in 1945. Mongolia’s independence was recognized at the international level and in 1961 Mongolia became a member state of the United Nations and established diplomatic relations with Western countries.

In the first 10 years since 1941, a nation-wide literacy campaign was unleashed to teach the Mongolian script based on cyrillic letters. Special courses for training teachers of cyrillic script were launched in aimag and city centers, and the first 268 teachers were trained.

Cooperative movement was successful, the foundation of industry was laid down, and the working class was being formed.

In 1959 a new census of privately-owned livestock was held, and collectivization work started. Commoners received the opportunity to unite their property and cooperate. Hospitals and schools affiliated to cooperatives appeared that led to the establishment of settlements. The industrial factories were modernized; meat plant, thermopower plant, brick and soap factories as well as around 200 food plants were built in aimags.

As of 1940, the investments into branches of the national economy made up 17.2 million tugruqs, then in 1960 the overall investment increased 33 times reaching 579.4 million tugruqs.

During the 1950-1960 period the GDP rose by 10.1 percent turning Mongolia into an agricultural-industrial country.

Lesson learnt: Even though the national economic development plan was adequate till 1990, the issue of financing and ensuring investments were not fully resolved. Setting the number of livestock heads on a differentiated basis for mountainous and desert areas demotivated herders to increase the livestock population. Concentration of large numbers of livestock in one place and diversified species grazing of livestock caused depletion of pastures and had adverse effects on the environment.

Despite the progress in the economic and social development, the tilt towards and confinement of economic ties to only one camp of the divided world led to the isolation of the country from the highly developed Western countries. As the Soviet Union and socialist countries, which provided assistance to Mongolia, were lagging behind the other developed countries at the time, Mongolia wasn’t able to gain and access the most advanced scientific and technological achievements despite a tangible progress in the country’s development.

1966–1989 years: INTENSIFICATION OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION ERA

“SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION”

Politics: Those years saw the promotion of mutual economic assistance and close cooperation with socialist countries. National intellectuals and working class were formed and approximately 110,000 engineers and technical workers were trained domestically and abroad.

Mongolia became an industrial-agricultural country and one of the leading countries in the world in terms of development rate.

Development Policy: In promoting socialist society and economy, attention was paid in maintaining a due balance between the branches of the national economy and between production and consumption, the most optimal placement of the country’s productive forces, effective use of labor, materials, financial potential, utmost mobilization of internal resources and in creating coordinated and supplementary branches of the economy.

Huge advancements were made in political, social, economic, cultural and ideological spheres.

Work force development and deployment were defined in line with programs on virgin land cultivation and regional economic development. The industrialization policy was drawn up.

Achievement: The period between 1978 and 1984 years saw the elaboration of scientifically substantiated 15-20 years-long term policy papers such as “Targeted Program on Developing MPR’s Agriculture and Improving the Population Food Supplies”, “Program on Establishing the Base of MPR’s Mineral Wealth and Development of Geological Prospecting Work”, “General Scheme of Developing and Deploying MPR’s Productive Forces”.

Cultural revolution resulted in universal literacy, higher educational institutes became specialized, and a system was formed of technical-vocational schools, technical schools and institutes.

Collectivization movement came to a triumph, dozens of new cities like Darkhan, Erdenet, Choibalsan were built; railways, roads, civil aviation transport, trade trusts, material-technical bases and hundreds of factories were constructed.

Three campaigns to cultivate virgin lands were implemented due to the need to improve the population’s food supplies and ensure a sustainable development of livestock-breeding through cultivation of virgin lands and development of land farming, in addition to introducing modern technique and technology and to speed up economic development.

The annual volume of industrial goods produced in 1940 was manufactured just in nine days in 1980.

During the 1980-1990, the average annual growth rate of national income amounted to 6.1 percent, the average annual production growth rate was 8.7 percent in industry, 4.25 percent in agriculture, and the labor productivity increased by four percent annually at the national level.

In 1988, the State Planning Commission was re-structured into the State Planning and Economic Committee that functioned for two years until 1990.

In 1986-1990 the country’s industrial-technical goods made up 83 percent while the population’s consumer goods accounted for 17 percent.

Lesson learnt: Despite a well-elaborated long-term policy, Mongolia failed to resolve the financial and investment problems leaning solely on the Soviet Union’s loans and assistance.

Small opportunities existed for citizens’ freedom and rights to express their views, free press was lacking, and distortions in production structure started to emerge based on market rejection principle.

Weak aspects of the centrally planned economy were not eliminated. Foreign trade confined only to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries started to halt the economic development.

Mongolia turned into a supplier of raw materials to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The country’s export potential fell short of the import needs and due to this gap between export and import, Mongolia took interest-free or 2 percent interest commodity loans from the Soviet Union.

1989–2019 years: 30 YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION

“FORMATION OF HUMANE DEMOCRATIC CIVIL SOCIETY, FREEDOM, HUMAN RIGHTS AND STATE-REGULATED MARKET”

Politics: Democratic movement flared up in the MPR, bringing about socio-economic transformations. A new democratic Constitution was adopted. The approval of the MPR Law on property privatization on 22 May 1991 set the beginning of the privatization of state property through distribution of blue and pink vouchers to the citizens.

In 1991, Mongolia became a member of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Asia Development Bank.

The Government resolution No.20 on “Some measures related to the transition of economy to market regulation”, issued in line with the instructions of foreign advisors, triggered hyper-inflation, 4 tons of gold were lost from the Mongolbank and the economy came to a complete fall.

Banking law was approved in April 1991, and a two-tier banking system was established that marked a correct start.

In 1991-1992 a legal basis was laid down for full elimination of centralized planning and regulation, transition to a free market economy, privatization of property, liberalization of prices and tariffs, renewal of monetary, financial, banking, tax and budget structures and rules and liberalization of foreign trade.

On 27 May 1993 transition was made to the regime of free-floating currency.

The triumph of the Democratic union in 1996 facilitated a further intensification of property privatization process by giving livestock to herders and housing to citizens for private ownership and state property to ownership of economic entities.

This period saw the start of political instability and power rift in political parties that brought in practice the average age of the government to 1.8 years.

With a rise in foreign direct investments, the mining sector started a dynamic development. Though foreign debt was substantially reduced through the settlement of Mongolia's debt to the Soviet Union, the subsequent issuance of several dubbed bonds brought the country under a foreign debt burden.

Development policy: A new Constitution was adopted. Mongolia pursued a policy of establishing a humane democratic society and free market economy, and the state's involvement in the economy was considerably reduced.

In 1990 the State socio-economic committee was re-organized under the name of the National Development Ministry that functioned for two years.

In 1992-1996 the National Development department was set up within the basic structure of the Mongolian Government.

In 1996 the "Development Concept of Mongolia" was enacted by resolution No.26 of the State Great Hural, in 1998 the second document "Mongolia's Sustainable Development Program for the 21st Century" was approved by the Government resolution No.82. The State Great Hural of Mongolia by its resolution No.57 of 2001 adopted Mongolia's Regional Development Concept.

Private sector was formed playing a tangible role in the economy, and market economic relations were forged.

In 2007, the "National Development Comprehensive Policy Based on Millennium Development Goals" was drawn up and put into action.

Social-oriented cash flows like cash for children and support money for young families were on the rise and widespread. Though attempts were undertaken to make a development policy planning through establishment of the National Development and Renovation Committee and the Economic Development Ministry, they failed. The Government was unstable. Construction sector started a dynamic development through the creation of a mortgage fund and provision of housing loans.

With the conclusion of the Oyu Tolgoi investment agreement, big investments were made into the economy, and the social welfare policy became loose.

Rejecting cooperation with international development organizations, Mongolia issued at international level Development Bank bonds, Chinggis and Samurai bonds that aggravated the country's foreign debt burden.

In February 2016, the State Great Hural approved a long-term policy paper "Mongolia's Sustainable Development Concept-2030" based on the Global Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

In 2017 Mongolia was included in the IMF Extended Fund Facility Program and started to pursue a tough budget policy.

The Government paid a focused attention to the issue of discipline and responsibility at all levels that resulted in efficient functioning of some state-owned companies.

Efforts to economize foreign relations and increase export earnings resulted in increased coal exports and emergence of positive trends in economy. Intensive activities to expand Tavantolgoi infrastructure and border points restored investors' confidence and improved international assessment indicators.

Achievements: Mongolia adopted a new democratic Constitution that clearly defined the state organizational structure. Parliamentary governance and democracy were promoted, the citizens got the opportunity to express freely their views and promote free press. Mongolia became a democratic and free state.

External and internal migration, which was of administrative nature until 1990, became relatively free. In May 1991, the MPR Law on Property Privatization was enacted under which citizens came into possession of property and thus, the basis for the development of the private sector was laid down. At present, the private sector accounts for over 70 percent of Mongolia's GDP.

Development bank was set up, and a law on development policy planning was adopted.

Lesson learnt: It was a mistake to carry out political, social and economic changes simultaneously. Though there were existing majority and minority control relations within the Parliament, political stability was not maintained in some periods. The political system underwent a big change. There was no clear-cut program and plan on transition to market economy. The state regulation was lacking, and the law-enforcement system came to a standstill. Approval and implementation of resolution No.20 in pursuit of instructions of foreign advisors led to hyperinflation and shock therapy.

Excessive diminishment of the state involvement in the economy resulted in a rise of unemployment and poverty and in emergence of social stratification. Today, every third person in Mongolia is poor.

In 1990-1996 the privatization of trade and transport led to a collapse of the procurement system of industries and complete bankruptcy of the national plants. A big damage was inflicted to the national economy due to gold dealers' case related to the loss of four tons of gold from the Mongolbank.

Absence at that period of the country's development planning, blind reliance on the market was a big mistake. Efforts undertaken since 1990 to renovate the socio-

economic sector with poor research and substantiation had an adverse impact on the economy.

Development of the real economy and production, improvement of people's livelihood, achievement in the social service sector were inadequate. Shock therapy of the economic system since 1990, especially in the period between 1990 and 1993, aggravated economic decline and crisis.

As compared to pre-1990 period or against 1989, national income decreased by four percent, overall industrial output-by 4.5 percent and agricultural production-by nearly four percent respectively.

Per capita GDP in 1995 was actually at the level of 1980 pointing to an economic regression by 15 years.

Before 1990, Mongolia was self-sufficient in crops, potatoes and vegetables and in some years their surplus stocks were exported abroad. However, the land-farming experienced a substantial fall. If in 1985-1989 the average of five years amounted to 819,640 tons of crops annually, then in 1994-1998 the average of five years fell 3.3 times to 249,506 tons annually. When the above-mentioned five-year periods are compared, harvest of potatoes and other vegetables decreased by 2.3 times. When overall industrial output is measured at comparative prices, the year of 1997 saw 32 percent reduction against 1989. Industrial sub-sectors except the mining sector underwent a big fall. In particular, leather-processing production decreased by 51 percent while wool and cashmere goods and textile clothing production reduced three times. If before the reforms, the industry made up 35.6 percent of GDP, then in 1997 that indicator was 20 percent.

In addition to the fact that members of the Government were non-professionals, the Government itself became prone to instability.

Though policies were in place, the policy implementation was not adequate due to political instability. Corruption among political elites and multiple failures to hold the State Great Hural sessions due to poor attendance caused discontent among the public.

The gap between rich and poor sharply increased, and poverty deepened. Migration to urban areas was on a steep rise.

Loose social policies gained further ground due to election pledges.

Environmental problems emanating from the mining had emerged. The economy became dependent on mining and raw materials. As far as land-farming is concerned, 188,300 tons of crops were harvested in 1998, which was by 28 percent less than in 1960.

Loose social welfare policy failed to reach the target groups. Currency rate, rose due to a short time mortgage support.

Big bonds, like Chinggis bond, were raised to finance infrastructure and private sector projects but they did not succeed and brought the country under a large debt and on the verge of declaring default.

Budgetary discipline weakened and multiple budgets appeared.

Mongolbank's Price stabilization program and its SWAP agreement with the Chinese People's Bank exhausted the currency reserves and led to a faltering monetary policy.

Citizens' trust in the State Great Hural, Government, judicial and state organizations diminished. Unity in society was lost. All spheres of social life got corrupted.

CURRENT SITUATION OF MONGOLIA'S DEVELOPMENT

Table 1. Current situation of Mongolia's development

ADVANTAGES

- Mongolia's rich history that made its own contribution to the world, Mongolia's values of nomadic civilization;
- Advantages of nomadic society and culture;
- Capability to implement its own policy of independence, sovereignty and development and to promote equitable relations and cooperation with other countries;
- Absence of external and internal conflicts;
- Highly intellectual citizens, high potential of Mongolian children and youth to lead in world intellectual sports and competitions;
- Vast territory, capability to be completely self-sufficient in food through its pasture livestock-breeding and organic land-farming;
- Abundant reserves of natural resources;
- Closest proximity to the largest consumer of raw materials or the market with big demands;
- A suitable geographical location for transit transportation connecting the Central and Middle Asia and European countries with the Northeast and Southeast Asian countries;
- Mongolia is situated between two great powers that according to the World Bank study, will be in the world leading ten countries by 2050 in terms of development;
- Ample planning experience of socialist stage.

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY

- Opportunity to restore common values of Mongolian culture, to expand influence and space abroad and to promote tourism and cultural production;
- Close proximity to two world leading economies (markets), potential opportunity of friendly cooperation, market and economy;
- Intensification of information technology, impact of the 4th industrialization revolution on cost reduction, speed-up of new products and increase efficiency;
- Large opportunities to attract foreign investments seeking cheap production in context of globalization;
- Opportunity to produce and export organic goods;
- Opportunity to create infrastructure, railway, transport and logistics hub and to get rid of market dependence;
- Support of the world community within the "Third neighbor policy";
- Opportunity to produce ecologically pure goods.

DISADVANTAGES

- Unstable state policy lacking continuity, having four-year cycle in line with election schedule, lacking institutions to ensure implementation of development policy;
- Large bureaucracy and corruption;
- Poor environment for running business;
- Scarce density of population, scattered settlements, small population and poor living environment in border areas;
- Lack of knowledge and inadequate attitude among population on prevention from relatively preventable diseases;
- Limited labor potential and shortage in human resources with high professional skills and knowledge;
- Ineffective and obsolete technology, low competitiveness at world markets in terms of goods quality;
- Very limited reserves of capital, finance and currency;
- Uneven disbursement of natural resources and their inadequate assessment;
- High vulnerability of key export goods to such factors as the global market price fluctuations and changes in external demands;
- Extreme continental climate, livestock-breeding and land-farming are very dependent on nature and weather;
- Vulnerable to climate change and weak ability for nature rehabilitation;
- Remote from the continent and regional international roads and communications, a land-locked country with no direct access to sea and poor infrastructure;
- Inconsistent human resources policy in civil service still lacking a merit-based system;
- Weak oversight of radioactive and toxic chemical substances.

THREATS AND RISKS

- Cultural values are in endangered;
- Weak governance and policy volatility are affecting investment environment and discouraging foreign direct investment;
- High external debt burden;
- Unbalanced economic structure and unstable growth. Mining-dependent economic structure, exports and imports are highly dependent from a single market;
- The dangers of "resource curse" and "Dutch disease". Employment shrinkage due to capital intensive mining growth, rise in income inequalities, and unbalanced structure of the economy;
- A long period of time is required to make large mining deposits operational and to produce and diversify specific products and services;
- Regional geopolitical instability;
- Low likelihood of winning significant stakes at emerging equity markets in the region;
- Big gap between the rich and the poor;
- Despite the existence of numerous universities and colleges, the quality of education is poor;
- Significant urban and rural development disparities, high unemployment and poverty rates;
- High environmental pollution, including soil and air pollution due to population concentration;
- A risk of failing to meet the demands of water supply for the capital city;
- Negative impact of climate change;
- A high risk of a relative decline in the proportion of the working-age population in the medium- and long-run, a shortage of the labor force, an increase in outbound "brain drain";
- Increasing incidence of cardiovascular and cancer-related diseases that are the leading causes of morbidity and mortality of the population;
- The danger of increasing number of serious crimes and the use of illicit drugs and drug substances;
- Cyber risk exposure and information security risks.

DEFINING DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES BASED ON ADVANTAGES

- Make income by promoting and enriching the Mongolian nomadic civilization heritage, producing and projecting to the world cultural and art work; Replenish the country's history by own archeological and paleontological research, create artistic works and take them to the world stage market;
- Develop the Mongolian national Naadam and competitions up to international and Olympic sports;
- Improve and set a standard for the traditional Mongolian food products to make them easy to consume with a view to establish a Mongolian national food chain at foreign markets;
- Provide modern intellectual, technical and technological services at the regional scale through bringing up intellectual citizens and training specialists with high competitive capacity;
- Produce and export versatile medicinal, biotechnological and cosmetic goods from natural plants and livestock raw materials;
- Produce and export disaster tents and dwellings through improving ger and other household items;
- Create and promote a brand digital game based on the traditional riddle game with a view to project the country abroad;
- With participation of citizens develop tourism in nomadic civilization, history, nature and livelihood;
- Promote economic integration with the two neighboring leading economies in the world and develop transit transport and trade;
- Taking advantage of the geographic location, establish and develop a global and regional air cargo hub and free economic zone;
- Taking advantage of information technology progress, ensure transparency protection of the society, economy, environment and governance as well as prevention from corruption;
- Strengthen connectivity of domestic economic entities with foreign direct investments through their training and re-organization and improve investment and business environment;
- Based on our independence, sovereignty and capability to maintain equitable relationship with other states and promote international cooperation, and with a view to further consolidate our independence, encourage opening of United Nations regional offices on our territory by rendering support to the United Nations and its regional organizations in their activities.

SEEK OPPORTUNITIES AND ELIMINATE DISADVANTAGES

- Ensure stability and continuity of the state policy through combining the country's own historical experience of development policy and planning with other countries' planning experience during market stage;
- Applying modern information and communications technology, create information transparency, reduce and subsequently eliminate corruption and red tape relying on public participation;
- Set up infrastructure and logistics network to support local socio-economic development, create free trade zones, production and technological parks in border areas, ensure favorable living and business environment for citizens of remote areas;
- Promote information technology, science, technology and innovations in healthcare sector, prevent the population from diseases by detecting the disease source, continuously improve citizens' health education and increase availability of health services;
- Introduce science, technology and innovations into production and increase competitiveness through rendering all-round support for research promotion in private sector;
- Nullify supplies-triggered inflation by creating enabling legal environment for establishment of foreign trade and procurement system and logistics' network, reduce interest rates of banks to proper level and accrue continuously the currency reserves through reforms in banking sector;
- Intensify geological and prospecting work by state budget investments and increase the reserves of mineral resources;
- Put in place the reserves management system to prevent from extreme climate conditions;
- Adjust to climate change, increase forests and greenery, arrange water reservoirs and water circulation, lay down water transmission pipes to desert area;
- Examine the best human resources from scientific and higher educational institutions and from private sector and create a competitive environment based on knowledge and merit in the civil service;
- Set up a unified data pool for production, trade, transportation, storage, use and destruction of radioactive and toxic chemical substances and improve their oversight.

OVERCOME RISKS RELYING ON ADVANTAGES

- Create the common national values based on traditional customs, nomadic civilization and history, nurture the national pride through regular enlightenment activities and prevention of children and youth from alien cultural aggression;
- Promote social-oriented market economy and governance, ensure a long-term stability of the state policy and planning and establish partnership between public and private sectors;
- Abandon wealth-oriented investment policy, elaborate and pursue mutually advantageous result-oriented investment policy;
- Upgrade the processing level of mining products, manufacture end products and develop agriculture and industry;
- Develop economic corridor, reduce costs to enter third markets, increase competitiveness, develop production of expensive small size goods and integrate with third countries in air transport sector through liberalization of air transport;
- Establish a wealth fund by accumulation of some part of mining revenues and develop non-mining branches and social sector;
- Improve management related to putting big deposits into economic circulation and create enabling environment for capital market and investments;
- Guide the foreign policy towards actively engaging in world affairs and earning the recognition of the international community;
- Expand Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Russian studies by adding research into the development policy, planning, economy, science and technology of the given countries and establish a Technology development research center;
- Ensure income equality by taxing people with big incomes to satisfy the needs of low-income people;
- Develop demand-based higher education system with participation of profile ministries and professional associations;
- Work out and implement policies on regional economic development and decentralization,
- Increase water supply sources of Ulaanbaatar city, lay down water transmission pipes, set up water reservoirs for retention of surface water, save drinking water by increasing use of grey water;
- Give support for competitive salaries and remuneration through formation of social responsibility scheme of companies;
- Ban import, production, sale, transportation, accompaniment and transition of genetically modified products;
- Promote cooperation with international organizations on prevention from leading death-causing diseases, their early detection, diagnosis and treatment, prevent citizens from cardiovascular diseases and cancer, change their attitudes and foster national immunity;

- Promote cooperation with neighboring countries and international organizations in crime prevention and strengthen control over citizens at risk;
- Study international experience and conduct regular exchange of information, forge the national prevention system from cyber-attacks.

REDUCE DISADVANTAGES AND PROTECT FROM RISKS

- Take measures to restrict and protect from alien cultural aggression, nurture national cultural immunity through propaganda and creation of relevant content, serial works for stage and screen, concentrate state's attention on instilling national pride and values in curricula of preschool and general educational institutions;
- Reach consensus among political parties on long-term issues facing the country, work out political and economic policy and ensure its consistent implementation;
- In pursuit of the country's development policy elaborate and steadily implement so vital foreign investments policy based on needs and demands per each sector;
- Re-schedule foreign debt to reduce budgetary constraints and abandon economically inefficient projects and programs;
- Restrict the export of the mining raw minerals, create enabling legal and tax environment for supplying raw minerals to domestic processing plants on the principle of exporting only excess minerals left after full satisfaction of domestic needs, increase substantially non-mining workplaces and forge a most favorable investment environment for boosting investments into advanced technology projects;
- Draw up and implement the policy on putting large mineral deposits into economic circulation and establishing a Wealth fund using mining sector revenues;
- Work out and pursue a specific policy of enlarging the middle class;
- With a view to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas, draw up and implement a sound regional development policy as well as a specific policy on development of Ulaanbaatar and its satellite cities;
- Draw up and implement green development policy of mitigating adverse effects of climate change and adjusting to climate change;
- Elaborate and put into action the human development policy designed to resolve in their entirety social problems like poverty, inequality, health, education and employment.

MONGOLIA'S DEVELOPMENT MODEL: BASIC VALUE OF LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY



It is obvious that not knowing where you are heading, one shall never reach that destination. It is also understandable that big trans-sectoral challenges cannot be resolved in a short span of time. Therefore, countries plan their development policies for a long period and with consideration of their national specifics. World states increase **the share of affluent middle class** in the entire population and pay pre-dominant attention to expansion of the middle class.

“Vision-2050” development policy is based on Mongolian imperial history, nomadic civilization, unique national **similarity and diversity**, it represents a **“Mongolian development model”** combined with global development trends and international advanced concepts as well as it is a collection and continuation of policy papers approved by the State Great Hural and the Government.

The core values of Mongolia’s long-term development policy shall be a combination of historical stages from the imperial period up to now, of mistakes and achievements, unique nomadic culture, mindset and intelligence of versatile Mongols able to envisage the future.

The past, the present and the future are preserved in a triangle knot of **intelligence, speed and identity**, and Mongolia’s long-term development policy “Vision-2050” is a **Mongolian development model** based on unique national specifics combined with world progressive ideas.

In the coming 30 years our **intelligence, speed and identity** will awaken in the cycle of the past, the present and the future, fulfilling the vision to become a leading state.

The basic condition for the fulfillment of **Mongolia’s long-term development policy “Vision-2050” or of Mongolian development model are Mongols.** The prevailing part of the population shall become citizens of middle class through implementation of comprehensive policies to foster patriotic, healthy population able to compete in the world.

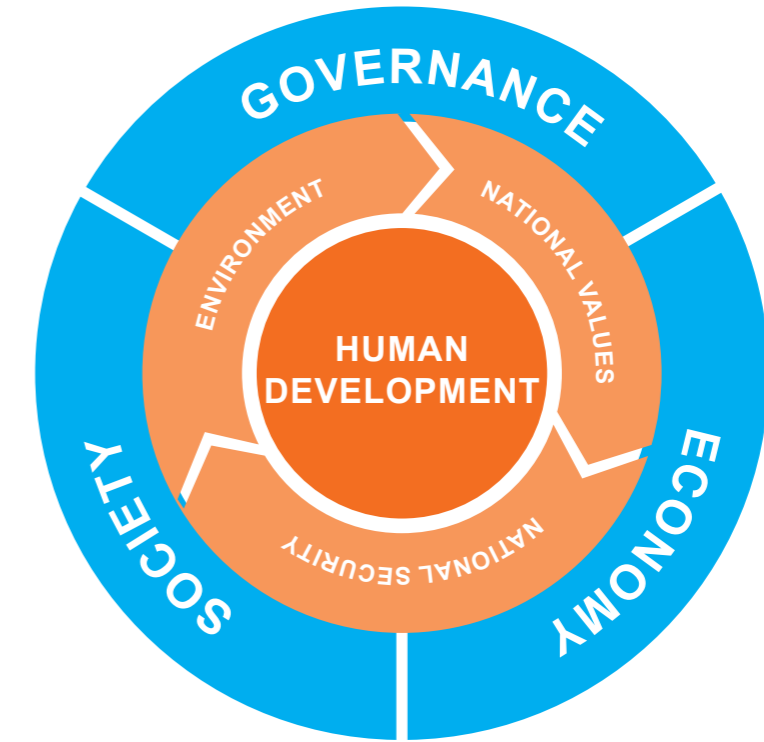
By producing Mongolia’s development model that combines unique identity with progressive concepts, all of us shall establish not individual’s but legal governance not by what we heard but by doing research, reduce inequality, nurture social culture of giving assessment to leader, draw up ourselves the national development policy and heighten the requirements for policy implementors.

By rightly identifying priority sectors of economy and development, carry out a proper transition to a system of advanced development, create a sound economic environment, expand the middle class and make Mongolia a leading country in terms of socio-economic development in the forthcoming 30 years.

Table 2. Core values

Basic feature	Measurement	Past	Present (2020)	Future (2050)
		Mongolian empire	Mongolia	Mongolia
Intelligence	Governance	Council of the wise-Ikh zasag law	Unstable governance-unclear development philosophy	Legal governance-humane civil democratic society
	Green development	Eternal blue skies	Worship of natural wealth	Green lifestyle
	Social development	Everyone is equal under eternal blue skies	Society with insufficient basic indicator of world development	Citizens with middle income, educated, healthy and active
Speed	Economy	Distributor of world wealth	Economy dependent on mining	Multi-pillar economy-state with high development
	Infrastructure-regional development	Silk road, postal relay station	Favorable location-inefficient distribution	Development based on information technology progress
Identity	Mongolian people	Citizens of Mongolian empire	Low indicators of human development	People confident in future-belonging to wealthy middle class
	Shared national values	Unique nomadic culture and mindset	Mongolia that lost its values	Nation with deep consciousness of national similarity-difference and immunity
	National security	Pax Mongolica-Golden gerege	Mongolia situated between two big powers	Competitive Mongolia

The core of the present long-term development policy lies in human development and this paper contains 9 goals like Shared national values, Human development, Quality of life and middle class, Economy, Governance, Green development, Safe and secure society, Regional and local development, Ulaanbaatar and satellite cities, as well as 47 objectives. It also defines development stages dividing them into three decades as 2021-2030, 2031-2040, 2041-2050 and sets criteria indicators.



The plenary session of the State Great Hural of Mongolia by its resolution No.52 of 13 May 2020 approved "Mongolia's long-term development policy VISION-2050".

VISION: By 2050 Mongolia shall become a leading Asian country in terms of its social development, economic growth and its citizens' quality of life.

MISSION: SHALL DEVELOP INTO A COUNTRY THAT

- respects the roots, statehood and heritage,
- upholds the shared national values,
- supports the progressive advances of the humanity,
- protects the planet Earth and pristine nature,
- builds a safe and humane society,
- fosters a democratic and just governance,
- sustains a self-sufficient economy with benefits equitably accessible to each family and citizen,
- with healthy, educated, patriotic, versatile, intelligent and creative citizens.

GOALS OF MONGOLIA'S

LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY



SHARED NATIONAL VALUES

GOAL 1. Educate the entire population with “the mother tongue, the history and the heritage” based on solid facts and thoroughly studied through modern scientific methodology, and develop shared values that will be the pillar to build a nation-state with a deep sense of national similarities/differences and resilience.



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 2. Groom a healthy, socially active Mongolian through creation of an enabling environment where everyone leads a happy life enjoying social protection as an assurance of quality life and having an access to quality education-the foundation for the country’s development and a secure family life.



THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND MIDDLE CLASS

GOAL 3. Sustainably increase family income by promoting employment, cultivate active and creative families with adequate housing, develop middle class able to run competitive micro, small, and medium businesses in an enabling investment environment and capable of sustaining their families; and supported with satisfying living conditions.



ECONOMY

GOAL 4. Become a nation with sustainable economic growth beneficial to all, predominant middle class and substantially reduced poverty, a solid economic development policy base and self-sufficient in meeting domestic needs, increased export, enhanced capacity in investment and savings, and multi-pillared economy.



GOVERNANCE

GOAL 5. Build smart and sustainable governance ensuring human development, mature civil service with optimal administrative and organizational structure, fully functional and people-centered state e-services, enhance cooperation between state, private sector and civil society in all areas, ensure full respect for human rights, fair justice and corruption-free country.



GREEN DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 6. Promote an environmentally friendly green development, maintain balance of ecosystem, ensure an environmental sustainability, create conditions for present and future generations to reap its benefits, and improve the quality of human life.



SAFE AND SECURE SOCIETY

GOAL 7. Ensure human and societal security through strengthening national defense capacity, protecting human rights and freedoms, preserving social order and safety of the living environment of citizens, and reducing disaster risks.



REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 8. Pursue a competitive and relatively well-balanced regional and local development, aligned into the regional economic integration, through respect for national culture, sustainable settlements, preserved nature and eco-balance to be inherited by future generations, and the coherent green production with combined economic diversification and specialization.



ULAANBAATAR AND SATELLITE CITIES

GOAL 9. Develop a comfortable, environmentally friendly, people-centered and smart city.

With a view to address the problems caused by lop-sided economic structure and unstable growth, the present long-term development policy defines value-added mining sector and its infrastructure mega projects, processing industry (classified into 3 heavy, light and food industries including agriculture), energy sector, transport and logistics sector, diversified tourism and accompanying services, small and medium enterprises, knowledgeable and creative economic sectors as leading economic sectors to be given a special policy support as well as sets a big goal to turn an importing country into exporting one.

Mongolia is projected to have population of 4 million people in 2030, 4.6 million people in 2040 and 5.4 million people in 2050.

By improving healthcare, education quality, housing, income level, environment, by ensuring a guaranteed workplace, quality of life, level of satisfaction and social security and by setting human development base level to be 0.74, the goal is set to raise this level to 0.8 in 2030, 0.85 in 2040 and 0.9 in 2050.

This policy provides for carrying out transition to digital state and government services with focused attention on nurturing and forging a highly moral civil society.

On the other side, the goals and objectives of the United Nations approved Sustainable Development Goals-2030 were reflected in Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision-2050" in conjunction with its first stage activities and results or in the period till 2030.

The long-term development policy "Vision-2050" shall be reflected respectively in national, sectoral, inter-sectoral as well as in local, provincial and capital city's development policies and planning documents, the required resources shall be allocated from the state and local budgets and other financial sources and shall be implemented stage by stage.

MAPPING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AGAINST MONGOLIA'S LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY VISION-2050

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. United Nations member states have committed to implement the SDGs. The new 2030 Agenda calls on countries to begin efforts to achieve SDGs.

The Cabinet secretariat the Government of Mongolia is working to accelerate achievement of SDGs by supporting collaborative and partnership's involvement of multiple parties, including central and local governments, non-government organizations, the private sectors, United Nations entities in Mongolia, and International Financing Institutions.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have 169 targets and 244 indicators.

Table 3. Sustainable Development Goals

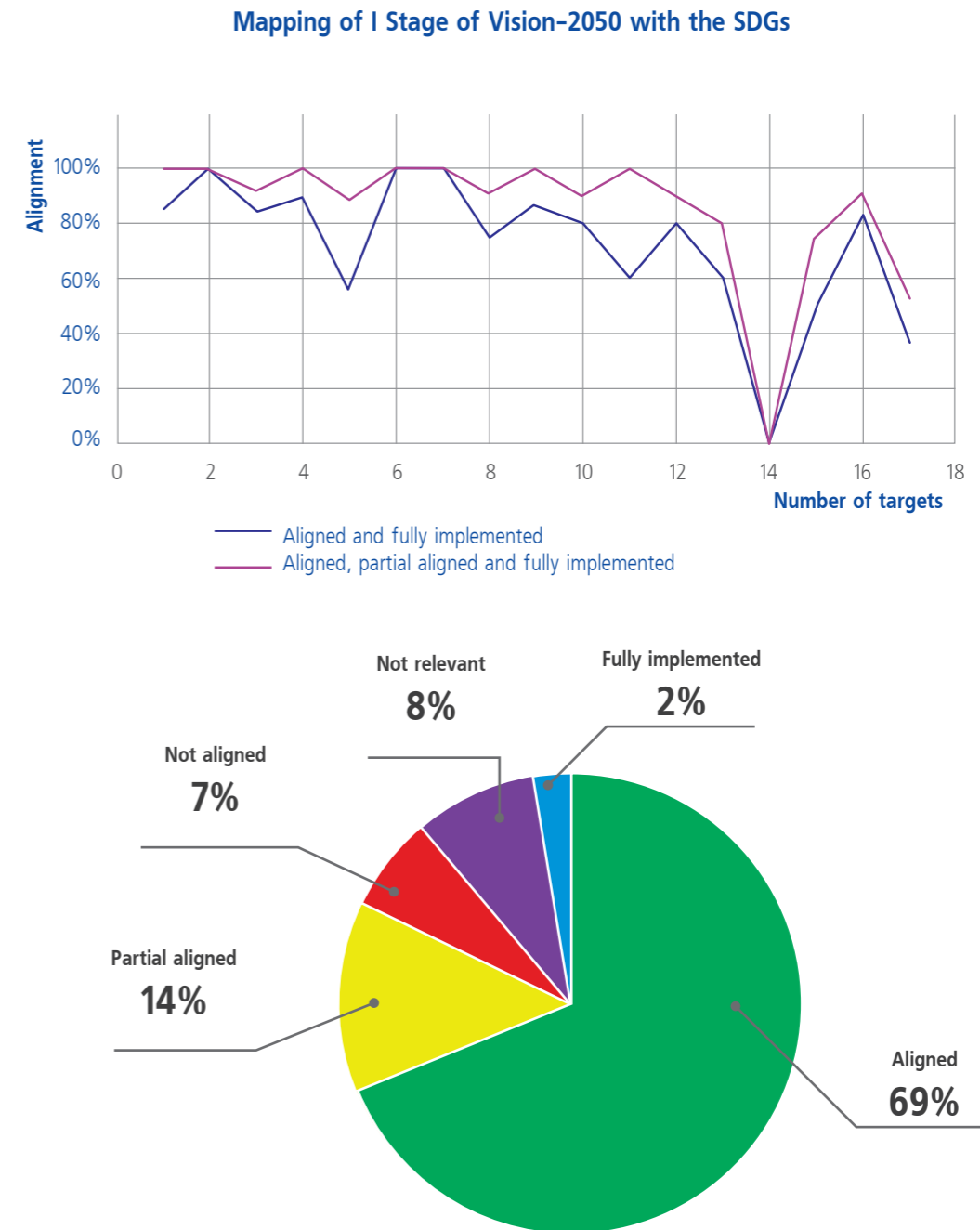
No.	SDGs	SDG targets	Indicators
1	No poverty	7	14
2	Zero hunger	8	13
3	Good health and well-being	13	27
4	Quality education	10	11
5	Gender equality	9	14
6	Clean water and sanitation	8	11
7	Affordable and clean energy	5	6
8	Decent work and economic growth	12	17
9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	8	12
10	Reduced inequalities	10	11
11	Sustainable cities and communities	10	15
12	Responsible consumption and production	11	13
13	Climate action	5	8
14	Life below water	10	10
15	Life on land	12	14
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	12	23
17	Partnership for the goals	19	25
Total		169	244

Table 4 shows how many targets for each SDGs with 169 targets and 244 indicators, are aligned and partially aligned with the I stage of Mongolia's long-term development policy, Vision-2050 which have 9 Chapters and 47 Targets.

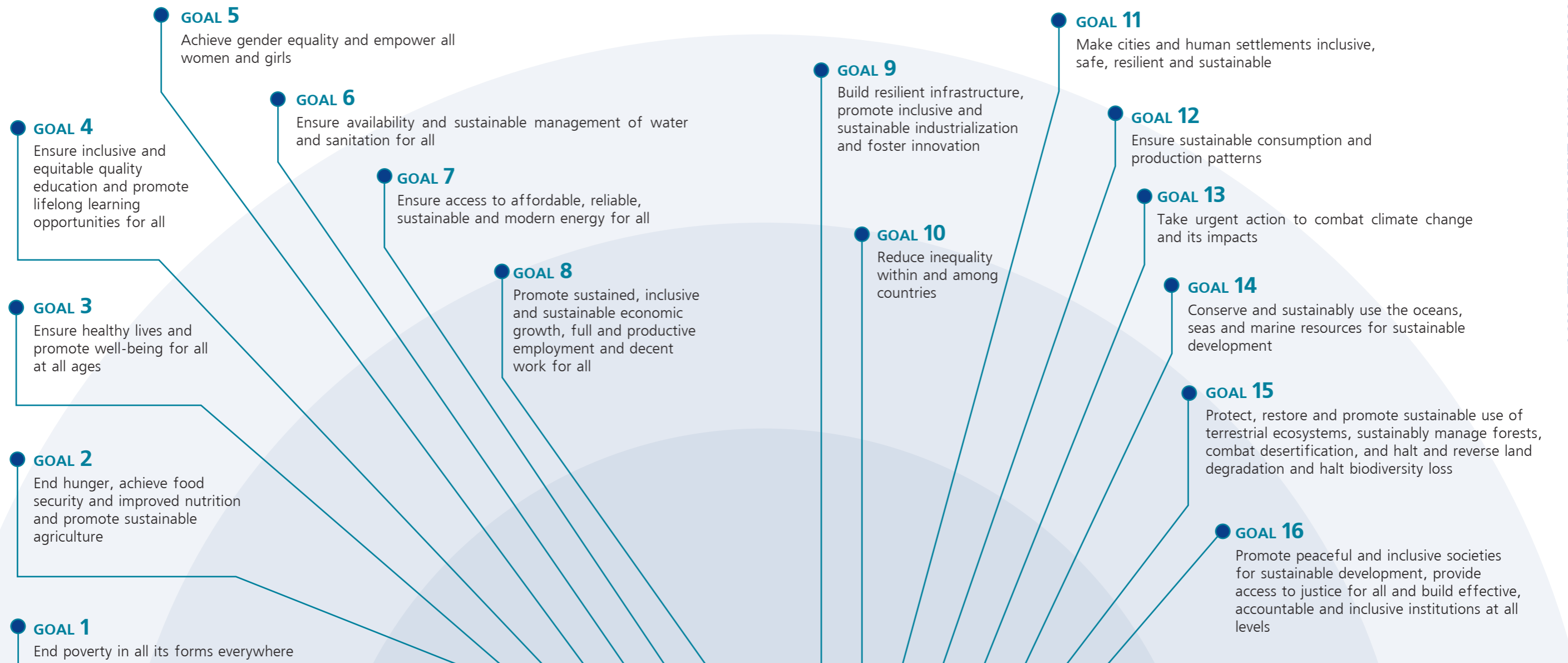
Table 4. The mapping of SDG targets against the Vision-2050 (by percentage)

No.	SDGs	Aligned targets and fully implemented	Partial aligned and fully implemented	SDG targets
1	No poverty	86%	100%	7
2	Zero hunger	100%	100%	8
3	Good health and well-being	85%	92%	13
4	Quality education	90%	100%	10
5	Gender equality	56%	89%	9
6	Clean water and sanitation	100%	100%	8
7	Affordable and clean energy	100%	100%	5
8	Decent work and economic growth	75%	92%	12
9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	88%	100%	8
10	Reduced inequalities	80%	90%	10
11	Sustainable cities and communities	60%	100%	10
12	Responsible consumption and production	82%	91%	11
13	Climate action	60%	80%	5
14	Life below water	Not relevant for the country		10
15	Life on land	50%	75%	12
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	83%	92%	12
17	Partnership for the goals	37%	53%	19
Total		69%	83%	169

Figure 4. The mapping of Vision-2050 with the SDGs-by percentage



Overall, Vision-2050 is aligned with the SDGs. Figure 4 presents the alignment of SDG targets with the policy objectives of Vision-2050. Out of the 169 SDG targets, 117 SDG targets are aligned, whereas 23 targets are partially aligned. Only 10 targets are not reflected in Vision-2050 and another 14 targets are not relevant, and 5 targets are already implemented across the I stage of Vision-2050.



1-Aligned	6	8	11	9	5	8	5	9	7	8	6	9	3	0	6	10	7	TOTAL
2-Partial aligned	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	2	1	1	4	1	1	0	3	1	3	
3-Not aligned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	4	
4-Not relevant for the country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	4	
5- Fully implemented	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	7	8	13	10	9	8	5	12	8	10	10	11	5	10	12	12	19	

Figure 5. The mapping of Vision-2050 with the SDGs-by objectives

Table 5. Mapping the SDGs with Vision-2050 at the target level

MAPPING	VISION-2050											
	I. SHARED NATIONAL VALUES					II. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT						
	National pride and unity	Mongolia as a Nomadic Civilization	Mongolian Language and Script	Academic Research and Enlightenment of the Society	World Mongolians	Education	Health	Family	Science and Innovation	Favourable living environment	Labour Market	Gene pool of Mongolians
NO POVERTY (7)								2			4	1
ZERO HUNGER (8)						2	1	1		1	1	
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING (13)						1	10	1	1	1		
QUALITY EDUCATION (10)						9	1		1			
GENDER EQUALITY (9)	1					1	1	1	2		1	
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION (8)						1				3		
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY (5)										1		
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (12)						1		2	2		1	2
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRA-STRUCTURE (8)						2			2	1	1	
REDUCED INEQUALITIES (10)								3			3	
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES (10)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		3	2	
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (11)									1	3		
CLIMATE ACTION (5)							1	1		1		
LIFE BELOW WATER (10)												
LIFE ON LAND (12)												
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS (12)								1				
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS (19)	1								2	1	1	

SDGs	VISION-2050																
	III. QUALITY OF LIFE AND MIDDLE CLASS						IV. ECONOMY										
	Social protection and reform of the insurance system	Affordable housing	Employment and start-up business	Funding to support the middle class	Healthy and active lifestyle	Land relations	Affluent Mongolian	Priority economic sectors	Smart financial market	Regional cooperation	Competitive brand products	National wealth fund					
NO POVERTY (7)	6	1	1	1	2	1	2	1					1				
ZERO HUNGER (8)	1			1	1				2		1						
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING (13)																	
QUALITY EDUCATION (10)				1													
GENDER EQUALITY (9)												1	1				
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION (8)		1															
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY (5)									2								
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (12)		1	2	1	1		2	4	3	2	3	2					
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRA-STRUCTURE (8)							1	1	3		2						
REDUCED INEQUALITIES (10)	2		1	2			2		1	2	1						
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES (10)		3						2									
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (11)			1				1	1	1								
CLIMATE ACTION (5)																	
LIFE BELOW WATER (10)																	
LIFE ON LAND (12)						2											
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS (12)									1								
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS (19)			1	1			1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Legend: Aligned (Green), Partial aligned (Yellow), Not aligned (Red), Not relevant (Purple), Fully implemented (Blue)

MAPPING	VISION-2050									
	V. GOVERNANCE					VI. GREEN DEVELOPMENT				
	Smart governance	Smart structure	E-Mongolia	Competent and ethical civil service	Society that upholds human rights	Corruption-free governance	The Nature as the primary ecosystem	Benefits of the natural resources	Water as a priceless wealth	Low carbon, efficient and inclusive green development
NO POVERTY (7)	1									
ZERO HUNGER (8)							2			
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING (13)								1	1	
QUALITY EDUCATION (10)				1						
GENDER EQUALITY (9)	1	1		2	3					
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION (8)						1		5	1	2
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY (5)										4
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (12)							1			1
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRA-STRUCTURE (8)			1				1	1	1	
REDUCED INEQUALITIES (10)	1			2						
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES (10)						1				1
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (11)	1						2	1	6	1
CLIMATE ACTION (5)							1		3	1
LIFE BELOW WATER (10)							1			
LIFE ON LAND (12)						5	2	3	3	2
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS (12)	2	1	3	1	1	3	2		1	
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS (19)	2	1	1			1	1	1	1	1

MAPPING	VISION-2050												
	VII. SAFE AND SECURE SOCIETY				VIII. REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT			IX. ULAANBAATAR AND SATELLITE CITIES					
	Armed Forces	National border	Safety of people and society	Development of the law enforcement	Information security	Infrastructure	Tourism	Sustainable agriculture	People-centred city	Environment-focused solutions	Planning-centred development	Good governance of the city	Satellite cities
								6		1			3
		1							1	1			
		1							1				
									6	4			1
										4			
						1	2			1	1	3	
					1	1	1		1	2			
		1	2			1	1		1	3	2	3	2
						1	1		4				
		2	1	1		1	1		1				
	1		4	2								1	
		1	1		1			1		1			

Legend: ■ Aligned ■ Partial aligned ■ Not aligned ■ Not relevant ■ Fully implemented

VISION 2050

LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF MONGOLIA

VISION: By 2050 Mongolia shall become a leading Asian country in terms of its social development, economic growth and its citizens' quality of life.



Mission: Shall develop into a country that

- respects the roots, statehood and heritage,
- upholds the shared national values,
- supports the progressive advances of the humanity,
- protects the planet Earth and pristine nature,
- builds a safe and humane society,
- fosters a democratic and just governance,
- sustains a self-sufficient economy with benefits equitably accessible to each family and citizen,
- with healthy, educated, patriotic, versatile, intelligent and creative citizens.



RESOLUTION OF THE STATE GREAT HURAL OF MONGOLIA

May 13, 2020

Number 52

Government Palace,
Ulaanbaatar city,

Approval of the "Vision-2050" long-term development policy of Mongolia

Pursuant to Clause 43.1 of Article 43 of the Law on the State Great Hural of Mongolia, the State Great Hural is hereby RESOLVED to:

1. Approve the "Vision-2050" long-term development policy of Mongolia as Annex 1, "Action Plan for 2021-2030 within the framework of the "Vision-2050" long-term development policy of Mongolia" as Annex 2, "The key indicators and targets for monitoring and evaluations of the "Vision-2050" long-term development policy of Mongolia" as Annex 3 of this resolution.

2. Assign the Government of Mongolia /U.Khurelsukh/ to develop and submit to the State Great Hural for approval an action plan to be carried out in line with the next stage goals along with indicators and targets for monitoring and evaluation, based on the results of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation the "Vision-2050" long-term development policy of Mongolia.

3. Assign the Government of Mongolia /U.Khurelsukh/ to take the following organizational measures to implement the long-term development policy of Mongolia in connection with the approval of this resolution:

1/Integrate the long-term development policy of Mongolia into national, sectoral, intersectoral, regional, aimag, and capital level development policy and planning documents, and plan the required resources from the national, local budgets and other financing sources and ensure step-by-step implementation;

2/Set up a permanent mechanism to guide and manage the implementation of the long-term development policy of Mongolia;

3/Take measures to bring the medium and short-term development policy and planning documents approved by the State Great Hural and Government of Mongolia in line with "Vision-2050" long-term development policy;

4/Carry out the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation progress of the "Vision 2050" long-term development policy every 5 years and present the findings to the State Great Hural of Mongolia.

4. Assign the Standing Committee on State Structure of the State Great Hural of Mongolia /S.Byambatsogt/ to monitor the implementation of this resolution.

5. Since the main goals and expected results of the "Sustainable Development Concept-2030 of Mongolia" are reflected in the annex to the Resolution of the State Great Hural on the "Approval of the "Vision-2050" long-term development policy of Mongolia, the Resolution No. 19 of the State Great Hural dated 5 February, 2016 on "Approval of the Sustainable Development Concept-2030" is declared hereby invalid.

6. This resolution shall enter into force on 25 May 2020.

SPEAKER OF THE
STATE GREAT HURAL

SH. ZANDANSHATAR



SHARED NATIONAL VALUES

NATIONAL PRIDE AND UNITY

MONGOLIA AS A NOMADIC CIVILIZATION

MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE AND SCRIPT

ACADEMIC RESEARCH AND ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE SOCIETY

WORLD MONGOLIANS

GOAL 1. Educate the entire population with “the mother tongue, the history and the heritage” based on solid facts and thoroughly studied through modern scientific methodology, and develop shared values that will be the pillar to build a nation-state with a deep sense of national similarities/differences and resilience.



NATIONAL PRIDE AND UNITY

OBJECTIVE 1.1. Foster and strengthen national pride, patriotism, and unity through the traditions of the statehood, history, cultural monuments, literature and works of art.



Figure 1.1 Chinggis Khan's Portrait

Source: National Library of Mongolia

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to revive national pride and strengthen shared values, aspirations, patriotism and unity.

1. Restore the patriotism and national unity of Mongolians to respect the statehood traditions.
2. Cultivate a patriotic Mongolian who is well-educated with a deep sense of national consciousness.
3. Revise state protocol and ceremonies to reflect more broadly the national unique features.
4. Revive national pride through historical and cultural monuments and works of art and literature, preserve and pass down tangible and intangible heritage.
5. Optimize the organizational structure of arts and cultural entities and set up a framework for human resources development.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to promote national unity based on actions of every citizen inspired by national pride.

1. Determine the economic value of archeological and paleontological monuments.
2. Prepare archaeologists and paleontologists able to compete globally.
3. Renovate and fully equip national and classical arts organizations with infrastructural facilities, enabling environment, necessary equipments and hardware, and musical instruments.
4. Strengthen the capacity to monitor and prevent the risk of disrupting social harmony and unity.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to foster national pride and unity through statehood traditions, historical and cultural monuments, literature and works of art.

1. Foster national pride through statehood traditions, historical and cultural monuments, literature and works of art.
2. Implement national programs aimed at strengthening unity in all areas, including political, economic, societal and religious spheres.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 1.1.1. Nurture patriotism and national unity by reviving the nation's pride of the motherland, its territory and independence, by developing in conformity with modern times the traditional Mongolian statehood perceptions and teachings.
- 1.1.2. Revive worshiping of Chinggis Khan and strengthen the national pride by disseminating the biographies of the great Mongolian leaders and traditional statehood studies to the public.
- 1.1.3. Use original names of places, revive the original names of the renamed places, based on research, and revive in their original form the traditional worship rituals for mountains, water and land.
- 1.1.4. Celebrate the traditional Naadam and Tsagaan Sar holidays as a token signifying the national identity.
- 1.1.5. Revise the state protocol and ceremony procedures to reflect the national unique features.
- 1.1.6. Support the development of national archeology, preserve archeological treasures, restore and strengthen ancient artifacts such as the Kharkhorum city's ruins, establish museums, foundations and research centers specialized in archeology, paleontology and ethnography.
- 1.1.7. Advertise and bring to the public attention the books, manuscripts and documentary heritage revered as national pride.
- 1.1.8. Give accreditation to the Mongolian classical art school or to its teaching methodology and support the creation of artistic works recognized in the world as the Mongolian national classical art.
- 1.1.9. Launch a nationwide fight against destroyers of the historical and cultural heritage in Mongolia and heighten the responsibility of law enforcement and special-purpose institutions.
- 1.1.10. Conduct a pre-emptive risk assessment of valuable archeological sites, protect the sites and register them in the land cadastral database.
- 1.1.11. Make a catalog of museum exhibits, artifacts and art pieces, establish their value based on insurance evaluation.
- 1.1.12. Renew the grade and classification of the protection of archeological sites and appoint overseers of cultural heritage sites.

- 1.1.13. Organize activities and festivals based on archeological sites and religious rituals and turn the paleontological treasures into valuable tourist products of particular interest.
- 1.1.14. Launch a campaign to encourage the creation of micro libraries and home libraries containing world and Mongolian classical works as well as unique national literary works and create a webpage for children and youth with lists of must-read books, podcasts and movies.
- 1.1.15. Optimize the organizational structure of arts and cultural institutions in accordance with the population density and regional specifics, construct relevant facilities and increase service accessibility.
- 1.1.16. Organize through the state-owned and private libraries a series of creative activities aimed at bringing to the public attention the books, manuscripts and documentary heritage, revered as national pride.
- 1.1.17. Give accreditation to the national classical arts school through certifying the curricula on the urtyn duu (traditional long song), morin khuur (horse-headed fiddle), khoomei (throat singing), biyelgee (dance) and tsuur (flute).
- 1.1.18. Educate professionals of highly demanded classical art specializations at the renowned international schools.
- 1.1.19. Construct new buildings for theaters, ensembles and cultural palaces and renovate their equipment with a view to spread arts and culture to children, youth and the public.
- 1.1.20. Define the modern national artistic works and support initiatives by young artists, who create new art trends with the national content.

Figure 1.2 "Erdeniin sutra" (The Treasure Sutra)



Source: Mongolian National University of Arts and Culture



MONGOLIA AS A NOMADIC CIVILIZATION

OBJECTIVE 1.2. Become a leading country with preserved nomadic civilization, based on the national mentality, heritage, culture and mindset, and centered on the creative Mongolian citizen.

Figure 1.3 Ts.Minjuur, "Nomadic Movement"



Source: National Art Gallery of Mongolia

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to preserve the nomadic heritage and promote its traditions and customs.

1. Groom a humane, ethical and intellectual Mongolian equipped with the knowledge, skills and practices of the national culture.
2. Create specialized organizations mandated to protect nomadic civilization.
3. Develop national masterpieces, brands and innovative works of art to reflect the unique features of the Mongolian nomadic culture.
4. Set up a Children's Cultural Heritage and Development Center.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to strengthen Mongolian national identity and become a leading country that has preserved nomadic civilization.

1. Foster in a sustainable manner the cultural resilience based on national values and ensure the balance of tradition and renovation.
2. Improve and disseminate the Mongolian ger, the symbol of eco-friendly nomadic civilization, and make it more user-friendly.
3. Support participants involved in the preservation, protection, creation and transfer of intangible cultural heritage.

**STAGE III
(2041-2050)**

The period to become a leading country with preserved nomadic civilization, based on the national mentality, heritage, culture and mindset, and centered on the creative Mongolian citizen.

1. Become a leading nomadic country with preserved national heritage and nomadic livelihood combining both tradition and renewal.
2. Coordinate the activities of national nomadic civilization institutions and reach the level of a leading nomadic civilization country.
3. Take measures aimed at fully educating the public of national identity and heritage.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 1.2.1. Implement "Family-Primary Environment of the Mongolian Culture" national program, establish a three-prong connection between "Mongolian Child", "Mongolian Family" and "Mongolian State Policy on Family" preserve the traditional family values based on mutual respect among family members, equal distribution of responsibilities, especially between parents, care and protection of mothers and children.
- 1.2.2. Fulfill the goal to "prioritize understanding, accessibility, ownership, and authentic delivery when transforming indigenous culture and its unique displays into tourist products, allocate sufficient financial, material and human resources to this effect and inspire awe and respect for national culture", create an opportunity, especially for domestic tourists, to learn about their national cultural heritage and nomadic lifestyle, foster their pride in it and support cultural resilience.
- 1.2.3. Instill the content on nomadic lifestyle, customs and cultural heritage in educational curricula, provide knowledge and skills on the national cultural heritage and traditional games to students at educational institutions of all levels.
- 1.2.4. Support child development centers that promote cultural heritage, such as Youth and Children Theater, Puppet Theater, libraries, movie theaters, clubs and parks, provide them with the necessary equipment, books, costumes and implements. Digitalize library services and improve service quality and accessibility.
- 1.2.5. Support activities of cultural heritage palaces, cultural centers, national sports clubs designed to nurture Mongolians with national identity and cultural resilience, create a system of support and incentives for groups and collectives that provide apprenticeship training in intangible cultural heritage and indigenous art, as well as for their trainees.
- 1.2.6. Increase throughout the country the share of the targeted programs designed to disseminate national values and cultural heritage, and provide state support to organizers of the nationwide series of lectures and interviews.

- 1.2.7. Establish "The Home of the World Nomadic Culture and Civilization" organization and implement a comprehensive program to become the center of the world nomads based on the public-private partnership.
- 1.2.8. Establish "nomadic civilization national parks" fit to the regional specifics as an open-air paleontological museum in the Gobi, archeological city sites in the Khangai region (Hunnu nobility and deer stone complex, Uglugch wall, Avargiin Balgas (Ruins of Avarga), reindeer herders camp, Darkhad shaman camp, Dayan Deerkh Cave complex in Khuvsgul and taiga region. Establish an international "Nomad" movie production studio, focused on the history of the Great Mongolian Empire and traditional nomadic culture and develop tourist programs around these attractions.
- 1.2.9. Establish "Culture and Arts Complex" and "Mongolian Masked Dance Theater" along the Ulaanbaatar highway circle, produce theatrical dance compositions and performances, develop modern art schools and artistic works based on the national cultural heritage, establish and support research incubator center through public-private partnership.
- 1.2.10. Develop cultural production and creative tourism adjusted to the unique Mongolian nomadic culture and create a national model thereof, introduce information system and digital technology related to the creation, preservation, protection, of national values and putting them into tourist circulation.

Figure 1.4 B.Sharav, "One Day in Mongolia"



Source: Museum of Fine Arts



MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE AND SCRIPT

OBJECTIVE 1.3. Incorporate the Mongolian language and script into national values and foster its proficiency and use by every citizen.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to acquire a quality education in the Mongolian language and script and ensure their proficient use.

1. Provide quality education in the Mongolian language and script to students at educational institutions of all levels and increase the population's proficiency in their mother tongue.
2. Create a favorable environment for the population and foreigners to learn the Mongolian language and script, and ensure the proper use of the Mongolian language and script in officials and public affairs.
3. Support scientific organizations to preserve the usage of the national language and script and carry out its renewal.
4. Introduce scholarship programs to support foreigners willing to learn the Mongolian language and script, and create a national test program for the Mongolian language for international students.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to create a knowledge-infused Mongolian language.

1. Create an environment for a knowledge-infused Mongolian language and set up a fund to protect its rich vocabulary.
2. Protect and create a knowledge-infused Mongolian language.
3. Increase the number of the Mongolian language and cultural centers abroad and expand the scope of their activities.

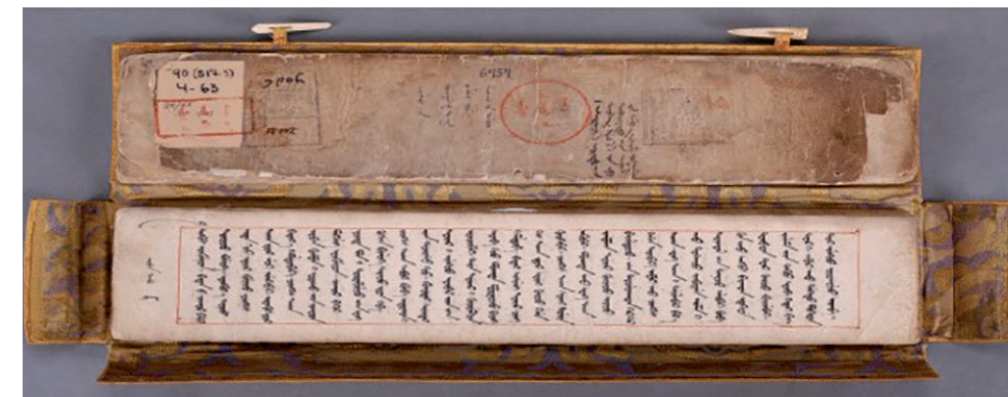
STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period for the Mongolian language and script to develop as an integral part of the shared national values.

1. Implement a national program to streamline citizens' education of the Mongolian language and script and turn it into an integral part of the shared national values.
2. Intensify activities to promote and disseminate the Mongolian language abroad through Mongolian-speaking foreigners, and create an enabling environment for the Mongolian language.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

Figure 1.5 "A History of Asragch", Mongolia's unique historical and cultural manuscript



Source: National Library of Mongolia

- 1.3.1. Incorporate international scientific, technical, and technological terms and denominations into the Mongolian language, ensure continuous work to create a knowledge-infused vocabulary of the Mongolian language, compile and digitally distribute and introduce for public use the simplified and professional dictionaries of scientific terminology by every discipline.
- 1.3.2. Eliminate all types of errors and distortions in the use of the Mongolian language and script, foster reverence for the mother tongue and culture, and the correct use of language by everyone, encourage use of proper Mongolian language and script in news and information published by organizations and collectives within their corporate social responsibility
- 1.3.3. Elevate the Mongolian language and script requirements for public and official documentation, require civil servants to undergo and pass the Mongolian language examination.
- 1.3.4. Streamline the writing of name plates of all organizations operating in Mongolia in Mongolian and Cyrillic scripts and improve public culture by pursuing the established standard.
- 1.3.5. Implement creative programs to preserve and protect local language, culture and dialects, support and promote organizations, teachers and students who spread the Mongolian language and script abroad and within the country.
- 1.3.6. Increase the number of schools and departments providing Mongolian language training to foreigners and support summer courses.
- 1.3.7. Create and distribute Mongolian language learning materials for Mongolian citizens studying, working and living abroad, especially children, advertise the Mongolian language internationally and make known the foreigners conversant in Mongolian.
- 1.3.8. Expand the Mongolian script use, support publishing of books, newspapers and magazines in the Mongolian script and encourage their digital use.
- 1.3.9. Create a draftsman position in state administrative organizations and develop

the Cyrillic/Mongolian transcriber software with a view to start conducting official public documentation in both Mongolian and Cyrillic in 2025, as stated in the Law on the Mongolian Language.

1.3.10. Implement the "Mongolian Script III" national program.

Figure 1.6 Tsogt Taij's "Duutyn Khad" (Rock Inscription of Prince Tsogt)



Source: mnb.mn

Figure 1.7 "Every Shining Moment", a calligraphy writing



Calligrapher and Artist O.Nyam-Ochir



ACADEMIC RESEARCH AND ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE SOCIETY

OBJECTIVE 1.4. Bring to a high level social enlightenment by conducting research on values, priority areas of international Mongolian Studies like nomadic culture and civilization, Mongolian history, language, culture, traditions, religion and philosophy, and make them available to the public.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to conduct an in-depth research on values and the priority areas of Mongolian studies in each field and make it available to the public.

1. Basic, applied and in-depth research on values shall be well instituted.
2. Search and register new original source materials and put them into research circulation.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to implement all results of in-depth research in public and societal life.

1. Introduce research methods based on technical innovation into the studies on national values.
2. Implement a national program based on the results of in-depth research on values and the priority areas of international Mongolian studies in public and societal life.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

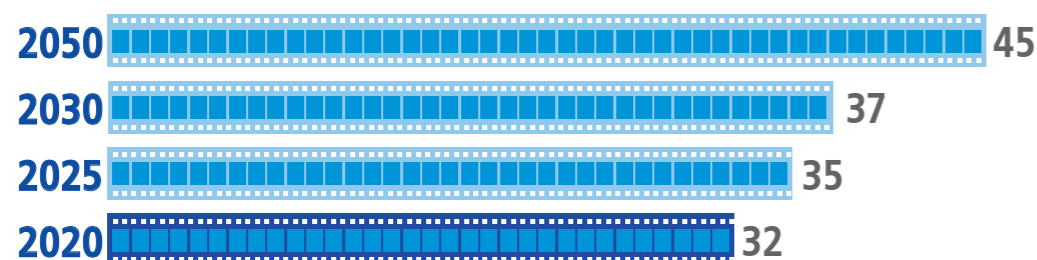
The period to bring to a high level enlightenment of the society through continued implementation of all research results on values and the priority areas of international Mongolian studies.

1. Bring to a high level social enlightenment by conducting research on values, priority areas of international Mongolian Studies like nomadic culture and civilization, Mongolian history, language, culture, traditions, religion and philosophy, and make them available to the public.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 1.4.1. Support cultural studies and professional development of cultural workers.
- 1.4.2. Conduct a historical research of Mongolian linguistics and write an academic grammar of the Mongolian language.
- 1.4.3. Register artifacts of national literature, books, manuscripts and documentary heritage, make known to the public and encourage the collectors.
- 1.4.4. Conduct and bring to public attention comparative studies of the Altaic family languages and the Mongolian language and dialects.
- 1.4.5. Establish archeology and paleontology as the leading directions of the value research and implement national-scale research projects.
- 1.4.6. Expand the scope of the study on the ethical norms of Mongolians, conduct detailed research on the ethics of children and youth, civil servants and law enforcement workers.
- 1.4.7. Deepen the study of Mongolian history, bring to public attention the previously completed historical works, write and publish a consolidated history of Mongolia.
- 1.4.8. Register written artifacts and historical sources kept by world libraries, anthropological museums, research institutions and private persons worldwide, compile a database and put them into academic research circulation.
- 1.4.9. Locate sacred places, mountains and water bodies, find, through research and investigation, the related scriptures and sutras, legends and history, artworks and objects used in their worship rites.
- 1.4.10. Implement a national archeological excavation research project related to the history of the Mongolian statehood of the Bronze and Early Iron Age, of Hunnu, Xianbei and Mongolian empire periods.

Figure 1.8 Number of Seats in Cultural Institutions per 1000 of population, (2020-2050)



Source: Ministry Of Culture (2020)



WORLD MONGOLIANS

OBJECTIVE 1.5. Strengthen the resilience of the Mongolian national values, disseminate the Mongolian culture, raise Mongolia's prestige and standing in the world, foster cooperation with Mongolian nationals living abroad and with the people of Mongolian origin.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to strengthen the resilience of the Mongolian national values around the world and expand the dissemination of Mongolian culture.

1. Every Mongolian shall uphold their shared values, and let the world know of the unique features and advantages that single them out.
2. Set up a Mongolian International Cooperation Association to promote worldwide the Mongolian history and culture.
3. The framework shall be instituted to protect the Mongolian cultural heritage abroad.
4. Develop national culture, sports, nutrition research and introduce it to the world.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to enhance the international standing and prestige of Mongolia and broadly publicize the Mongolian culture.

1. Groom competent intellectual citizen able to compete globally.
2. Expand the scope of programs designed to publicize the Mongolian history and culture globally.
3. Enhance the cooperation and participation of Mongolians living abroad and those of Mongolian origin to work together to preserve and develop their language, culture and traditions.
4. Publicize and disseminate national culture, sports and food services.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to generate the resilience of the Mongolian national values globally and the rise of Mongolian nomadic civilization and culture.

1. Expand cultural programs with unique national content to promote Mongolian culture globally.
2. Set up centers of nomadic civilization in countries with diplomatic relations and to enhance through such centers the spread of the Mongolian culture.
3. Increase the production of screenplays, tv series and plays with national content.
4. Develop management skills based on the advantages of nomads and promote the rise of the Mongolian culture.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 1.5.1. Define unique features and comparative advantages of Mongolians as "creative thinking, high intelligence, adaptability, vigor" and foster these qualities in all Mongolians from an early age.
- 1.5.2. In pursuit of the life-long development of the Mongolian people, provide, starting from the mother's womb, comprehensive services appropriate for the age and development level in the areas of health, culture, art and education.
- 1.5.3. Support and publicize people, teams and collectives who create the internationally known intellectual and cultural heritage, provide state support for training the next generation. Promote the development and increase export opportunities of brand products reflecting traditions, customs, national specifics and related to the intellectual and cultural intangible heritage.
- 1.5.4. Provide support, remuneration and publicity to students, teachers, and teams that successfully participate in international Olympiads, contests and competitions.
- 1.5.5. Set up the Mongolian International Cooperation Association and expand its international relations and cooperation.
- 1.5.6. Create and develop art and cultural programs with national content in the form of serial films, ballets and masked dances with a view to promote advocacy of the nomadic culture at the international level, establish an integrated information system of events and activities and develop four-season tourism with national characteristics.
- 1.5.7. Support Mongolians living abroad to preserve and protect their culture, produce and distribute Mongolian language and culture textbooks, books, brochures, digital content and other works, implement at the national level the "World Mongolians" program that supports relations and cooperation between Mongolian citizens and the Mongolian state.
- 1.5.8. Implement "Preserve and Develop Language, Culture, and Traditions of the People of Mongolian Origin" program aimed at preserving nomadic culture and traditions of the people of Mongolian origin worldwide, conducting comparative studies on specific characteristics, similarities and differences in the way of life and culture, and jointly organizing forums, meetings and festivals.
- 1.5.9. Promote active cooperation with other countries to find, study, make an integrated catalog and return home Mongolian cultural artifacts abroad.
- 1.5.10. Expand participation and cooperation of Mongolians living abroad and the people of Mongolian origin, support them in preserving and developing their language, culture and traditions by creating and implementing the Mongolian language and culture training and programs.
- 1.5.11. Develop best-selling food and nutritional products, that are age-appropriate and suitable for year-round consumption, using the traditional Mongolian five-colored foods (dairy products, meats, fats, grains, medicinal herbs,

berries, vodka, wine, spring water), promote internationally their advocacy and provide state support to the creation of Mongolian food chain.

- 1.5.12. Develop the Mongolian traditional sports, naadam, games (wrestling, archery, knuckle-bone shooting, etc.), support the national teams and sportsmen, establish equestrian and camel sports center (polo, camel polo) and form national teams, develop a system to invite foreign and domestic teams to play, provide the state support for the inclusion of some types into the international and Olympic sports lists.
- 1.5.13. Develop and simplify ger design fit for temporary activities, promote its use internationally.
- 1.5.14. Develop national puzzle games as tools for intellectual growth, create their digital analogs and promote their spread internationally.

Figure 1.9 Ethnic Ballet "Inverted Triangle"



Source: Mongolian National University of Arts and Culture



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

HEALTH

FAMILY

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

FAVORABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

LABOR MARKET

GENE POOL OF MONGOLIANS

GOAL 2. Groom a healthy, socially active Mongolian through creation of an enabling environment where everyone leads a happy life enjoying social protection as an assurance of quality life and having an access to quality education-the foundation for the country's development and a secure family life.



EDUCATION

OBJECTIVE 2.1. Provide equal opportunity to receive a quality education for all, establish education as a basis for personal development, family security, and the country's development and strengthen the life-long education system.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period for creating an equal opportunity for all to receive quality education, and reforming the system to ensure equal access.

1. Research-and-evidence-based policies, development planning, monitoring and evaluation management shall be strengthened and multilateral partnership enhanced in the educational sector.
2. An equal opportunity to receive quality education shall be provided for all with an equitable access, continuity of education at all levels shall be ensured, quality of training and other activities improved.
3. Provide with creative, competent teachers and human resources commensurate with learning needs and requirements of students.
4. Fully develop and put into use the education management information system.
5. Develop an open education system and create an integrated online learning platform to be accessible to everyone for lifelong education in the field of their choice regardless of time and space.
6. Set up a higher education system to prepare graduates who have knowledge and skills acceptable on the international labor market.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to strengthen lifelong learning system and provide quality education.

1. Increase the role and participation of secondary schools, vocational training centers, polytechnic and technology colleges, and universities located at regional centers, aimag and local areas.
2. Enhance an open and flexible lifelong education system for all ages and fields.
3. Increase the number of higher educational institutions meeting the international standards and improve the quality of national research universities with internationally graded and recognized curriculum.
4. Set up an accountable system to constantly improve and specify the educational governance and management system.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to strengthen an open education system that supports lifelong learning.

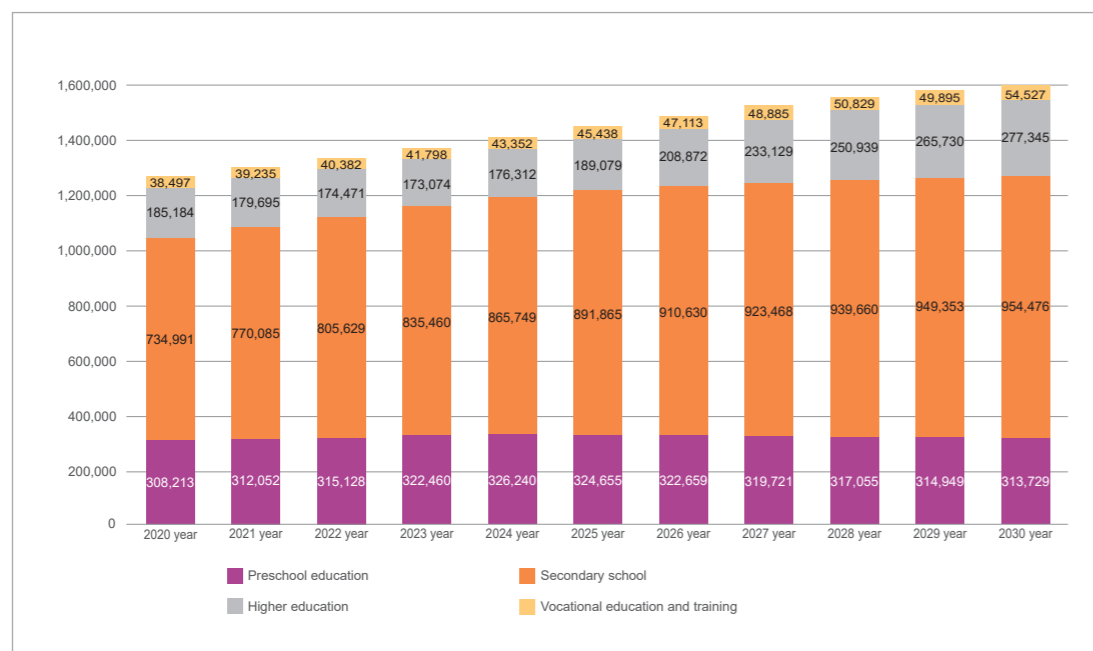
1. Groom citizens with flexible learning approaches and the ability to live and work with others (values, behaviors, lifestyles).
2. Enrich the content and curriculum of open education and introduce artificial intelligence-based technologies at all levels of education.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 2.1.1. Foster a regular conduct of basic and applied research on education, create a comprehensive scheme and research database on location, capacity, resources, norms and standards of all level educational organizations, improve the management system to execute policy and development planning, monitoring and evaluation based on research and evidence.
- 2.1.2. Improve coordination of activities among professional educational institutions, ensure the effective division of rights and responsibilities and support the multisided partnership.
- 2.1.3. Strengthen cooperation and partnership with professional associations, delegate some state activities to the professional associations and create a regulatory framework for their independent operation.
- 2.1.4. Refine the financing of educational institutions to ensure the successful study of every student.
- 2.1.5. Establish affiliated research and innovation units at professional educational institutions and strengthen partnerships among employers, professional associations, teachers and researchers.
- 2.1.6. Establish an independent from state national council on human resources' policy, determine in cooperation with the professional associations the national specialization framework for each sector, establish an open, integrated, electronic labor market database, incorporate information required for policy-making on the vocational and higher education into the educational sector database and foster its use.
- 2.1.7. Conduct internal monitoring and evaluation of educational organizations at all levels, improve the quality of the self-evaluation system and establish it as a culture.
- 2.1.8. Carry out the transition to a system of the third party monitoring of quality assurance of educational institutions and curricula using the best international methodologies and strengthen it as an institution independent of the state.
- 2.1.9. Develop universities, institutes, polytechnical colleges, vocational training and production centers, general education schools to become local and regional human development centers, strengthen the open and flexible system of life-long education that includes citizens of all ages and every social sector.

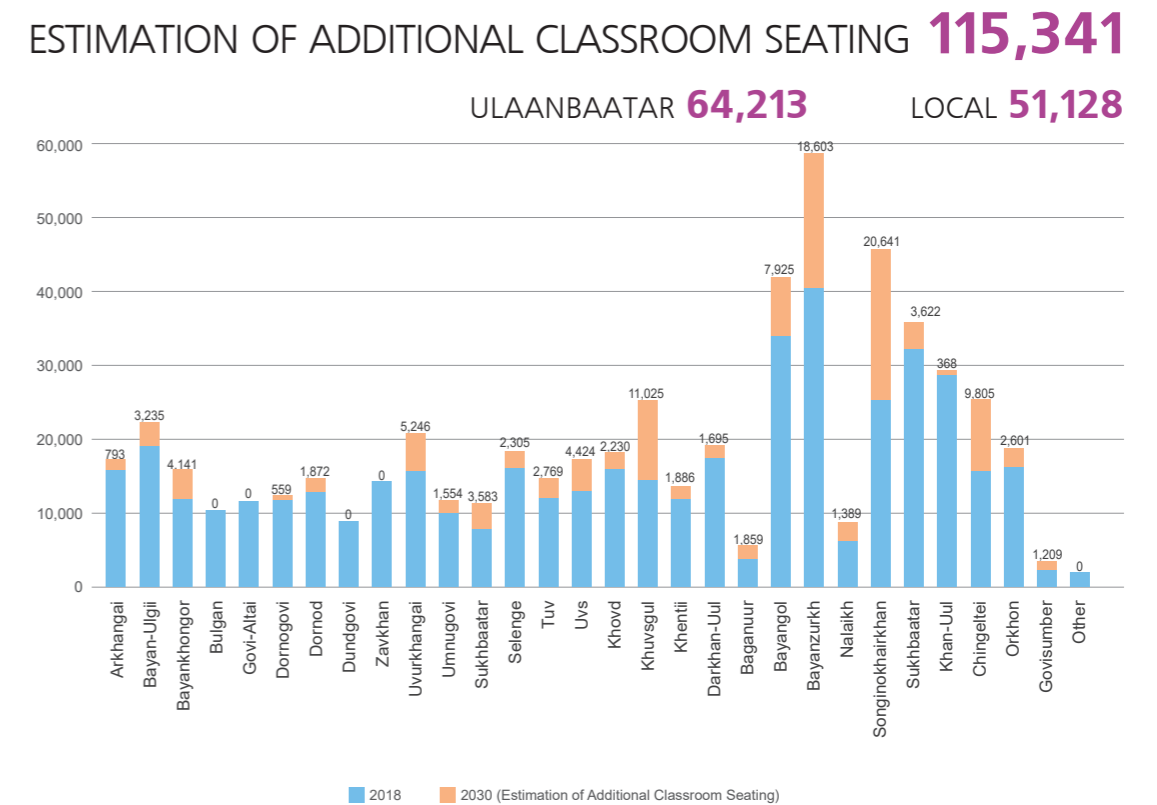
- 2.1.10. Create a system where universities, institutes, polytechnical colleges, vocational training, and production centers are responsible for the continued professional development of their alumni; expand life-long education service areas, ensure multipartite participation in creating and implementing programs to provide job retraining and capacity-building to adult learners in addition to employment skills and livelihood training.
- 2.1.11. Support every student from at-risk groups unable to access educational services and ensure an equal access to education.
- 2.1.12. Improve building facilities and infrastructure of all level educational institutions, create an enabling environment for providing equal, accessible, quality services in conformity with standard and quality requirements and bring the classroom fill rates of kindergartens and schools to standard level.

Figure 2.1 School-age Population Estimation



- 2.1.13. Organize comprehensive activities to improve the quality of services and training at kindergartens, recognizing that preschool education makes up the foundation in children's upbringing and development.
- 2.1.14. Conduct annual review and approval of the costs of meals for kindergarten children based on the required daily intake of calories, nutrients, vitamins, and minerals for children aged 1-3 and 4-6 years old.
- 2.1.15. Provide equal opportunities and conditions to access preschool education to children from herder or migrant families and low income households, as well as to children with different or special needs, support child development through building the capacity of parents and caretakers and relying on their participation.

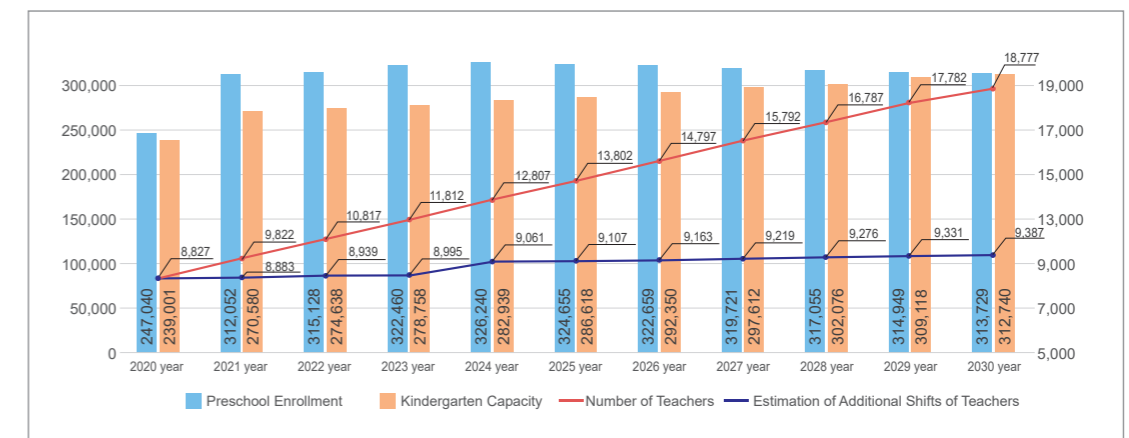
Figure 2.2 Estimation of Additional Classroom Seating in Secondary



Source: Ministry of Education and Science (2020)

- 2.1.16. Provide conditions for kindergarten teachers to improve the quality of their work, prepare for the educational process, observe children, conduct research, and engage in self-development, arrange class teachers' schedule to work in two shifts in classes with over 30 children starting from 2021, and in all classes from 2023.

Figure 2.3 Preschool Population Estimation

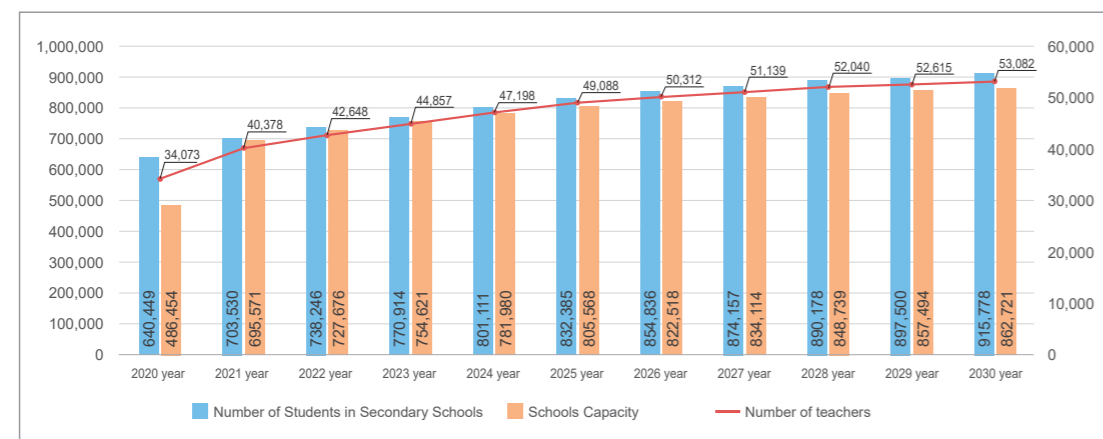


Source: Ministry of Education and Science (2020)

- 2.1.17. Employ special needs education experts at all kindergartens to provide a quality training fit to the diversity and individuality of every child.
- 2.1.18. Increase quality and accessibility of babysitting services, create a legal framework enabling the inclusion of children aged 1-2 years old, approve and enforce standards and requirements for the service-provider organizations.
- 2.1.19. Plan and implement step-by-step measures to furnish school dormitories, green areas, sports and art halls, canteens, IT laboratories, ensure that the facilities conform to the educational organization environment standards, create an appropriate environment for children with disabilities and make clean water and sanitation facilities child and customer-friendly.
- 2.1.20. Improve the quality of primary and secondary education, reflect in the educational curricula, content, and methodology the Mongolian history, language, culture, national traditions, customs, patriotism, personal development, upbringing, bilingualism, and universal human values.
- 2.1.21. Conduct regular surveys of the factors that influence students' performance and undertake policy planning based on the survey results.
- 2.1.22. Staff every school with a professional psychologist to provide psychological service to students and teachers, assist and consult students in choosing a future occupation and planning their future.
- 2.1.23. Train professionals with double specialization in psychology and human development.
- 2.1.24. Improve management of the school dormitories, institute requirement for teachers to devote up to 10 percent of their workload to training and development activities supporting the development of the dormitory students, improve child protection at dormitories.

- 2.1.25. Increase the availability of textbooks, supplemental learning materials, digital and distance learning, develop and distribute materials that meet students' differing needs.
- 2.1.26. Develop a national system for school meal production and services, include all students in the school lunch program, ensure availability of cooking facilities, equipment and human resources in conformity with the standards for every school.
- 2.1.27. Increase the role and contribution of higher educational institutions in developing science, technology and innovation, and establish a national research university competitive in the region.
- 2.1.28. Train human resources for areas of high social importance, such as education, health, information technology and economics, ensure efficient regulation of support and cooperation between the state and the private sector, provide state support to students studying abroad who major in strategically important disciplines.
- 2.1.29. Renew the classification of programs in higher educational institutions and vocational training and production centers in coordination with the admissions policy and workforce calculation.
- 2.1.30. Develop vocational, technical and higher educational institutions in compliance with the international standards, strengthen cooperation based on the employment rate of the alumni and employer satisfaction surveys, improve the curriculum by shifting no less than 20 credits to an internship program, aligned with the specifics of the region and its priority economic sectors.
- 2.1.31. Train skilled doctors and medical professionals by providing quality education that combines learning, research, and practice at medical universities with affiliated hospitals.
- 2.1.32. Provide at vocational and higher education institutions a learning environment that is accessible, adequately equipped and staffed with teachers and experts to offer to people with disabilities training and education enabling them to become competitive in the labor market.
- 2.1.33. Implement comprehensive human resources policy in the educational sector, take measures designed to establish a merit-based system for advancing career and professional development, ensure gender equality in the field and provide accommodation to personnel moving to work in the countryside.
- 2.1.34. Establish teaching standards based on different skills, such as subject matter, teaching methodology, research, information and communication technology, foreign language, implement these standards in coordination with teacher development and human resources policies and staff educational institutions of all levels with professional teachers.
- 2.1.35. Train primary class teachers, special educational needs teachers, and professional teachers for general education schools and ensure their continuous professional development.

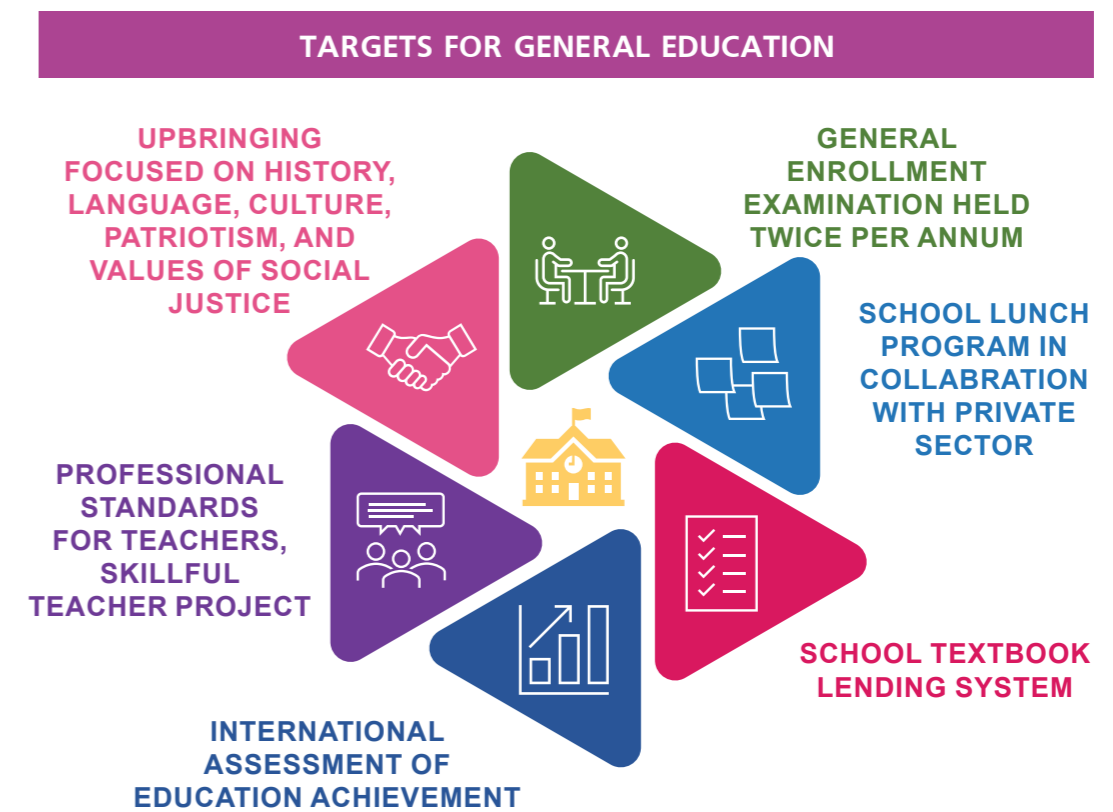
Figure 2.4 Estimation of the Education Sector Development



Source: Ministry of Education and Science (2020)

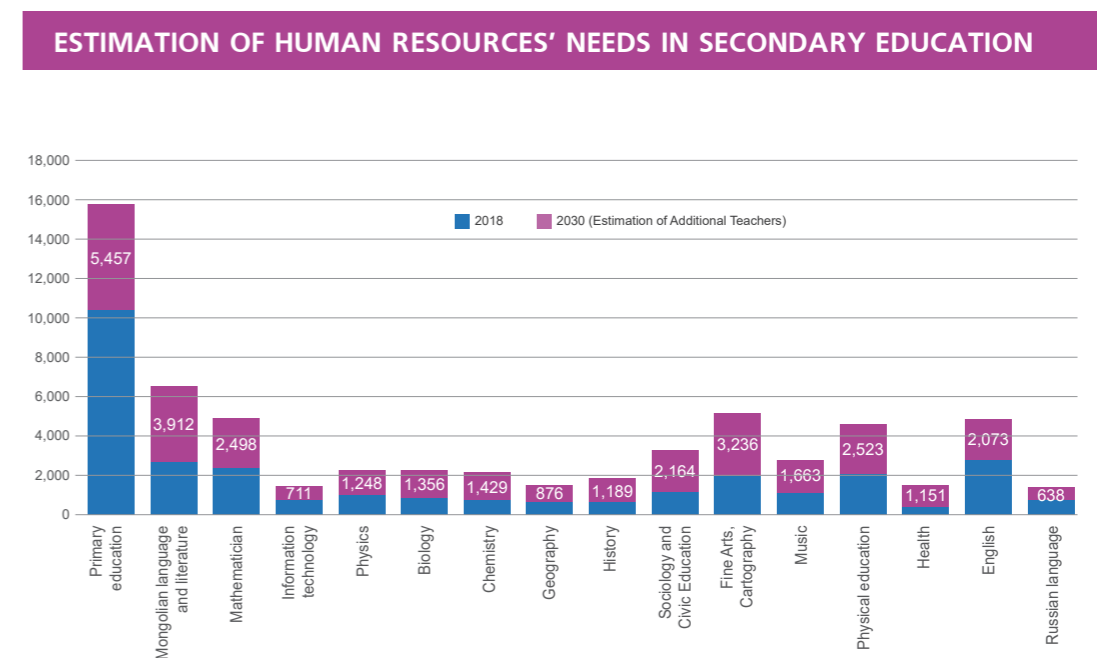
- 2.1.36. Align the workload of kindergarten and general education school teachers and assistants with specifics of their workplace and labor, implement results-based evaluation of their work, improve salary and remuneration system and maintain their real salary at a higher rate than the country's average.
- 2.1.37. Establish unique quality assurance criteria for teacher training, raise curriculum requirements and strengthen the gradated certification system for teaching licenses.
- 2.1.38. Strengthen the management capacity of educational organizations by reviewing requirements for the kindergarten and general education school managers, renewing management staff training and appointment system, revising job descriptions, increasing management's accountability for the quality of education and improving performance evaluation.
- 2.1.39. Renew capacity-building system for teachers and educational workers, strengthen the self-development system for teachers.
- 2.1.40. Strengthen the capacity and expand the activities of the methodological organizations, offering support for teachers' professional development, establish affiliated centers at higher education institutions engaged in training teachers and promote their cooperation.
- 2.1.41. Ensure participation of multiple parties in teachers and educational workers' professional development training and activities by increasing involvement of governmental, non-governmental and private sector training organizations.
- 2.1.42. Fully develop and implement the educational sector information system at all levels, foster its use in formulating sector policies, planning, monitoring and evaluation, and ensure cyber security.
- 2.1.43. Create an open education system, develop a unified digital and distance learning platform, fully transfer all level educational institutions to a digital system, create and disseminate digital content and learning programs to learners of all ages.
- 2.1.44. Ensure the application of the information and communication technology by teachers in teaching, conducting digital and distance learning, improving the English language proficiency, bring the content and standard of information and communication training at general education schools up to international level, boost the activities to provide digital literacy and cyber security skills to students, organize trainings and proper activities for citizens and public on improving their information and communication skills and ensure the involvement of all types of training organizations.

Figure 2.5 Targets for General Education



Source: Ministry of Education and Science (2020)

Figure 2.6 Estimation of Human Resources' Needs in Secondary Education (2018-2030)





HEALTH

OBJECTIVE 2.2. Nurture citizens with healthy habits and active lifestyle and evolve a quality, accessible and efficient health system.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to carry out a reform towards a quality and accessible healthcare.

1. Strengthen public health system based on the participation of citizens, families and employers.
2. Set up a financing and insurance system based on the quality and performance of healthcare services, and introduce the cutting-edge technologies, modern evidence-based diagnostic and treatment techniques.
3. Expand e-services in healthcare and create a national health database.
4. Improve healthcare workers' skills, human resources supply and enhance their social security.
5. Increase the scope of treatment and services to be covered by health insurance, detect early common diseases and reduce the risk factors of morbidity and mortality.
6. Establish an appropriate ratio of insurance, state budget and individual funding for health services, instill a healthy lifestyle among the population, fully cover every citizen in primary healthcare, introduce a remote national network including all soums, and increase life expectancy.
7. Improve quality and access to healthcare and reduce mortality from cardiovascular diseases and cancer.
8. Expand the targeted immunization coverage and reduce the cases of viral hepatitis and TB.
9. Reduce risk factors of preventable maternal and child mortality and decrease child and maternal mortality, and that of children under five.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to groom a citizen with a healthy lifestyle and habits.

1. Create an environment to support a healthy lifestyle and habits.
2. Institute a long-term insurance system, expand healthcare services based on technological renewal and artificial intelligence (AI), and introduce one-stop healthcare services.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to promote a healthy lifestyle.

1. Become one of the top 10 countries in the region in terms of healthy aging, and introduce AI-based services aimed at targeting individual genes, nutrition and health characteristics.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

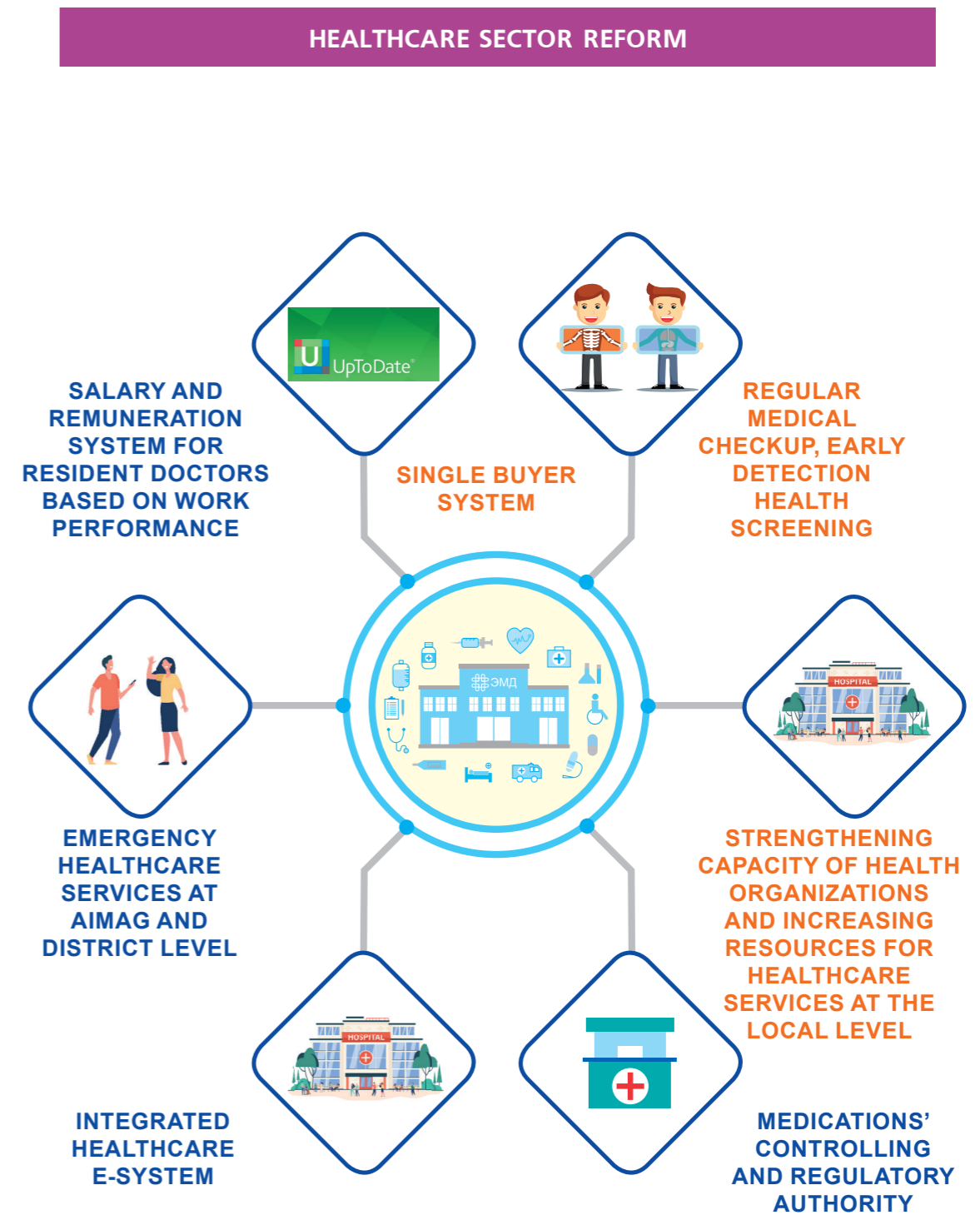
- 2.2.1. Determine causes of diseases, mortality and disabilities prevalent in the population, establish and put into operation a system for prevention and diagnostics, suitable to individuals' needs and aligned with the financing structure.
- 2.2.2. Decrease prevalence of common communicable diseases by sustainable development of the capabilities to ensure disease surveillance, prevention and preparedness and to provide a flexible and fast response to communicable diseases, as well as by making essential vaccination available to everyone.
- 2.2.3. Establish a pilot center for health information, education and advocacy in Ulaanbaatar to provide citizens with knowledge on health and improve their health education.
- 2.2.4. Set up public health centers to provide healthcare assistance and services to the population at the aimag and district level.
- 2.2.5. Establish a practice for every citizen to undergo regular biennial medical check-ups, early detection health screening, diagnosing and testing.
- 2.2.6. Promote the culture in state organizations and economic entities to provide health insurance to all workers and employees and organize for them comprehensive annual health screening and check-ups.
- 2.2.7. Train preventive medicine specialists, develop and improve the quality of undergraduate and postgraduate theoretical and practical training in compliance with the international standards.
- 2.2.8. Create intersectoral cooperation framework for research, information, training and advocacy to support healthy lifestyle habits in the population, prevent alcohol, narcotics, electronic gaming and all other types of addiction and promote proper use of medicines.
- 2.2.9. Limit hazardous to the health of population consumption, direct a certain percentage of the excise taxes levied on alcohol, tobacco, medicines and sugary drinks to the Health Support Fund to finance disease prevention and risk factor reduction activities.
- 2.2.10. Strengthen resource preparedness and response capabilities of health organizations in case of a public health crisis, disaster or emergency.

- 2.2.11. Organize healthcare assistance and services consistent with the population density, geographical location, demographic composition, disease prevalence, migration, and demand for healthcare assistance and services.
- 2.2.12. Ensure a balance in the healthcare assistance load within the partnership framework between the state, private sector and civil society by supporting hospitals and health organizations capable of providing equal access to quality, safe, and "patient-centered" healthcare assistance and services to the population.
- 2.2.13. Introduce modern advanced diagnostic and treatment technology to create conditions for Mongolian citizens to get diagnosed and treated in their home country and alongside with this provide state support to hospitals in achieving international accreditation with a view to encourage foreigners to come to Mongolia for healthcare assistance and services.
- 2.2.14. Decrease the spread of the prevalent non-communicable diseases, associated risk factors, and preventable mortality based on active participation and joint actions by individuals, families, collectives and organizations.
- 2.2.15. Establish specialized centers (Cardiological Center, Transplantation Center, Emergency Medicine Center, etc.) in conformity with international standards to improve medical care and services for prevalent non-communicable diseases.
- 2.2.16. Sustainably reduce maternal and infant mortality and malnutrition by decreasing factors influencing the preventable maternal and infant mortality through improved quality and accessibility of reproductive healthcare services.
- 2.2.17. Carry out a reform of the national emergency care system and introduce air ambulance services.
- 2.2.18. Take all the measures to prevent citizens from incurring financial risks due to health issues or disability.
- 2.2.19. Increase the Health Insurance Fund revenues by raising the state-paid share of citizen's premiums, increasing enrollment and premiums of the informal sector insurers, gradually eliminate the gap in the Health Insurance Fund payments to state-owned and private healthcare organizations.
- 2.2.20. Implement a gradual transition of state-owned hospitals to an independent form of financing and management.
- 2.2.21. Create an independent accreditation system, separate from the state, to improve healthcare quality and safety.
- 2.2.22. Expand healthcare services consistent with the demands and needs of customers and complete the introduction of the performance-based financing system.
- 2.2.23. Develop the traditional Mongolian medicine combining it with modern medicine and support its export and transform it into the Mongolian "brand".

- 2.2.24. Establish a single drug-regulating organization with a digital system to control the quality, safety, registration, import, and distribution of medicines and medical implements.
- 2.2.25. Expand and foster the use of telemedicine in treatment, diagnostics, and training at all levels of healthcare. Create conditions for customers of medical centers at remote soums to connect and receive consultations.
- 2.2.26. Set up an integrated system for planning, maintenance, introduction, quality control and repair of medical equipment based on the population healthcare demands and medical equipment evaluation.
- 2.2.27. Create an environment that meets the quality requirements and standards to provide equal access and quality services by improving building facilities and infrastructure of hospitals and health organizations of all levels.
- 2.2.28. Provide state support to investments in medical technology and the introduction of advanced technologies.
- 2.2.29. Train human resources to meet local needs proceeding from the overall population needs and in compliance with healthcare service organization and planning, improve salary and benefits system for doctors and healthcare workers, maintain real salary higher than the country's average.
- 2.2.30. Review requirements for issuing special permits and accreditation to organizations providing healthcare education and improve their activities.
- 2.2.31. Nurture healthy lifestyle through inclusion it in preschool and general school curriculum with a view to foster a healthy lifestyle and good habits in the population from an early age.
- 2.2.32. Create an appropriate environment and conditions outside of apartment buildings and schools to help children acquire good health and physical training habits in their leisure time.
- 2.2.33. Develop Healthy Good Life mini centers in every aimag, soum, district, and khoroo, with the private sector and state participation and support designed to provide citizens with a wide array of services such as healthy eating, stress management, prevention from movement deficiency, physical development exercises, yoga and dancing.
- 2.2.34. Train healthy lifestyle teachers, specialists and trainers and provide continued support for improving their knowledge and skills, teaching and working methods with people with disabilities.
- 2.2.35. Conduct international standard research to support a healthy lifestyle of the population, prevent from alcohol, tobacco, narcotic, gaming and any other type of addiction and foster proper use of medicines, expand the scope of scientific studies and define the requirements for research organizations and promote their capacity-building.

- 2.2.36. Expand activities to cover medical expenses from the Health Insurance Fund in cases when citizens undergo expensive, complex modern treatment or diagnostics.
- 2.2.37. Create conditions necessary to cover the long-term healthcare services for citizens and the insured like rehabilitation, nursing, and palliative care from the Health insurance Fund.
- 2.2.38. Develop medicine and healthcare services based on artificial intelligence, create conditions for early detection of any disease.
- 2.2.39. Close the gap in accessibility and quality of healthcare services between inhabitants of remote soums and localities and of the capital city, and execute a complete transfer to the digital healthcare system.

Figure 2.7 Healthcare Sector Reform



Source: Ministry of Health (2020)

Figure 2.8 Prevalent Diseases in Population

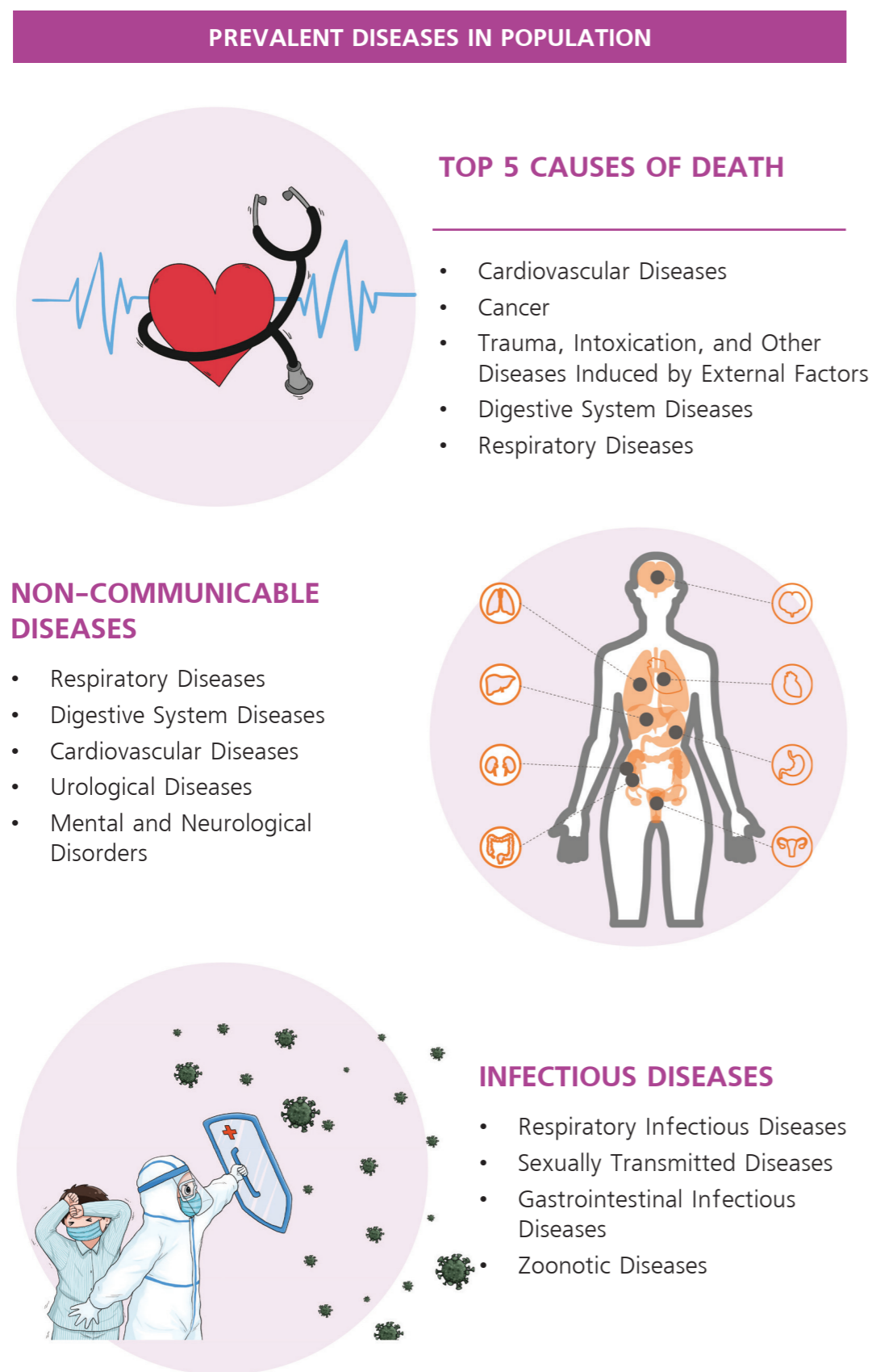
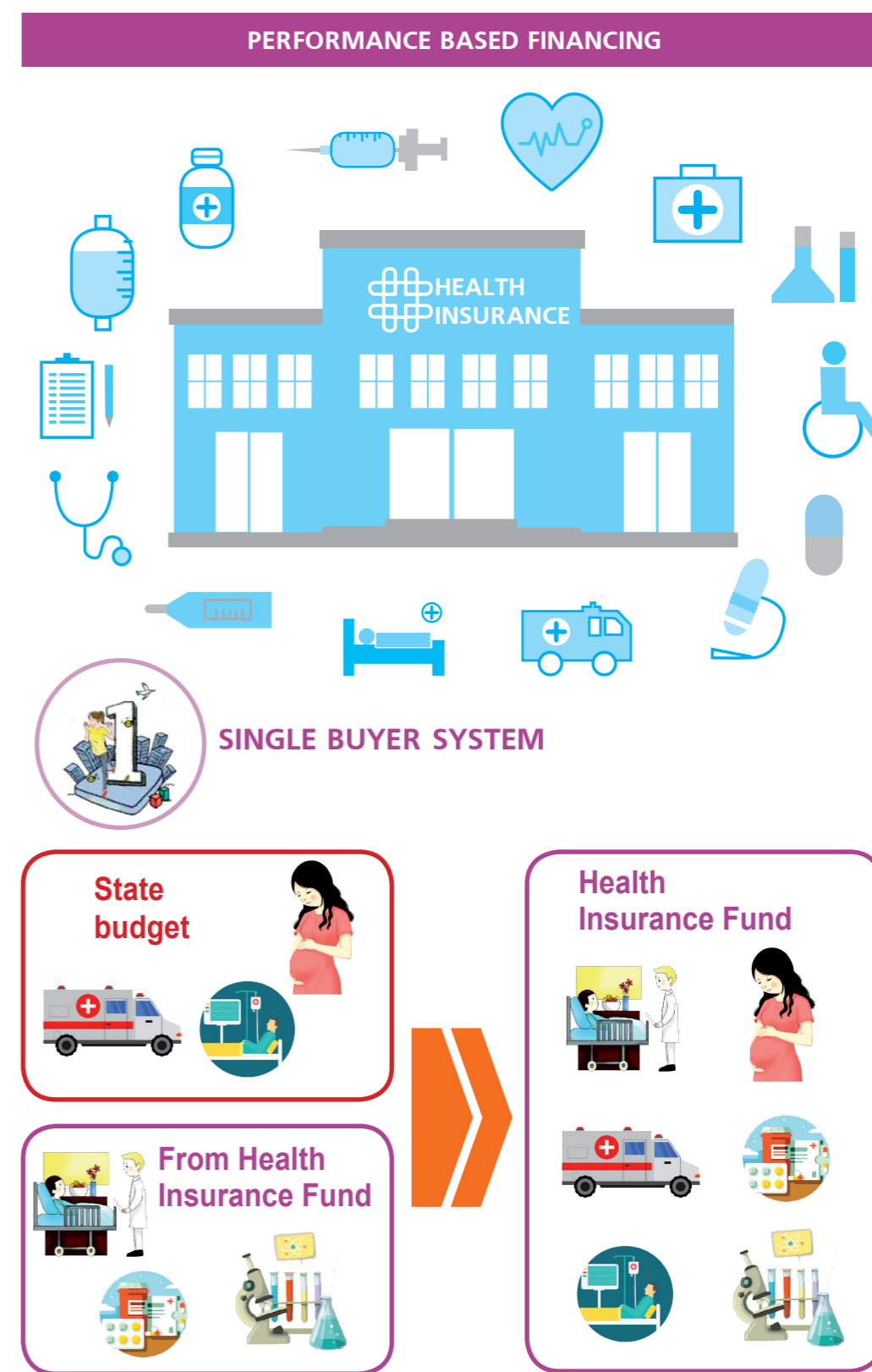


Figure 2.9 Performance Based Financing

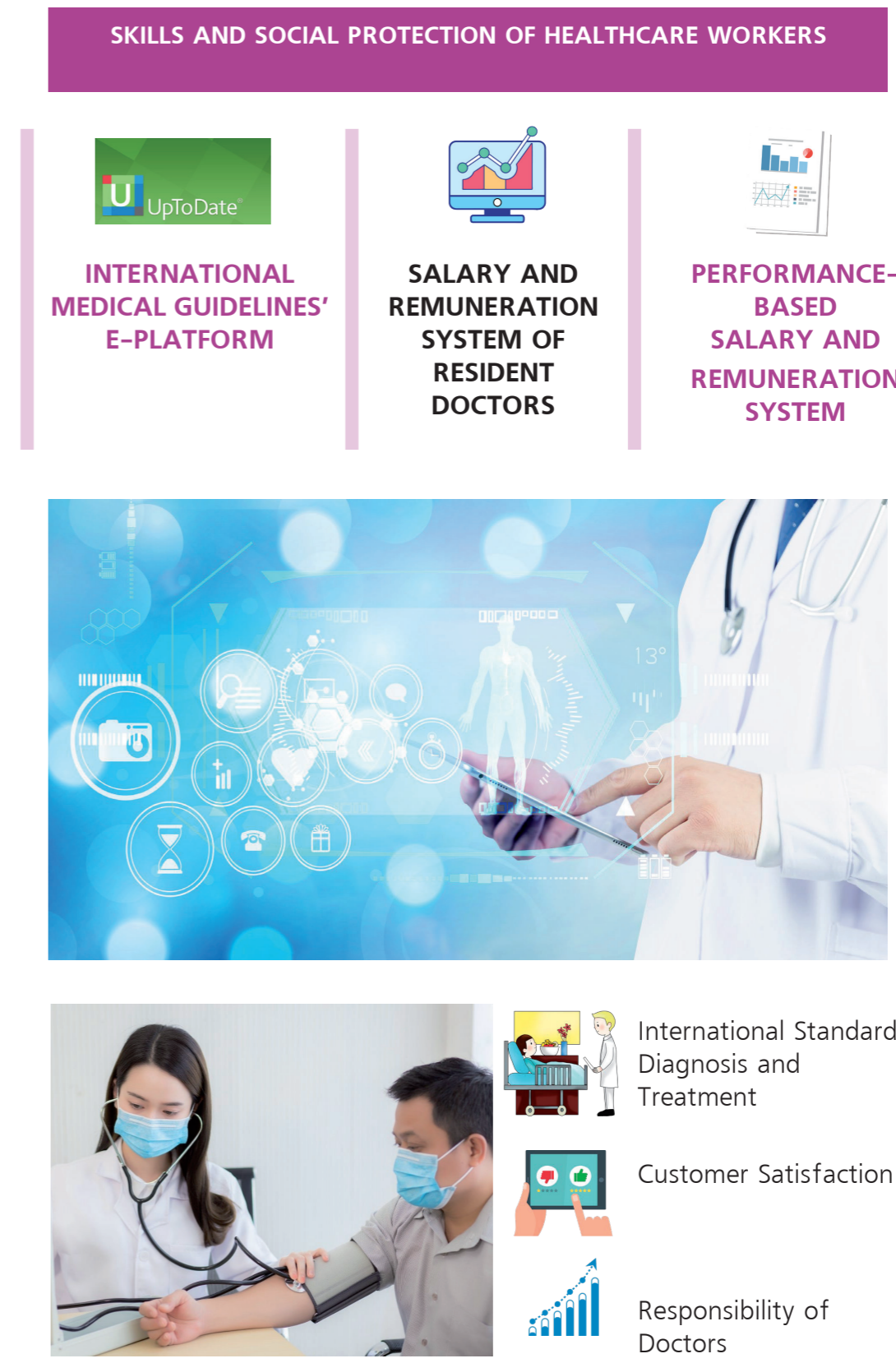


Source: Ministry of Health (2020)

Figure 2.10 Integrated Healthcare E-System



Figure 2.11 Skills and Social Protection of Healthcare Workers





OBJECTIVE 2.3.SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE POPULATION GROWTH AND FOSTER ACTIVE AND CREATIVE CITIZENS AND FAMILIES.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to implement a family-friendly policy and promote sustainable population growth and human development.

1. Establish an evidence-based, family-friendly, efficient development and welfare system that promotes sustainable population growth.
2. Increase parental participation in promoting children's development, talent, skills, technical thinking and social maturity.
3. Enhance an enabling environment for young families, and foster the quality of comprehensive action.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to create an enabling environment for active and creative citizens and families.

1. Establish a comprehensive system of multilateral development and protection, support the target groups and provide them with productive work and employment.
2. Create an enabling environment for the developmental needs of families and individuals, and improve the quality of comprehensive action.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period of continued support of socially active and creative citizens and families.

1. Comprehensive activities shall be implemented to improve the quality of life of the population and a Mongolian citizen, respected worldwide, shall be cultivated.

Figure 2.12 Age and Population Pyramid



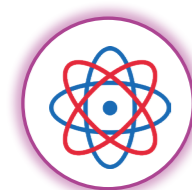
Source: National Statistical Office (2019)

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 2.3.1. Implement social protection policies and programs designed to support childbirth and family-friendly employment.
- 2.3.2. Enhance children's rights, development and protection system, implement child-and family-friendly social protection policies providing equal opportunities, ensure equal rights and safety of children from mixed families, as well as families belonging to disabled, migrant, vulnerable, or at-risk groups.
- 2.3.3. Proceeding from the comprehensive human development study of Mongolians, improve cross-sectoral policy coordination, implement state policies and programs to protect the rights of the population, family, children, youth, people of labor age and the elderly, people with disability and migrants, to ensure equal provision of essential social services and to support the employment.
- 2.3.4. Decrease income inequality, ensure equal accessibility of social services and equal participation of diverse and target social groups.
- 2.3.5. Continuously increase households' income by supporting employment and job growth.
- 2.3.6. Improve the methodology to set the households' standard of living and increase the quality and accessibility of social welfare assistance for each family member.
- 2.3.7. Create a system to provide benefits and create savings depending on the number and the age of children.
- 2.3.8. Implement a "Young Family" program to support the young people's health, education, employment, social relations, psychological and developmental needs, and to create real savings.
- 2.3.9. Support working parents in maintaining the work-life balance (support optimized, choice-enabled working schedule for parents, part-time employment, distance working).
- 2.3.10. Support student employment through the establishment of the "Student Labor Market".
- 2.3.11. Create a database of Mongolian citizens studying or working abroad, provide them, using technological achievements, with the opportunity to exercise their rights, establish a legal framework enabling them to engage in Mongolia-oriented business, volunteer and research activities, return to live and work in the homeland, operate a digital labor market and information system.
- 2.3.12. Introduce consultancy services for young families, work in cooperation with professional research and private sector organizations.

Figure 2.13 Activities under the Population and Family Policies





SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

OBJECTIVE 2.4. Develop internationally competitive national science, technology and innovation system.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to develop science and technology as one of the key factors of the country's sustainable development, and establish an effective national innovation system.

1. Create an enabling environment for a partnership between state-science-production and businesses underpinned by a multisource financing system of research, development and innovation in order to use knowledge as an economic asset.
2. Expand the infrastructure for the development of science, technology and innovation priorities and set up a system to use knowledge as an economic asset.
3. Reform incentives scheme for researches, set up a national structure to prepare skilled scientists and increase the opportunities for their participation in major international researches.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to create appropriate setting for the introduction of national science and innovation products to the world market.

1. Increase the funding, resources and other support to the priority areas of science and innovation, including nano, bio, information technology, and artificial intelligence and bring the standards of green, e-economy, intellectual production up to the regional requirements.
2. Introduce incentives to prepare world-renowned scientists and expand opportunities for their participation in international research.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to develop a science and technology sector competitive on the world market.

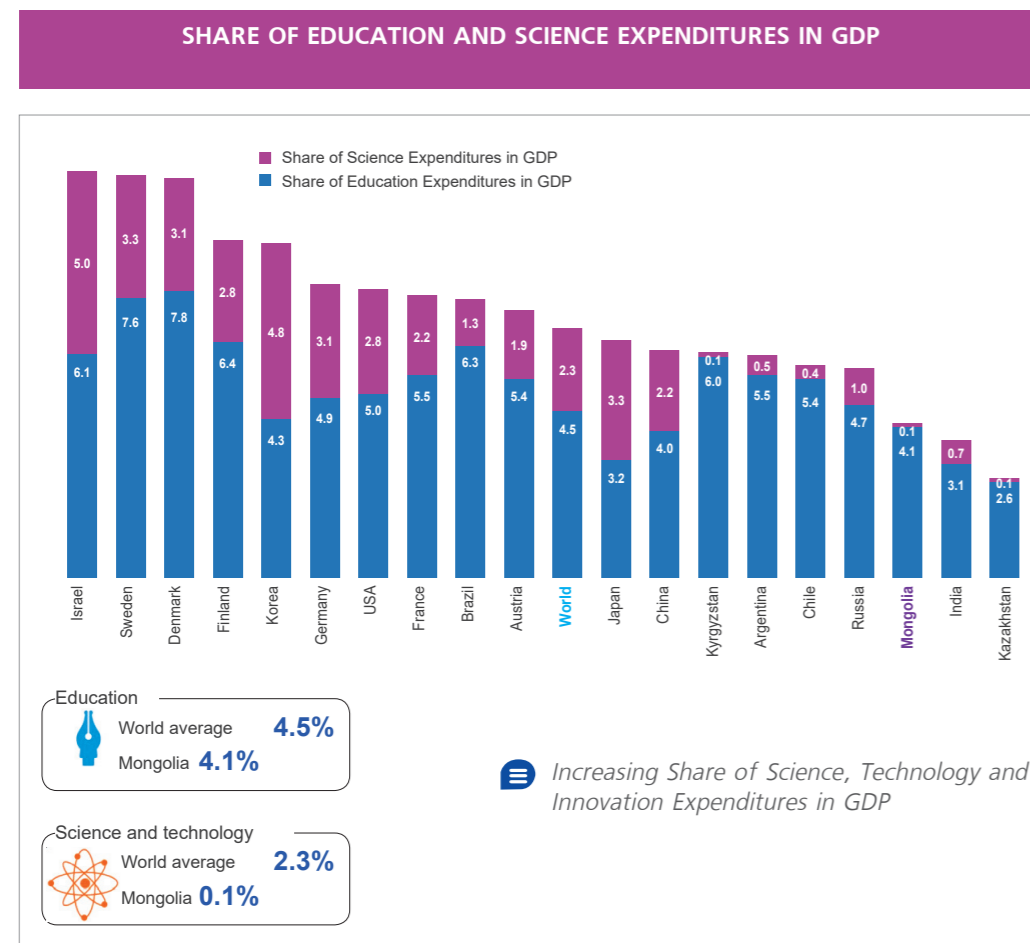
1. Bring the development of the following priority areas such as nano, bio, information technology, artificial intelligence as well as green, e-economy and intellectual industry up to world standards.
2. Support the development of high technology research, and increase the share of science and technology products in the total export.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 2.4.1. Support private sector investments in research and development through enabling policy and tax environment.
- 2.4.2. Create an efficient structure and implement programs to support private sector technology development.
- 2.4.3. Support investment by research, industrial and business organizations in finding solutions to problems facing the country, create opportunities for the implementation of grants projects.
- 2.4.4. Establish multi-sourced financing and investment structure for science and innovation, forge a public-private partnership, foster a culture of promoting advanced foreign technologies in the country.
- 2.4.5. Revise the legal environment of the science, technology and innovation sector, establish special-purpose funds to support innovations and investments in innovation.
- 2.4.6. Ensure participation of the private sector and citizens in knowledge production and establish a system to reimburse certain expenses incurred in producing new knowledge.
- 2.4.7. Provide soft loans, aid and grants to transform the new knowledge into products and services and introduce them for consumption.
- 2.4.8. Establish a material environment, quality and service standards required to conduct international-level research and development activities.
- 2.4.9. Establish scientific parks and tax-free innovation areas necessary to develop a national innovation system based on coworking spaces.
- 2.4.10. Support, through customs, tax and loan policies, economic entities that create, introduce and promote advanced, new technologies, products and services in the leading industries.
- 2.4.11. Implement innovation activities aimed at providing through digital technology information and services to citizens in an accessible and speedy manner within the partnership framework between the state, citizens, private sector and non-governmental organizations.
- 2.4.12. Establish a results-based award and incentive system for research and development work.
- 2.4.13. Establish an incentives system for every internationally recognized research article, invention and patent.
- 2.4.14. Set up a financial system to award a certain percentage of profits to inventors in recognition of invention's economic and social impacts.
- 2.4.15. Reform the Science and Technology Fund in line with similar international funds and the development policy.

- 2.4.16. Evolve research institutions and universities into centers of training, research and development and innovation.
- 2.4.17. Educate economic entities and the public on innovation and start-up business, support activities to disseminate the culture of innovation and to create all types of scientific and technological knowledge content.
- 2.4.18. Align work and skill evaluation criteria of scientific workers, engaged in research and development in leading fields, with the international standards and establish results-based salary and remuneration system.
- 2.4.19. Develop post-doctoral research and learning system in line with international standards .
- 2.4.20. Increase opportunities for researchers and scholars to participate in major international studies and support their participation.
- 2.4.21. Register intellectual property using independent and coded technology, create an opportunity for putting it into economic circulation, develop intellectual property brokerage, consultancy services and trading.

Figure 2.14 Share of Education and Science Expenditures in GDP



Source: UNESCO (2020, 09)



FAVORABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

OBJECTIVE 2.5. Create a healthy, comfortable and favorable living environment and ensure safe food provision.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to create a healthy and safe environment.

1. Abide by the standards for housing and city greenery and create a healthy and safe environment.
2. Reduce air, water and soil pollution and noise level and create clean and green environment.
3. Set up and enhance the structure for monitoring and assessing the impact on health and environment.
4. Strengthen the system of registration, quality management, control and verification at all levels of food network.
5. Support the production of innovation-based goods and provide safe and nutritious food.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to create a comfortable living environment.

1. Create a comfortable living environment, and bring the planning for apartment complex and residential districts up to the international standards and requirements with proper waste management in place.
2. Apply city planning standards for green areas in urban setting through developing green zones and micro parks, and increasing per capita garden areas.
3. Improve hygiene, safety standards and requirements for food supply and distribution, and create a reliable and sustainable food production to cultivate healthy food consumption, including organic, fortified and regulated food.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to create an environment where needs of life are met.

1. Completely remove the negative impact on human health and the economy caused by environmental pollution, and create a comfortable eco-environment in cities, soums and settlements with parking lots, green areas, swimming pools and sporting spaces for residents to relax and spend their leisure time.

2. Improve conditions to export Mongolian eco-food brands and become a leader in the food processing industry development.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 2.5.1. Increase apartment space per person up to the international standards.
- 2.5.2. Ensure apartment buildings' quality and standards, create conditions to warrant their resilience to fire, earthquakes and other natural disasters.
- 2.5.3. Gradually increase the number of apartments connected to the utility lines in conformity with cities and settlements' general development plans.
- 2.5.4. Supply apartments with heating and energy from renewable sources.
- 2.5.5. Progressively increase the green area per inhabitant to reach international standards.
- 2.5.6. Create conditions to use solely precipitation and gray water for green area irrigation.
- 2.5.7. Conduct training and advocacy to change the attitude and ensure the participation of citizens in reducing air pollution.
- 2.5.8. Implement national programs on Reduction of Air and Environment Pollution and Protection of Soil and Reduction of Soil Degradation.
- 2.5.9. Increase the use of improved and clean fuels, exempt them from value-added tax.
- 2.5.10. Implement 3Rs of comprehensive waste management, implement pilot projects and programs to recycle and reuse waste, include it in the economic circulation and increase green areas.
- 2.5.11. Expand and renovate the central wastewater treatment plant of Ulaanbaatar and sanitation facilities of other cities and settlements, as well as pre-cleaning facilities of industrial plants with eco-friendly advanced technology.
- 2.5.12. Implement step-by-step a project to connect customers, unable to be connected to the central utility system, to semi-autonomous utility networks and establish micro sub-centers.
- 2.5.13. Set and renew requirements, standards, and settings of the environmental health indicators closer to international standards.
- 2.5.14. Limit sales and production of sugary drinks and food high in calories, trans fats, sugar and salt through tax policy and set up the legal framework for food security.
- 2.5.15. Ensure complete monitoring of food security by establishing vegetables tracking information system covering seed banks, soil protection, soil processing, planting, irrigation, harvesting, storage, transportation, sales and retailing.

- 2.5.16. Provide the safety of livestock pastures, watering, fodder and vaccination, ensure procurement of plant-processed meat and meat products, establish a supply and monitoring information system thereof.
- 2.5.17. Establish and build the capacity of imported food control laboratory, strengthen its registration control.
- 2.5.18. Introduce hazard analysis and critical point control system, food security quality management system, food chain control system and standards at food- processing facilities.
- 2.5.19. Implement state policy to ensure the sustainability and accessibility of food supplies to the population, ensure safety of products at all stages of food chain and bring the food industry standards up to the advanced international, regional and foreign countries' standards.
- 2.5.20. Support production of organic, enriched, functional foods and innovative products and increase their variety.
- 2.5.21. Establish a laboratory to prevent cross-border communicable diseases and carry out monitoring and analysis, improve conditions for surveillance and response measures.
- 2.5.22. Protect target and vulnerable groups from food insecurity at their households and strengthen social protection measures.
- 2.5.23. Implement the "Healthy Food-Healthy Mongolians" program to protect livestock health.





LABOR MARKET

OBJECTIVE 2.6. Ensure labor economy balance, build a knowledge economy and provide every citizen with a job and income.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to ensure labor market balance and to strengthen an optimized system of remuneration and incentives based on needs.

1. Increase employment through monetary and fiscal policies and produce employment statistics by aimag, soum and districts.
2. Identify demand and future development trends on the labor market and create an equal and accessible environment fit to the needs and requirements of the labor market based on the principles of open education.
3. Promote employment opportunities matching the needs of each population group.
4. Increase online, remote job opportunities that support intellectual labor.
5. Improve the registration and data on informal employment.
6. Train skilled workers in line with labor needs and market demands of large agricultural, industrial and infrastructure projects, and develop professional education and training activities for graduates to create their own job opportunities.
7. Promote decent employment, increase economic activity of working-age population, reduce unemployment and increase resources of the fund to support small and medium enterprises.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to enhance an optimized system of remuneration and incentives based on productivity.

1. Support employment in priority economic areas, including labor-intensive industries, light industry, high productivity service sector, modern digital sector, and create an optimized forms of remuneration and wages.
2. Expand the activities of brokerage companies and centers that support intellectual work and information technology services and consultancy at international markets.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to create an environment and conditions for everyone to have an income and job by promoting knowledge economy.

1. Set up a sound public and private partnership aimed at increasing investment in skills required in the digital era, using knowledge as an economic asset, promoting employment and creating jobs.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

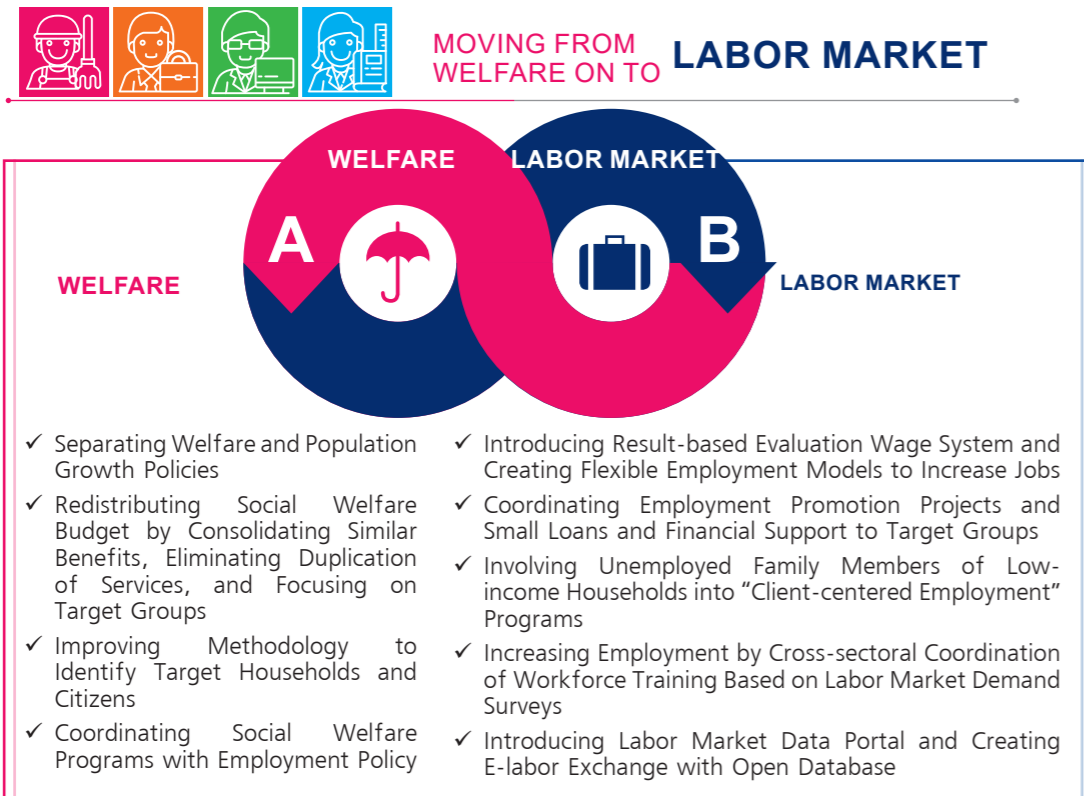
- 2.6.1. Direct the monetary policy to increasing workplaces.
- 2.6.2. Formulate and implement programs to create permanent employment.
- 2.6.3. Remunerate economic entities and organizations that create multiple jobs.
- 2.6.4. Compile job vacancy information by aimags, soums and districts to regulate employment migration.
- 2.6.5. Set a criteria indicator by the share of salaries and equal incomes in GDP and use it to establish ultimate outcome of employment support policy.
- 2.6.6. Renew the salary scale system to cover families' primary needs by 50% of salary/income.
- 2.6.7. Support companies' social responsibility programs to ensure sustainable growth of citizens' salaries and benefits.
- 2.6.8. Implement human resources policy and "Artificial Intelligence and the Future" program taking into consideration in-demand jobs at the labor market and professions required for future development trends.
- 2.6.9. Determine the national professional framework, strengthen the system to ensure the balance of the supply and demand in the labor market.
- 2.6.10. Formulate and implement cross-sectoral program to support employment.
- 2.6.11. Increase digital and remote jobs, promoting intellectual work, and render support for the development of such a system.
- 2.6.12. Formulate and implement the "National Procurement Program" to develop national businesses that supply procurement needs of foreign investment projects and programs.
- 2.6.13. Pursue the employment policy fit to the specific needs of all population groups.
- 2.6.14. Introduce new services to support the social participation of people with disabilities.
- 2.6.15. Improve the unemployment insurance system.
- 2.6.16. Establish flexible regulations to facilitate part-time work, work from home and remote work for different groups of the population like women, students, youth, people with disabilities and seniors.

2.6.17. Manage import of foreign workforce and specialists, and employment of foreign citizens in line with the human rights and social protection framework, coordinate the issue with the policies to ensure population security and promote high professional skills and technologies in the labor market.



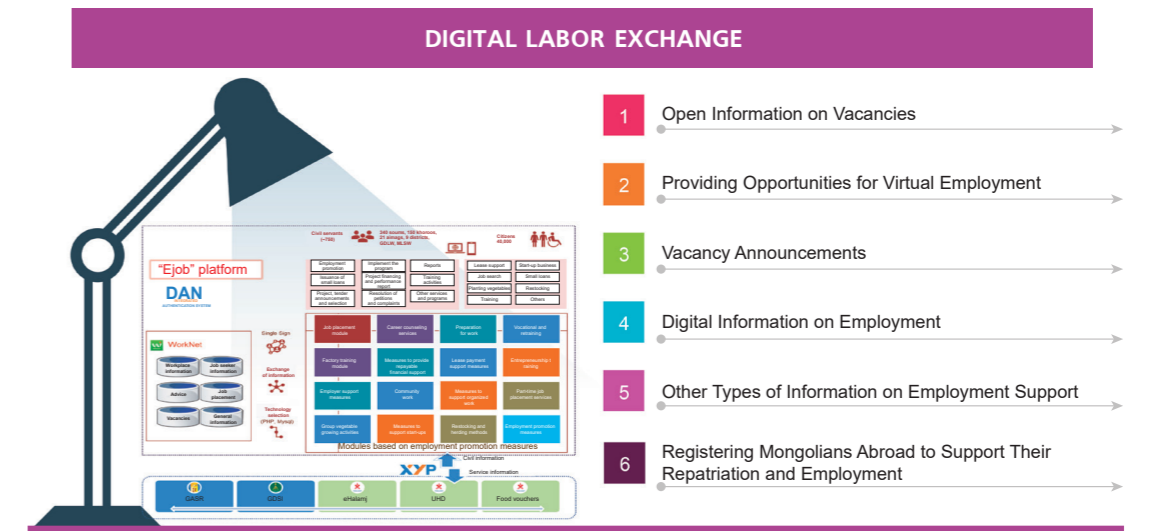
Supporting Social Responsibility Programs of Companies to Ensure Sustainable Growth of Citizens' Salaries and Benefits

Figure 2.15 Moving from Welfare on to Labor Market



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (2020)

Figure 2.16 Digital Labor Exchange



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (2020)

Figure 2.17 Supporting Persons with Disabilities



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (2020)

Figure 2.18 Opportunities for Virtual Employment

Part-time, work from home arrangements and virtual employment for population groups such as women, students, youth, people with disabilities, and the elderly



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (2020)



GENE POOL OF MONGOLIANS

OBJECTIVE 2.7. Protect Mongolians' gene pool, strengthen capabilities for risk-prevention and support human development of Mongolians.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to restore and support the tradition of keeping a genealogy record.

1. Implement a program aimed at keeping a genealogy record and preventing from inbreeding.
2. Restore and develop the national tradition of keeping a genealogy record and knowing one's ancestry.
3. Prevent inbreeding and to enhance the capacity for early detection of hereditary diseases and birth defects in children.
4. Develop a system of monitoring and maintaining at an appropriate level the number of foreign nationals, stateless people and immigrants.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to ensure the security of nation's gene pool.

1. Ensure the protection from inbreeding.
2. Develop and implement an information system to identify citizens' genealogies.
3. Introduce a hospital-genetic monitoring system to prevent the birth of children with hereditary diseases and mental disabilities.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to implement a research-based policy to protect the gene pool of Mongolians.

1. Develop a research based on an individual gene capability.
2. Implement an analysis-based programme by calculating the direct inbreeding (FIS) coefficient and the total inbreeding coefficient (FIT) for the population of each aimag.
3. Provide citizens with a digital identification card containing genealogical information.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 2.7.1. Revive the national tradition to know one's ancestry and maintain genealogy records, work out and implement a national program to maintain genealogy records and prevent inbreeding.
- 2.7.2. Improve capacity for the prevention of inbreeding and early detection of genetic disease and disabilities in children.
- 2.7.3. Keep the number of foreign citizens, stateless people and migrants at an appropriate level and improve registration, information and monitoring systems.
- 2.7.4. Elaborate and implement a program to provide age-appropriate health and physical culture, education and patriotic upbringing to Mongolians from the mother's womb.
- 2.7.5. Create guidelines to record marriage registration and divorce in the genealogy records.





QUALITY OF LIFE AND MIDDLE CLASS

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM REFORM

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

EMPLOYMENT AND START-UP BUSINESS

HEALTHY AND ACTIVE LIFESTYLE

LAND RELATIONS

GOAL 3. Sustainably increase family income by promoting employment, cultivate active and creative families with adequate housing, develop middle class able to run competitive micro, small, and medium businesses in an enabling investment environment and capable of sustaining their families; and supported with satisfying living conditions.



SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM REFORM

OBJECTIVE 3.1. Develop life-guaranteeing social protection services and strengthen the social insurance system to improve the quality of life.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to reform the social welfare system.

1. Expand social insurance coverage.
2. Transfer pension insurance to a multi-layer scheme.
3. Provide social protection and welfare services fit to needs of various population groups and social development demands.
4. Fully cover vulnerable groups under social welfare services.
5. Provide adequate social welfare assistance to targeted vulnerable households and citizens.
6. Set up a fully independent social insurance system by fostering a proper management of the social insurance fund, and making it cost-effective.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to improve risk-free social welfare system.

1. Formulate the investment policy of the social insurance fund.
2. Create pensions reserve fund from incomes generated from mineral deposits and mortgage loans.
3. Carry out a partial transition of pensions insurance to the semi-saving system and turn social insurance premiums of customers born after 1979, into actual savings.
4. Introduce new types of welfare services that meet the needs of target, vulnerable groups and tailored to local circumstances.
5. Establish development centers to provide a long-term care and services for seniors.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to provide comprehensive social welfare services that improve the quality of life.

1. Commence the transition of pension insurance to a stage of full savings.
2. Develop social welfare services fit to the needs of households and citizens.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 3.1.1. Implement a specific program to incorporate citizens and herders, engaged in the informal sector, into social insurance.
- 3.1.2. Refine the Social Insurance Law and related legal environment.
- 3.1.3. Provide basic pensions to all seniors.
- 3.1.4. Introduce supplementary private pension insurance, provide opportunities to get pensions from both the state and private pension funds, and support the financial market.
- 3.1.5. Improve social insurance database and monitoring. Carry out in cooperation with local administrations the training and advocacy work on compulsory social insurance of households and individuals, self-employed in production and services.
- 3.1.6. Formulate investment policies of the social insurance fund.
- 3.1.7. Create pensions reserve fund from incomes generated from mineral deposits and mortgage loans.
- 3.1.8. Carry out a partial transition of pensions insurance to the semi-saving system and turn social insurance premiums of customers born after 1979, into actual savings.
- 3.1.9. Commence the transition of the pension insurance system to the stage of full savings.
- 3.1.10. Channel social welfare assistance, support and services to improving the livelihood of the target vulnerable groups in line with their needs.
- 3.1.11. Enhance social protection activities through refining the database of social welfare beneficiaries by the introduction of blockchain technology.
- 3.1.12. Introduce a new type of caring services tailored to local specifics as well as welfare services based on public participation with a view to promote development and protection of target group households and to raise their livelihood.
- 3.1.13. Set up development centers designed to provide long-term assistance and services to seniors.
- 3.1.14. Pursue a policy of ensuring a workplace initially for one member of a vulnerable group household.
- 3.1.15. Enroll uneducated and unemployed heads of target group households and their members of labor age into vocational or capacity-building training in pursuit of the policy on turning them into professional workers.
- 3.1.16. Establish a circulation fund and a system of renting books and textbooks for children of target group households who attend primary schools, provide discounts for children's uniforms and bear some expenses related to meals and transportation of children living in boarding facilities.

- 3.1.17. Focus on nurturing educated, and knowledgeable Mongolian citizens free from poverty through fully enrolling children of target households into kindergartens and schools, providing them with an opportunity to get an education and have access to professional and diploma training scholarships.
- 3.1.18. Create a consolidated and comprehensive system of long-term assistance and services for seniors and persons with disabilities.

Figure 3.1 Reform of Social Insurance Sector



All seniors will receive basic pension. Supplementary private pension insurance will be introduced to enable both state and private pension funds and to support financial markets.

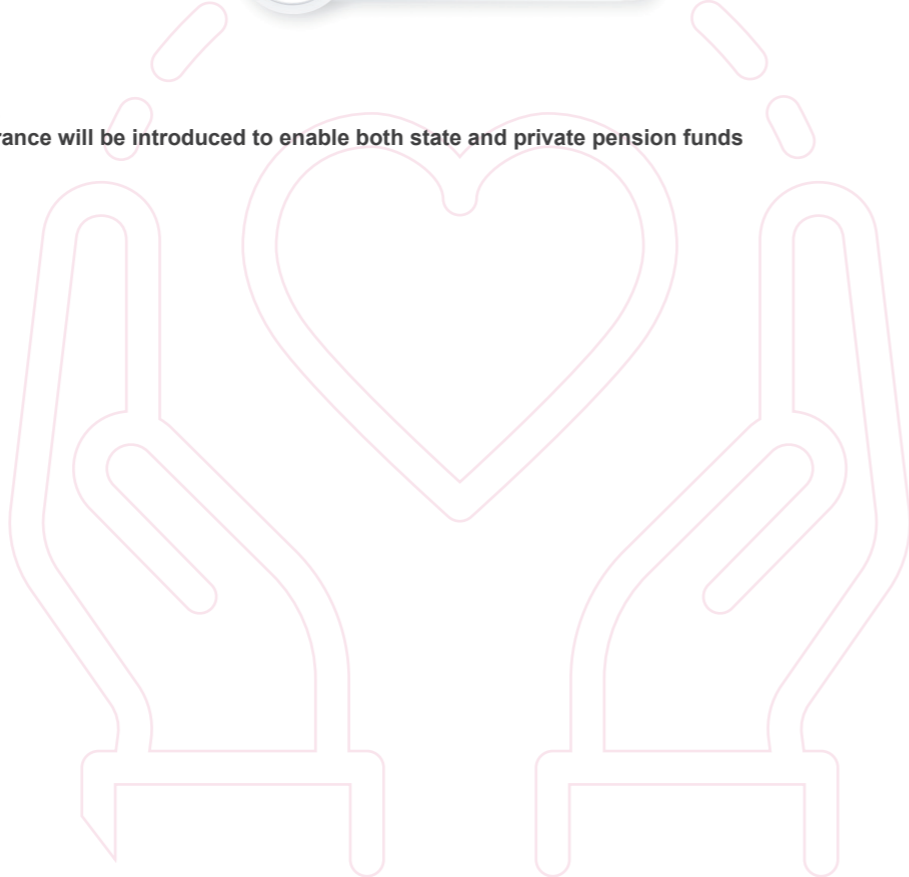


Figure 3.2 Pension Insurance

Introducing Partial Transition to a Semi-saving Social Insurance System and Creating Savings for Insurers Born after 1979



Figure 3.3 Social welfare Services





AFFORDABLE HOUSING

OBJECTIVE 3.2. Create conditions for providing affordable housing fit to the needs and purchasing power of households.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to introduce a system for the provision of affordable housing based on the purchasing power of households.

1. Introduce an affordable housing system based on the purchasing power of households.
2. Strengthen an affordable housing financing system in line with purchasing power of households.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to improve the quality and standards of affordable housing in conformity with the purchasing power of households and green development model.

1. Improve the conditions of ger district by increasing access to and provision of affordable, and quality green housing that conform to the purchasing power of the population.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to increase access to and provision of comfortable and quality housing fit to the needs.

1. Provide households with comfortable and quality housing fit to their needs and purchasing power.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 3.2.1. Render policy support for providing affordable housing to the population and for promoting a green development model in the capital city, its satellite towns, villages, and the countryside.
- 3.2.2. Make construction blueprints of housing to fit the purchasing power of citizens, and improve norms, standards, relevant laws and legal environment.
- 3.2.3. Implement progressively the housing programs and projects in line with cities and settlements' development plans and render support for providing citizens with safe and comfortable housing fit to their income.
- 3.2.4. Implement with the participation of the state, local administrations and private sector the "Rent Housing" program for sixty thousand households.

- 3.2.5. Carry out replanning of ger districts in cities and settlements with citizens' participation with a view to transforming the districts into residential areas with central, semi-autonomous and stand-alone utility infrastructure.
- 3.2.6. Provide affordable housing through giving tax and financial support to economic entities implementing housing projects so that a certain part of apartments is rented by citizens with low to medium income or sold at low cost.
- 3.2.7. Introduce a temporary shelter system to target group citizens in dire need of housing within the state welfare benefits.
- 3.2.8. Promote advanced experiences and pursue favorable environment standards in housing planning to provide inhabitants with social infrastructure for rest and leisure, greenery, swimming pool and sports grounds.
- 3.2.9. Revise the housing funding system and optimize its organizational structure.
- 3.2.10. Expand opportunities for citizens to become eligible for mortgage loans by establishing an optimal insurance scheme for mortgage loans.
- 3.2.11. Implement flexible and multi-pillar mortgage loan policies that embrace both investments in the form of savings and discount funds designed to provide affordable housing adjusted to the population's purchasing power.
- 3.2.12. Create a sustained system of policy and financial support for introducing green housing.
- 3.2.13. Use state and local budgets as well as other investment sources to provide as a priority the engineering infrastructure to common and fringe zones of ger districts, create space for the construction of new housing through direct exchange of sites with built infrastructure for state-owned or private housing in line with the will and initiatives of citizens.
- 3.2.14. Carry out replanning of land plots of ger district households based on their will, initiative and participation, render policy support for activities designed to establish social and engineering infrastructure, greenery and playgrounds and provide funding opportunities from the state budget and other sources not prohibited by Law.
- 3.2.15. Provide banking and financial support for housing projects that envisage infrastructure building with smart, advanced technique and technology based on minimum use of natural resources within the state and local budgets, foreign and domestic loans and assistance and concession agreements.

Figure 3.4 Sustainable Living Conditions



ACTIVITIES FOR THE PUBLIC



SHOPPING CENTER



SMART SERVICE



NEW FRIENDS



PARKING FOR CARS AND BICYCLES



URBAN CULTURE



GREEN SPACES



NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS



RESTAURANT AND CAFES



SPORTS HALLS AND FITNESS CENTER



PLAYGROUNDS

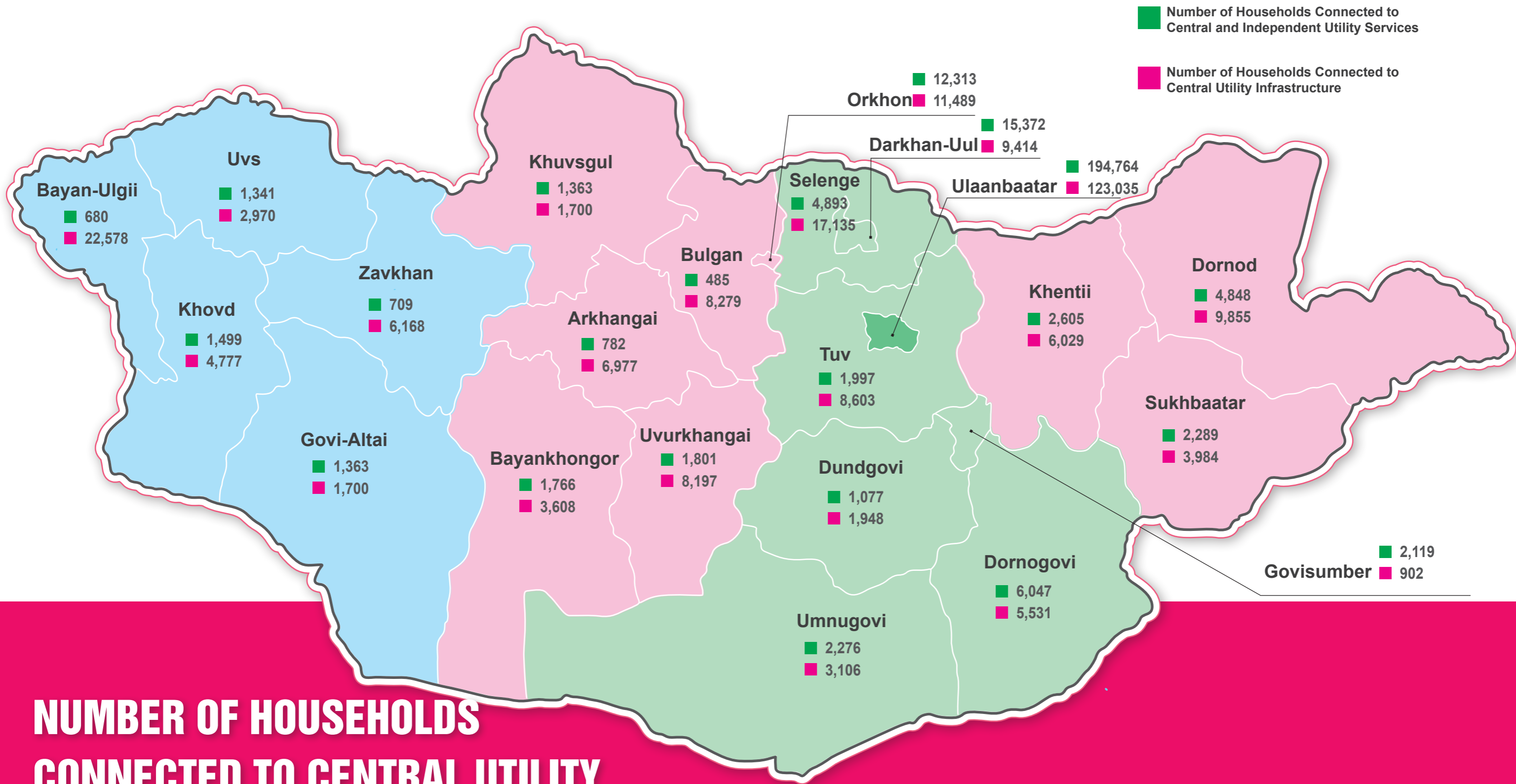


SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS



SUSTAINABLE LIVING CONDITIONS

Figure 3.5 Number of Households Connected to Central Utility Infrastructure



NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS CONNECTED TO CENTRAL UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Source: National Statistical Office (2020)



EMPLOYMENT AND START-UP BUSINESS

OBJECTIVE 3.3. Render employment support, develop business know-how and skills, and raise the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to intensify activities aimed at promoting employment, creative initiatives, attitudes and skills, and supporting entrepreneurship.

1. Create an enabling environment to provide all the necessary support and assistance for young people to pursue their entrepreneurial aspirations.
2. Enhance an enabling environment for micro, small and medium businesses.
3. Encourage productive and decent job creation, entrepreneurship and creativity, and reduce poverty, and expand middle class.
4. Reduce inequality in all sectors of the society, increase the number of middle-income citizens and improve the quality of life.
5. Provide up to 75 percent of herders and farmers with sufficient power sources, equipments and technology, soft loans and other financial support to enable them to run family business, and create an optimal scheme to distribute their products to markets.
6. Ensure a stable business income source for herders and farmers.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to raise the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises.

1. Develop public-private partnerships for financing the introduction of innovations, technologies and knowledge-sharing, promote the production of export-oriented products and services, and support their access to export markets, and create an opportunity for micro, small, and medium businesses to compete on world market.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to step up the competitiveness of micro, small, medium enterprises.

1. Promote the culture of micro, small and medium enterprises able to compete on world market, and to develop innovation, new technology and knowledge-based micro, small and medium enterprises in line with the world standards.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 3.3.1. Connect aimag and soum communities and cooperatives and citizens engaged in family business and individual entrepreneurs with financial markets, ensure interlinkage of projects on setting up cost cluster network, and create workplaces in an organized way to the state and aimag procurement schemes.
- 3.3.2. Establish trading centers in soums for direct sale of products and create a distribution network.
- 3.3.3. Render support for small and medium enterprises and economic entities, establish a storage and trading complex of public property.
- 3.3.4. Keep an integrated registration of jobless target group households and citizens seeking membership at cooperatives and conduct mediation work.
- 3.3.5. Carry out "One Settlement-One Product" campaign to support the independence and creativeness of rural citizens and spread the campaign to each soum.
- 3.3.6. Establish the information system, comprising all required data for ensuring a sustained development of the branch.
- 3.3.7. Render support for implementing pilot projects in the food production sector on procurement of raw materials and manufacturing adjusted to local specifics.
- 3.3.8. Support the implementation of pilot projects in agriculture and light industry to procure raw materials and manufacturing adjusted to local specifics.
- 3.3.9. Provide land to herders, crop cultivators and vegetable growers at discount rates.
- 3.3.10. Implement projects on manufacturing products of small, medium and final processing in food, agriculture, light industry and construction sectors.
- 3.3.11. Pursue policies in support of ecosystems encouraging creative endeavors and strivings.
- 3.3.12. Implement measures aimed at enforcing creative initiatives, attitudes, skills, customs and activities of the population.
- 3.3.13. Work out and implement the "Youth Entrepreneurship" national program.
- 3.3.14. Take comprehensive measures on providing the young people engaged in start-up business with the necessary knowledge and skills to expand and step up their business and promote the related infrastructure.
- 3.3.15. Introduce modern forms of financing designed for start-ups and establish an effective financial system.
- 3.3.16. Elaborate and implement a program on connecting the national big economic entities and foreign-invested economic entities with micro, small and medium businesses and on promoting supplies.
- 3.3.17. Support micro, small and medium businesses through state purchases, provide

them with required raw materials and equipment, ensure human resources reserves, and create professional workers' database.

- 3.3.18. Create an enabling environment for lending loans without any bail to micro, small and medium businesses by big economic entities based on the state purchasing agreement.
- 3.3.19. Expand and improve the activities of the loan security fund and promote its advocacy.
- 3.3.20. Increase financial remuneration and support for micro, small and medium businesses and create an enabling legal environment.

3.3.21. Promote cooperation with the financial sector to ensure inclusiveness and acceptability of loan products offered by financial institutions for business people.

- 3.3.22. Improve the inclusiveness and quality of services that facilitate the formalization of business activities.
- 3.3.23. Digitalize information related to export and import markets, create opportunities to enter the export market and provide relevant policy support.

KEY EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS

EMPLOYMENT RATE

54.4%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND PERCENTAGE

10%

THE END OF YEAR 2019

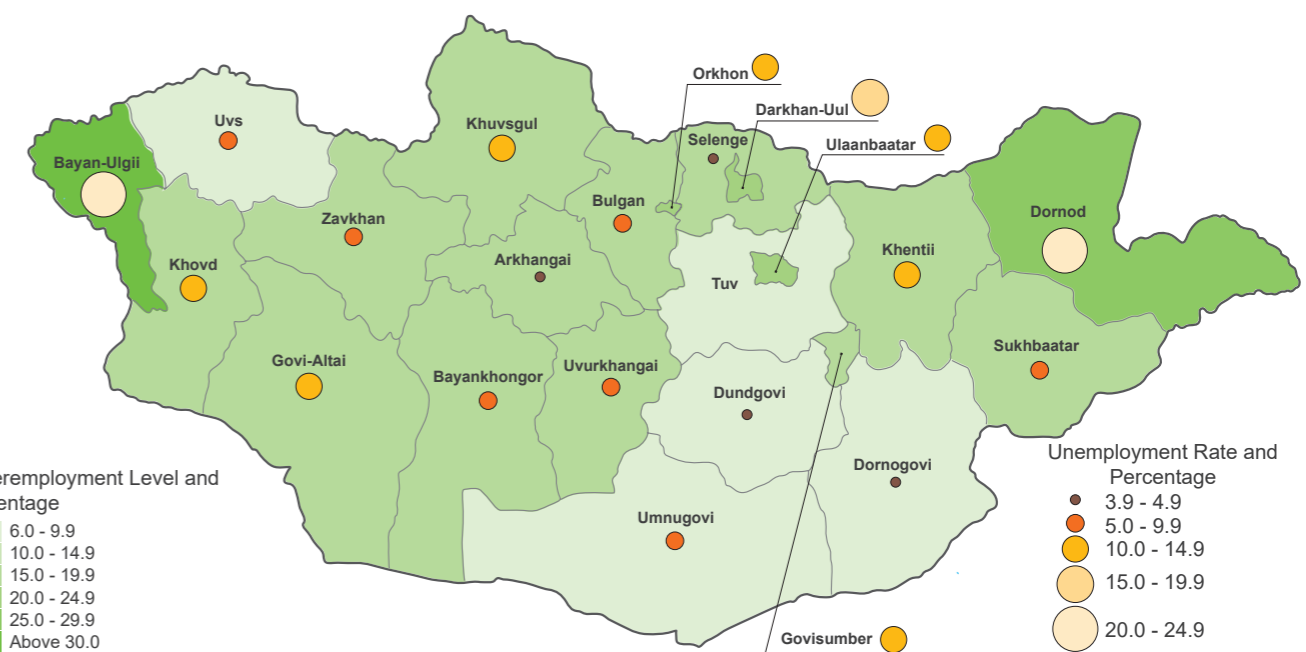
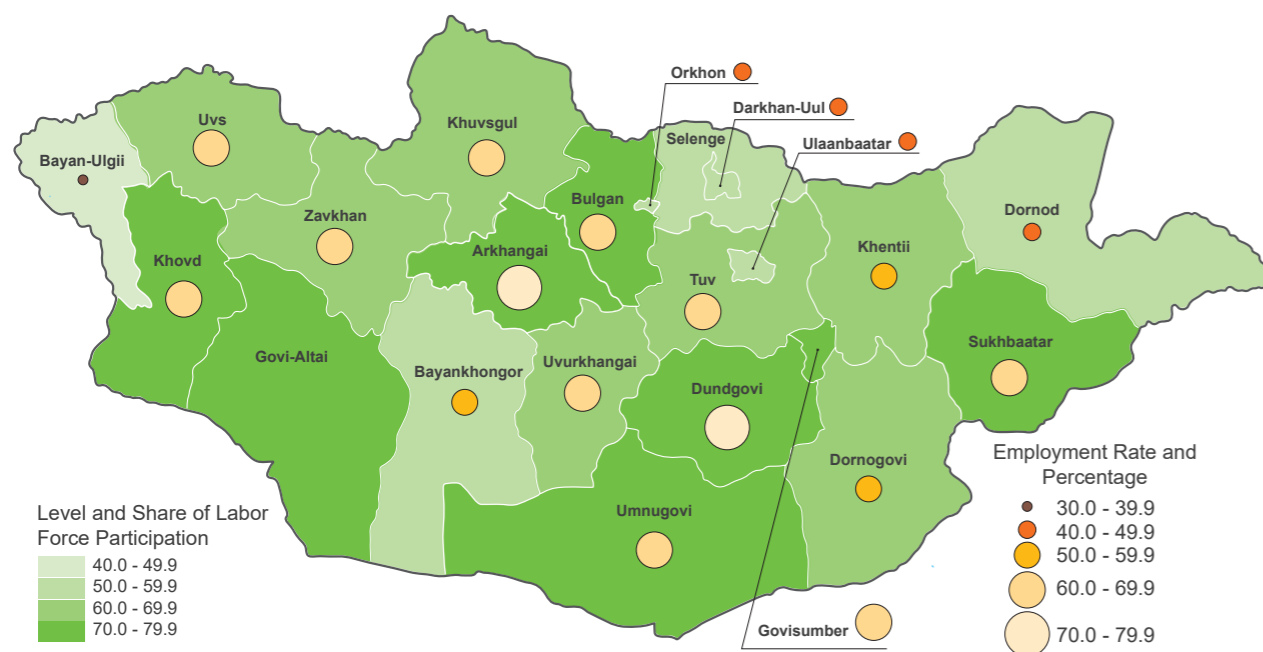
PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND INCREASING ACCESS TO SERVICES

REGISTERING INFORMAL SECTOR

ACCELERATING WORK TO ESTABLISH DATABASES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION MARKETS

PROMOTING SOCIAL INSURANCE COVERAGE

Figure 3.6 Key Employment Indicators



Source: National Statistical Office (2020)

- Promote Employment and Increasing Access to Services
- Improving Legal Environment to Formalize Informal Sector

- Developing E-services for Labor and Education Markets
- Promoting Social Insurance Coverage



FUNDING IN SUPPORT OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

OBJECTIVE 3.4. Provide financial services and risk protection designed to expand the middle class.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to reinforce financial services aimed at expanding the middle class.

1. Set up a system for implementing the policy of targeted financing, discounts, and accessible services.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to invest in activities aimed at expanding the middle class.

1. Constantly develop demand-driven targeted financing and discounts, and to increase budget allocation and expenditures for activities aimed at expanding the middle class.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to expand the middle class and protect fully from financial risks.

1. Stabilize and develop in line with the international standards the household-friendly banking and financial services aimed at expanding the middle class, to implement risk protection policy allowing households to self-sustain.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 3.4.1. Promote banking and financial activities favorable to citizens with low and medium income.
- 3.4.2. Create loan products (like trust loans, leasing and new types of multiple financial services) that meet demand by increasing and diversifying loan products to develop micro, small and medium businesses.
- 3.4.3. Provide scholarships for children of households with low or medium-income to acquire education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.



HEALTHY AND ACTIVE LIFESTYLE

OBJECTIVE 3.5. Encourage citizens and families with an active lifestyle and create an enabling environment for physical culture and sports.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to set up a quality, accessible and effective physical culture and sports system

1. Set up a flexible and open system based on public and private partnership that provides physical culture and sports services to the public.
2. Improve quality and performance-based financing and insurance system for physical culture and sports services.
3. Introduce an online service in physical culture and sports, and to create an integrated national database.
4. Enhance the support to human resources development, and capacity-building in physical culture and sports.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to develop an effective physical culture and sports system that fosters citizens with healthy lifestyle.

1. Set up a system to support active lifestyle, and introduce into planning of residential complex and districts in urban setting the creation of a comfortable environment for physical culture, sports and healthy lifestyle align with the international standards and requirements.
2. Develop priority areas in physical culture and sports and support talent identification following the changes occurred in the form and content of work, life and professional pattern.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period for maturity of citizens and families, active in physical culture and sports.

1. Introduce artificial intelligence-based technologies and services to cultivate citizens and families with daily habits of active physical education and sports.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 3.5.1. Transform physical culture into universal movement, elaborate and implement life-long education program on fostering active lifestyle in line with the needs of citizens and households.
- 3.5.2. Organize every four years a nationwide Games in different sports for citizens.
- 3.5.3. Establish minimum qualification standards according to age groups through conducting physical capabilities evaluation tests of citizens.
- 3.5.4. Support the physically active lifestyle of the population and enhance research study, training and advocacy of active lifestyle
- 3.5.5. Provide physical culture and sports services with in a supportive environment that meets international requirements and standards and increase their availability.
- 3.5.6. Introduce accredited and independent quality management according to the type of physical culture and sports services and implementation results.
- 3.5.7. Improve funding for physical culture and sports and provide funds taking into account compliance with clients' needs, quality of services, and proceeding from outcome and implementation results.
- 3.5.8. Create an integrated information database and platform to ensure management, organization and continued operation of information technology in the field of physical culture and sports.
- 3.5.9. Provide support for technology investments into physical culture and sports sector and the introduction of new advanced technology.
- 3.5.10. Organize services in the field of physical culture and sports in accordance with the population density, geographical location, demographic composition, migration and demand for services.
- 3.5.11. Renew qualification requirements for issuing license and accreditation to organizations engaged in conducting training on physical culture and sports program and transfer their functions to independent professional organizations.
- 3.5.12. Improve the system of the talent identification of children and young people, training and developing high performance athletes
- 3.5.13. Implement measures on planning, training and remunerating human resources in physical culture and sports to meet local demands and prepare human resources in the fields that are a priority and in most demand.



LAND RELATIONS

OBJECTIVE 3.6. Ensure equality, justice, national economic security and sustainable development by implementing smart and citizen-centered governance and management system on land.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)
The period to create a healthy, safe and comfortable living environment through increasing the effectiveness and accessibility of state policy planning and implementation in regard to the land relations, geodesy and cartography.

1. Create an open and transparent land relations environment for citizens and the general public to rationally and efficiently use land and its resources.
2. Introduce land exchange and an integrated multi-purpose cadastre system, streamline a state monitoring arrangement of the unified land database and its use.
3. Set up a permanent monitoring system for land and land use and introduce a scheme of land protection and its rehabilitation.
4. Upgrade the geodetic network of Mongolia and arrange for all scale topographic maps for the entire territory of the country.

STAGE II (2031-2040)
The period to introduce smart and citizen-centered governance and management system on land with location-based spatial information.

1. Set up and strengthen land monitoring and integrated management system.
2. Develop and utilize a national integrated special information platform.

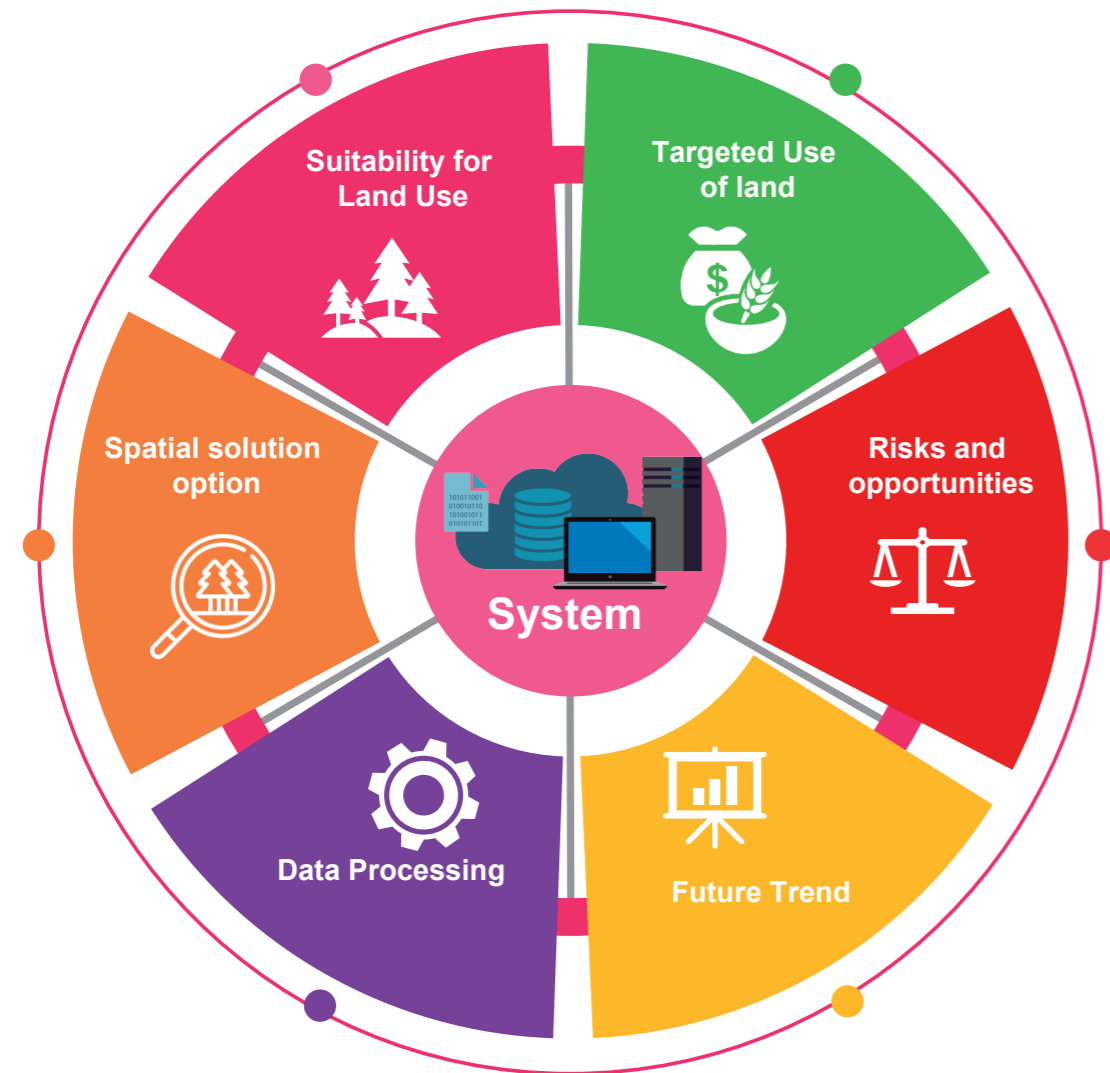
STAGE III (2041-2050)
The period to ensure equality, justice, national economic security and sustainable development by implementing smart and citizen-centered governance and management system on land.

1. Set up and enhance an accessible and smart land management system.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 3.6.1. Improve the legal environment for urban development and land relations based on the adequate population residence and settlement system.
- 3.6.2. Create an integrated planning system of land organization based on knowledge and participation of citizens and the public.

Figure 3.7 Integrated Management Planning System for Land Use

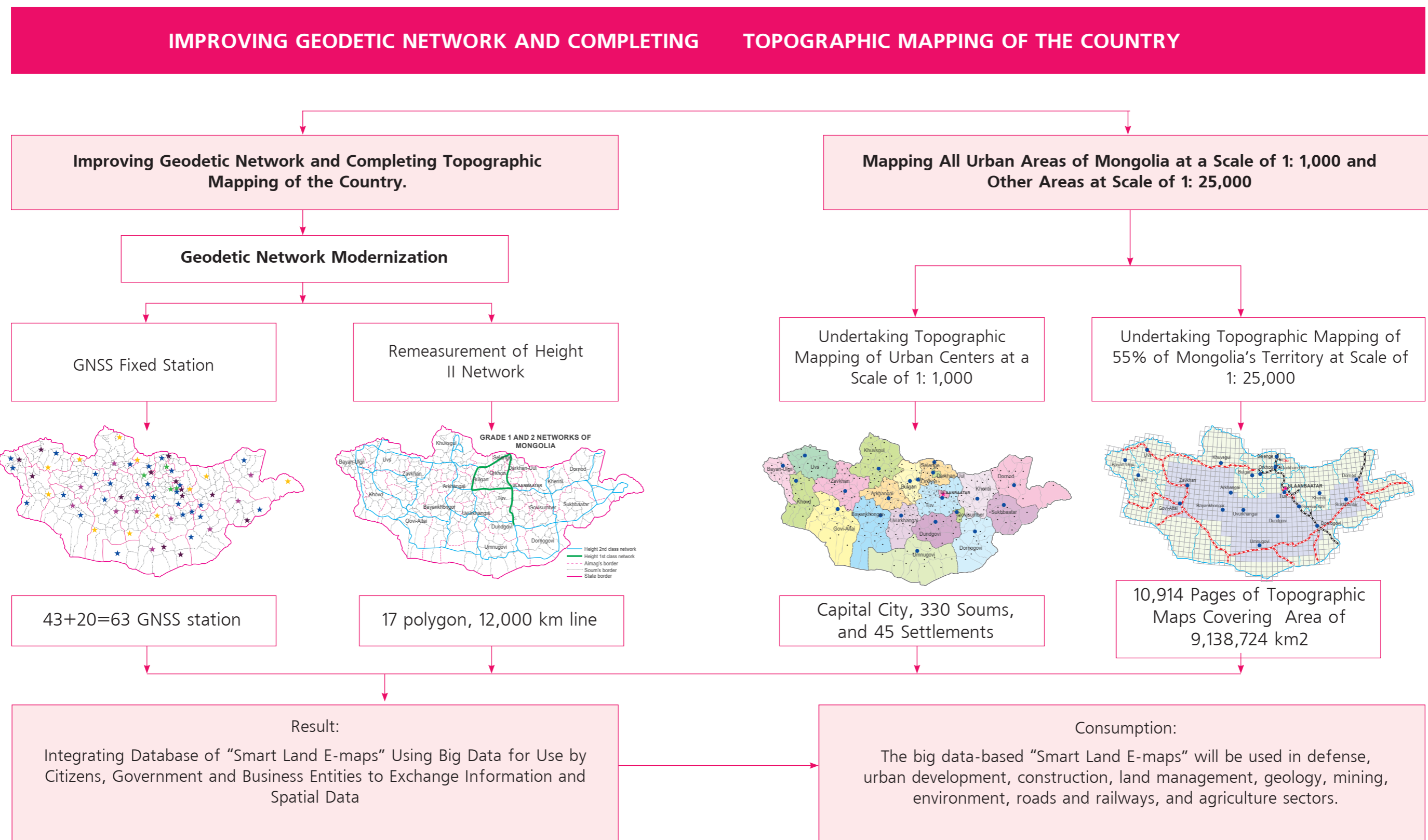


Source: Minister of Construction and Urban Development (2020)

- 3.6.3. Establish a smart integrated land cadaster system and improve the availability of citizen-centered state services.
- 3.6.4. Conduct the nationwide census on land use according to its utilization purpose, make cadastral maps and register in the information database.

- 3.6.5. Establish a digital land stock exchange within the competence of the state administrative organization in charge of land issues and create an integrated system of land and immovable property.
- 3.6.6. Establish a geodesic measurement infrastructure throughout Mongolia's territory consisting of stations with regular operation and connected to the international geodesic network and create a digital system for disseminating their information to customers.
- 3.6.7. Carry out digital mapping of Mongolia's territory containing real-time information, deliver information promptly to customers, and provide locational and thematical maps and atlas of one approved pattern in compliance with customers' demand and needs.
- 3.6.8. Create an integrated system of geodesic measurements related to the planning, building, expanding and exploiting urban development and engineering infrastructure and housing.
- 3.6.9. Raise the efficiency of land use and protection based on land, nature, socio-economic potential and capacity, promote land organization that is feasible and effective for citizens and economy, and ensure eco-balance.
- 3.6.10. Introduce and develop a permanently operating control system over land use and monitoring based on remote survey technology.
- 3.6.11. Create and develop an integrated system of land cadaster of three and four dimensions.
- 3.6.12. Establish a land evaluation system, payment, tax and stock exchange based on artificial intelligence and blockchain technology.
- 3.6.13. Promote a three-dimensional system of land and immovable property based on advanced technology.
- 3.6.14. Make at the national level a three-dimensional drawing of land location and underground engineering lines network.
- 3.6.15. Establish an international geodesic station of very-long-baseline interferometry (VLBI).
- 3.6.16. Increase the impact of location-based spatial information on socio-economic development.
- 3.6.17. Introduce internationally recognized standards and create innovations and partnerships for implementing effective land governance and management to ensure sustainable development of nature, economy and society.

Figure 3.8 Geodetic Network Modernization



INTEGRATED THREE-DIMENSION CADASTRAL DATABASE



Creating Market for Land, Real Estate and Properties Based on Reliable Information



Information will be Open And Transparent For Monitoring By Citizens, Government And Public



Full Registration of Immovable Properties



Creating Integrated Database of Properties



Increasing Income from Land and Real Estate Sales by 2-3 Times



Increasing Tax Base by 4-5 Times



Reducing Disaster Risks

“

INTRODUCING THREE-DIMENSIONAL CADASTRAL SYSTEM OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES

”

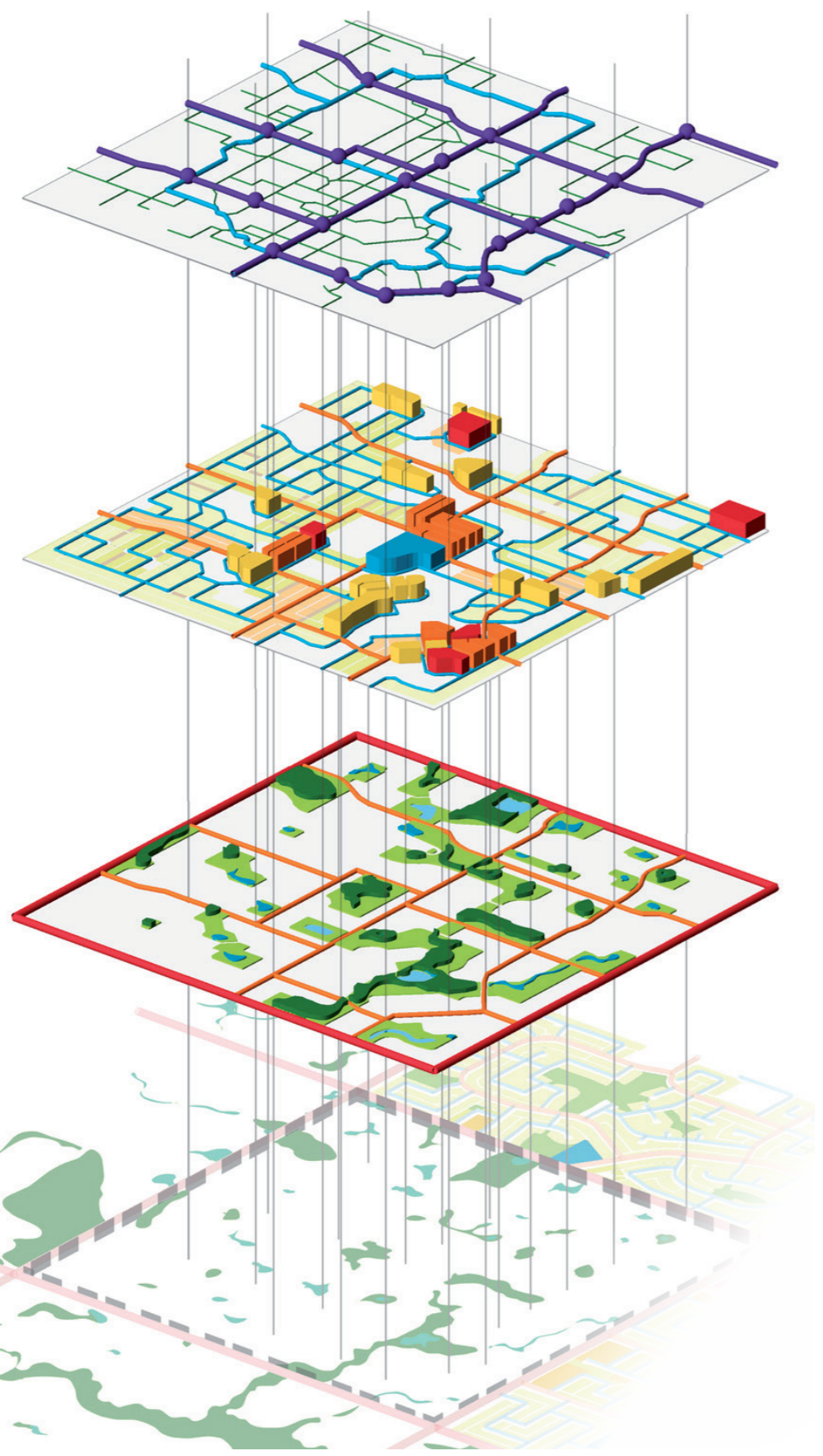
Figure 3.9 Integrated Three-Dimension Cadastral Database

Source: Minister Of Construction And Urban Development (2020)

Figure 3.10 Location based Spatial Information

LOCATION BASED SPATIAL INFORMATION

- Geographical Name 
- Land Plot 
- Land Coverage 
- Geodetic Main Network 
- Geologists 
- Orthoimage aggregation 
- Hydrology 
- Elevation and Depth 
- Historical, Cultural and Archeological Heritage 
- Transport Network 
- Demography 
- Infrastructure 
- Address 
- Boundaries 
- Typography 
- Buildings and Settlements 
- Soil 
- Land Use 



 **SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE OF MONGOLIA: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC BENEFITS**

SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE
 Spatial Data, Standard, Policy, Metadata, Human Resources, Technology, etc.

DIGITAL ECONOMY

- Smart E-government
- Land Management
- Strategic Economics and Urban Planning
- Population and Settlement
- Transportation
- Disaster Management
- Emergencies Services
- Mining
- Agriculture
- Environment
- Health and Social Care
- Infrastructure, Water, Electricity, Heating
- Trade
- Other Sectors: Culture, Tourism, etc.

 
MAP OF A GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND MAP OF CITIZENS, PUBLIC AND BUSINESS OPEN ELECTRONIC SERVICES

Provide all sectors with location-based spatial information and support rational decision-making.

Source: Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (2020)



ECONOMY

AFFLUENT MONGOLIA

PRIORITY ECONOMIC SECTOR

SMART FINANCIAL MARKET

REGIONAL COOPERATION

COMPETITIVE BRAND PRODUCTS

NATIONAL WEALTH FUND

GOAL 4. Become a nation with sustainable economic growth beneficial to all, a predominant middle class substantially reduced poverty, a solid economic development policy base and self-sufficiency in meeting domestic needs, increased exports, enhanced capacity in investment and savings, and a multi-pillared economy.



AFFLUENT MONGOLIA

OBJECTIVE 4.1. Promote macroeconomic stability and transform the middle class into a predominant group.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to resolve overdue external debt of the Government without compromising macroeconomic stability, increase efficiency, ensure macro-economic stability and enhance risk tolerance.

1. Improve the public debt management of the Government, reduce the debt burden and create an enabling environment for foreign investment.
2. Set up an efficient and accountable fiscal system that targets the budget resources to economic and social development.
3. Increase official foreign exchange reserves to become risk resilient.
4. Ensure sustained annual economic growth and a steady increase in employment.
5. Create a favorable business environment and increase the public's purchasing power.
6. Create a favorable environment for investment and promote public-private partnership.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to create an enabling environment for macroeconomic savings.

1. Increase national savings and improve credit ratings.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to ensure external and internal balance in macroeconomy, create an economic environment with full employment and low inflation, and make the middle class the predominant group.

1. The middle class shall become the predominant group.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 4.1.1. Carry out a feasibility study of projects and programs to be implemented by foreign loans and promote a funding system designed to finance solely efficient projects.
- 4.1.2. Accumulate revenues in the "Future Heritage Fund" and promote a risk-resilient economy through optimal management of the wealth fund.
- 4.1.3. Assess possible impacts of debt payment on the budget and develop a prevention scheme from potential risks.
- 4.1.4. Carry out payments the Government's foreign bonds take measures to prior to the maturity date, and carry out refinancing.
- 4.1.5. Attract foreign investment through transparency and cooperation and pursue a policy of promoting cooperation between foreign and national investors.
- 4.1.6. Enforce state budget discipline and improve the coordination and management of fiscal, monetary and credit policies.
- 4.1.7. Gradually reduce the budget's balance of payment deficit and ensure the budget's stability by maintaining a positive balance and promoting savings.
- 4.1.8. Set up and put into operation a research institute for making a feasibility study on development policies and projects.
- 4.1.9. Pursue countercyclical fiscal policies.
- 4.1.10. Implement a new tax law and expand the budget revenue base.
- 4.1.11. Implement effective import tax coordination of luxury goods and products within the framework of relevant international agreements and treaties.
- 4.1.12. Keep the inflation rate at a target level and pursue a monetary policy supporting the accumulation of foreign currency reserves sufficient to overcome risks.
- 4.1.13. Settle the debt payment arising from the swap deal concluded with the People's Bank of the People's Republic of China without impairing macroeconomic stability in order to reduce the foreign debt of the Central Bank.
- 4.1.14. Pursue coordinated budgetary and monetary policies in line with the macroeconomic goals.
- 4.1.15. Take measures to reduce the vulnerability of the financial system and protect it from potential risks.
- 4.1.16. Ensure dynamic economic growth by establishing transit transportation, trade and export-oriented production facilities in parallel with transport, logistics and border infrastructure.
- 4.1.17. Focus on creating exponential economic growth through attracting substantial foreign investments into gold processing and other enterprises based on technology and raw materials.

- 4.1.18. Create an enabling environment for new investment sources for business people. Implement policies on changing economic structure in support of fair business competition.
- 4.1.19. Train skilled workers able to use modern technology and pay performance-based salaries.
- 4.1.20. Render support for research and marketing of goods and products of leading export branches.
- 4.1.21. Implement the coordinated policies on budget, money, loans, foreign trade and investments and preserve the achievement gained in economic growth and structural change.
- 4.1.22. Foster the practice of increasing savings and accumulations.
- 4.1.23. Raise the competitiveness of national producers through increasing accumulation sources and reducing loan interest rates.
- 4.1.24. Preserve the macroeconomic balance and keep unemployment at a low level.
- 4.1.25. Bring the loan interest rate to that of developed countries and ensure its sustained preservation.
- 4.1.26. Pursue a policy to create an environmentally-friendly, efficient, thrifty economic structure with low waste.
- 4.1.27. Elaborate and implement national policies and programs to increase foreign direct investments, create an enabling environment, and promote supplies.
- 4.1.28. Classify the foreign investment demand and needs per branch and location and revise the investment policy according to the specific features of the location and the branch.
- 4.1.29. Improve the environment for training, re-organization and cooperation for the purpose of establishing a link between foreign investment and national economic entities.
- 4.1.30. Draft and get approved a law on supporting private sector investment initiatives.
- 4.1.31. Renew and implement the policy on the partnership between the state and private sector in line with international standards.



PRIORITY ECONOMIC SECTORS

OBJECTIVE 4.2. Create an export-oriented economy through promoting the development of priority sectors.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to launch an economic structure reform, enhance competitive capacity, and develop import substitution and export-oriented heavy and light industry.

1. Develop responsible mining and increase the level of processing.
2. Increase the level of processing of agricultural products and boost the export of livestock products.
3. Develop tourism with national specifics and increase its competitiveness on the international tourism market.
4. Lay the grounds for a development policy creative industry (culture, arts, movies, music, design and architecture)
5. Support the information technology sector and increase its contribution to the economy.
6. Increase the export volume of processed goods.
7. Develop energy and engineering infrastructure to support economic development.
8. Expand power plants, construct electricity transmission lines, sub-stations and new energy sources and become self-sufficient in electricity production.
9. Develop a national transportation and logistics system.
10. Develop civil aviation infrastructure and general aviation.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to become fully self-sufficient in meeting heavy, light industry, energy and construction production needs and make a transition towards the prevalent development of export-oriented industries.

1. Build a processing sector-dominated economic structure, and ensure food security.
2. Develop creative industry as an independent economic sector.
3. Construct overhead power transmission lines, sub-stations and new sources of energy for main horizontal and regional vertical axes, expand some thermal power plants and build an integrated energy system.

4. Increase export-oriented sources and become an energy exporter.
5. Build a mixed transportation network in line with international standards.

STAGE III (2041-2050) **The period to develop the priority economic sectors, and become a multi-pillar, stable economy.**

1. Enhance the position of the priority economic sectors on the world market.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 4.2.1. Promote strategic mining megaprojects with value-added cost, processing industry, agriculture, energy, transport, logistics, diversified tourism and accompanying services, small and medium enterprises, and knowledge-based creative production as priority branches of the economy
- 4.2.2. Develop agriculture, transport logistics and diversified tourism by encouraging belt and local development.
- 4.2.3. Establish optimal judicial, legal and investment coordination to facilitate economic diversification, industrialization and regional development.
- 4.2.4. Approve the Law on trade coordination to support domestic production through regulation of import duties.
- 4.2.5. Ensure the state policy's implementation on creating an enabling environment for the production and export of ecologically clean goods that are less affected by international market prices.

- 4.2.6. Elaborate a specific policy on raw materials for advanced technologies that undergo a dynamic development and attract foreign high-technology investments.
- 4.2.7. Create a legal environment for processing construction materials and raw materials of animal origin and manufacturing final output as well as encouraging foreign investment.
- 4.2.8. Ensure water supply to the industrial sector through the accumulation of surface, floods and rain water and river flow regulation.
- 4.2.9. Ensure water supply needs in the agricultural sector by collecting rainwater and introducing thrifty and efficient technology.
- 4.2.10. Foster economical and effective use of water, ensure water safety and implement requirements for the cleaning facilities of mining and agricultural production.
- 4.2.11. Evolve the mining sector as a responsible branch of the economy with minimum damage to nature.
- 4.2.12. Follow international standards and norms strictly when putting big mining deposits into economic circulation.
- 4.2.13. Develop environment-friendly and sustainable heavy industry with value-added cost production on the basis of processing mining raw materials and render support to advanced forms of investment.
- 4.2.14. Build up the following complexes of high-technology heavy industry through use of the following mining deposits:

PRIORITY ECONOMIC SECTORS



Figure 4.1 Priority economic sectors

Mining deposits:

- Tavan Tolgoi coal deposit;
- Oyutolgoi underground mine;
- Dornogovi silicon deposit;
- Tsagaan suvarga deposit;
- Kharmagtain deposit;
- Lithium deposit;
- Step up exploration and survey work on rare earth elements.

Heavy industry:

- Copper concentrate processing plant;
- Oil-chemical, Coke-chemical, metallurgical enterprise;
- Coal-washing plant;
- Coal-chemical, coal-energy, methane gas production and technological park;
- Steel factory;
- Fluorspar enrichment plant;
- Gold-cleaning factory.

- 4.2.15. Lay down the water pipeline to the Gobi area.
- 4.2.16. Build up an oil refinery plant, its infrastructure network and an oil-chemical enterprise
- 4.2.17. Increase heavy and light industries based on deep processing technology and oriented towards foreign and domestic markets.
- 4.2.18. Develop processed goods production at the level of world brands.
- 4.2.19. Render support for the production of import-replacing construction materials.
- 4.2.20. Promote the development of the agricultural sector as a priority branch of environment-friendly, responsible and sustainable economy.
- 4.2.21. Ensure food security of the population and increase export of food products by protecting livestock and animal health, intensifying the work on improving livestock quality and productiveness.

Figure 4.2 Mining and Heavy Industry

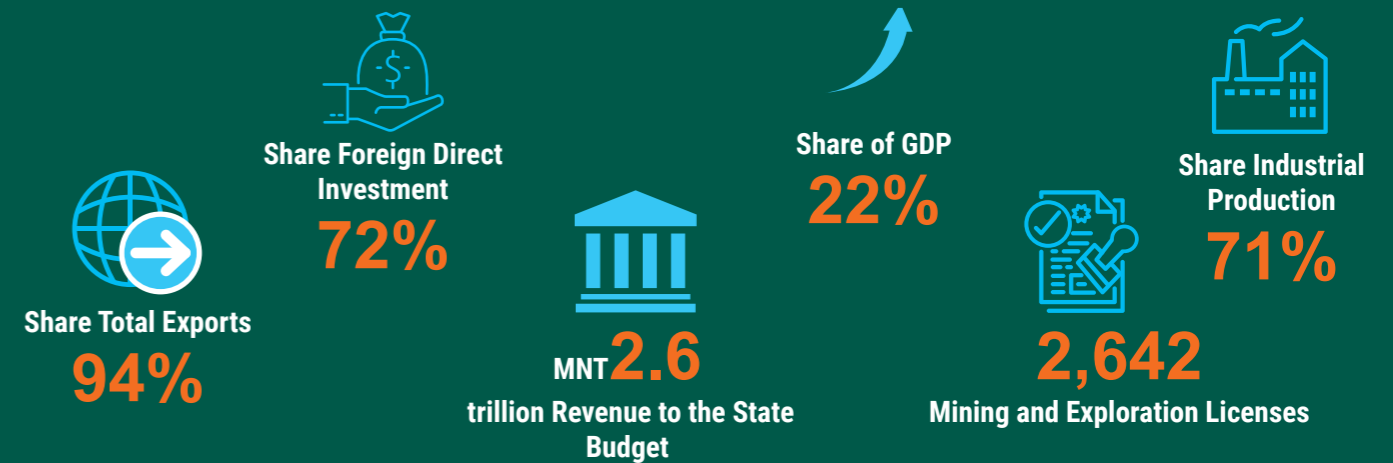
MINING AND

HEAVY INDUSTRY

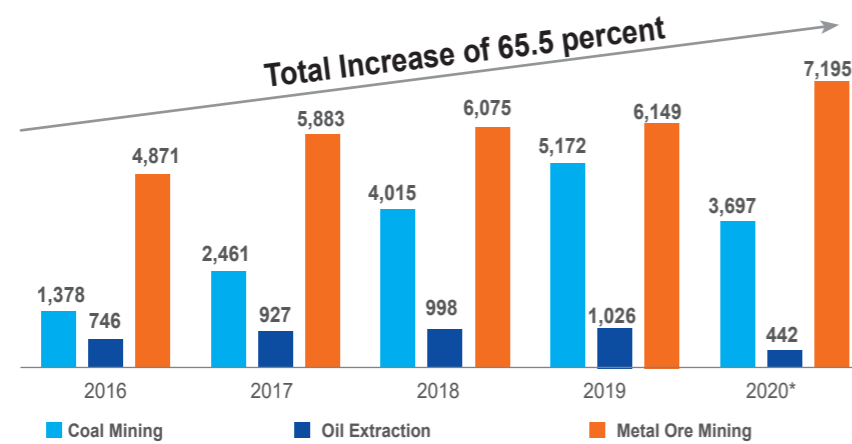




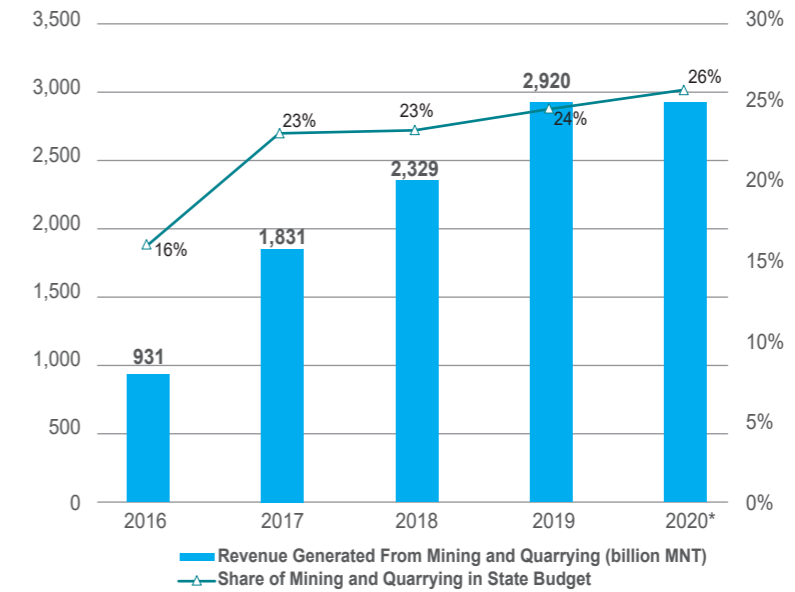
CURRENT SITUATION IN MINING INDUSTRY



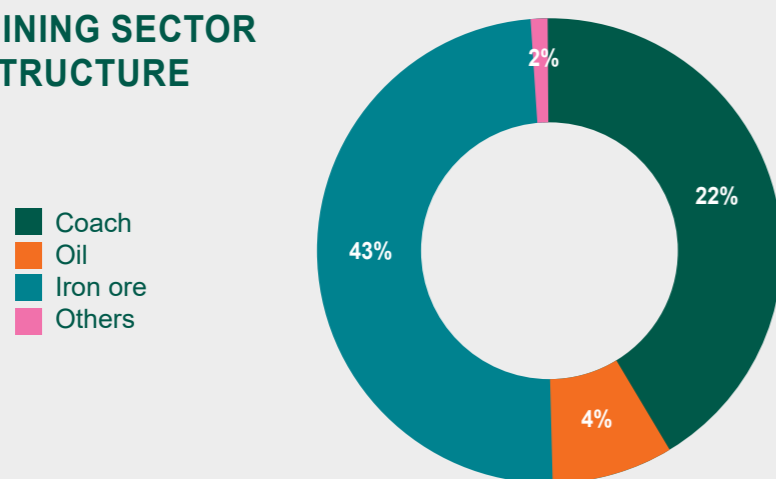
PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN MINING SECTOR (2016-2020)



SHARE IN STATE BUDGET (2016-2020)



MINING SECTOR STRUCTURE



44.3 thousand are employed in the mining sector

SHARE IN REVENUE OF STATE BUDGET

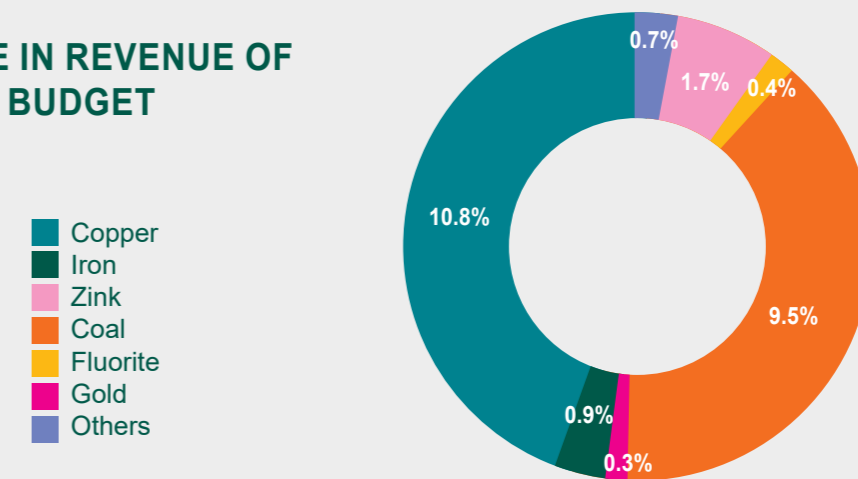


Figure 4.3 Status of Mining Industry



PROJECT OF OIL REFINERY

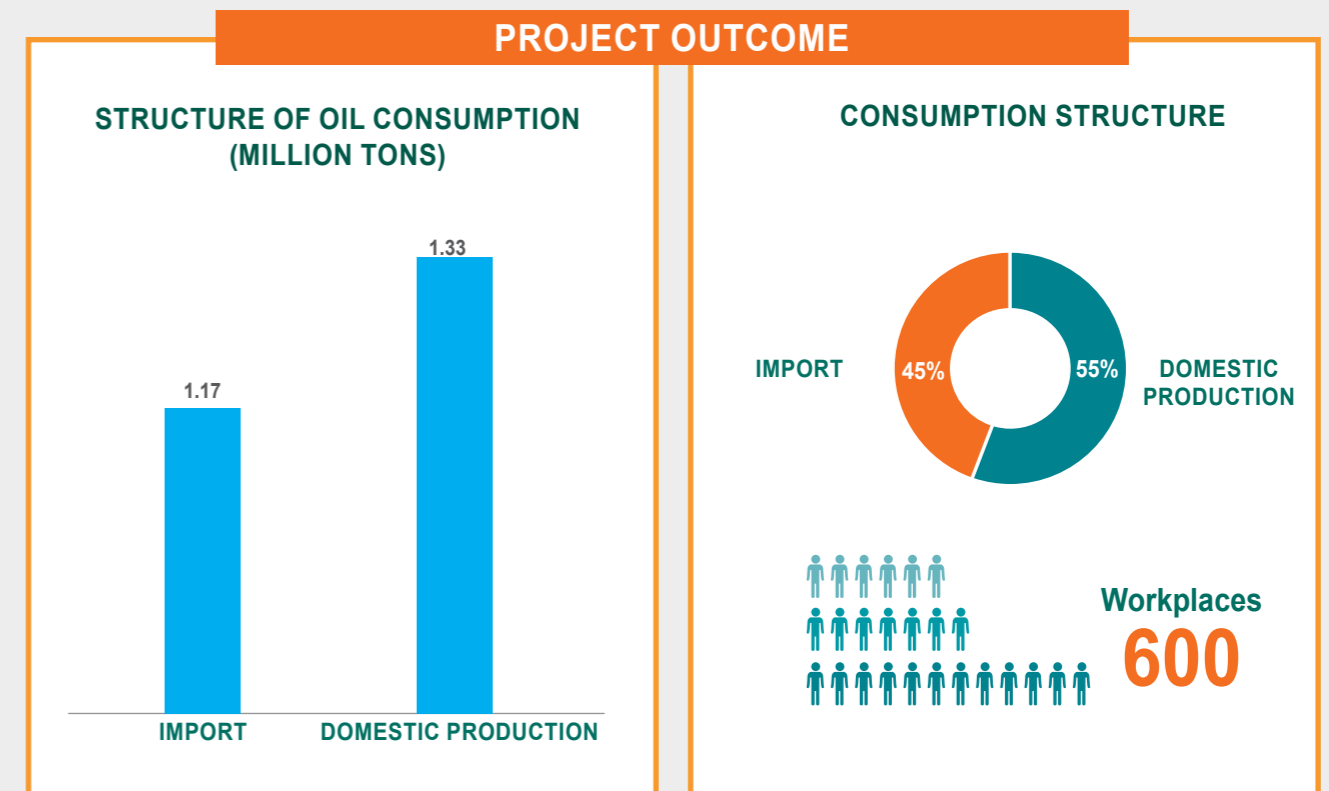
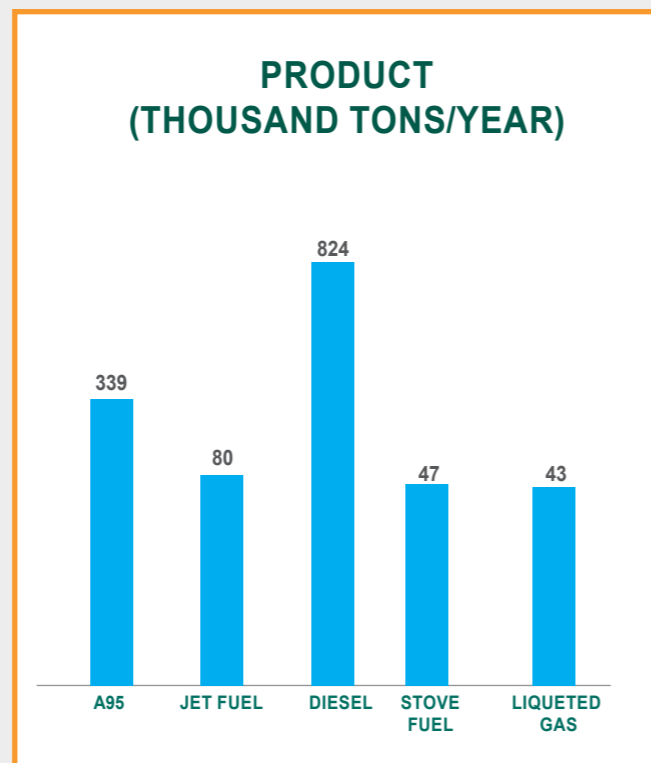
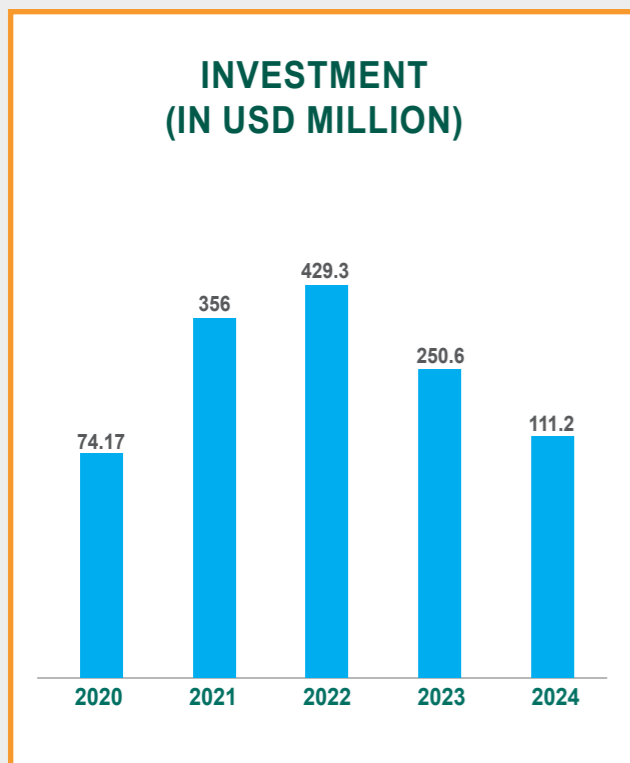
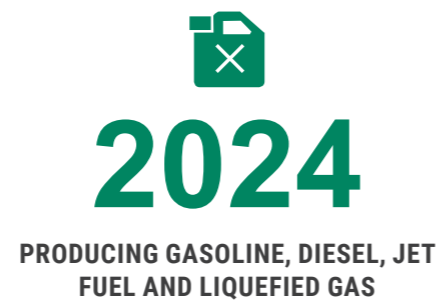
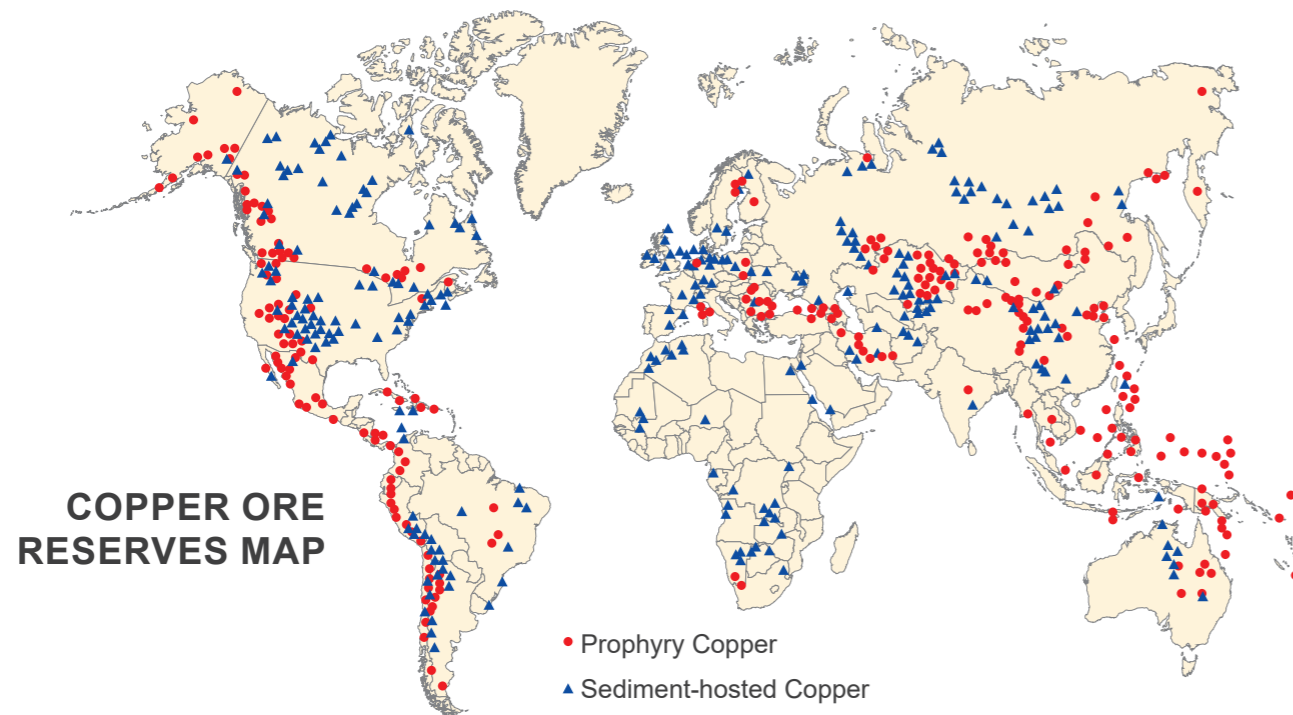


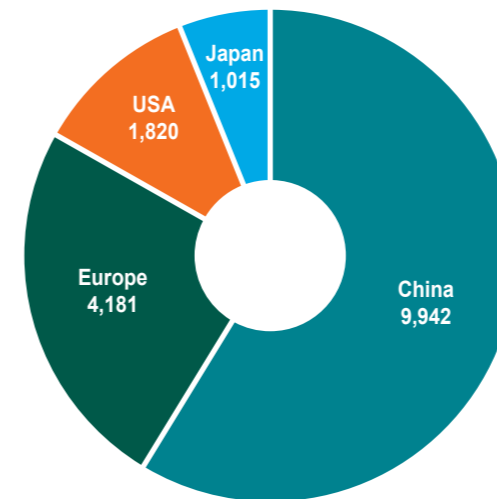
Figure 4.4 Project of Oil Refinery

GLOBAL COPPER MARKET

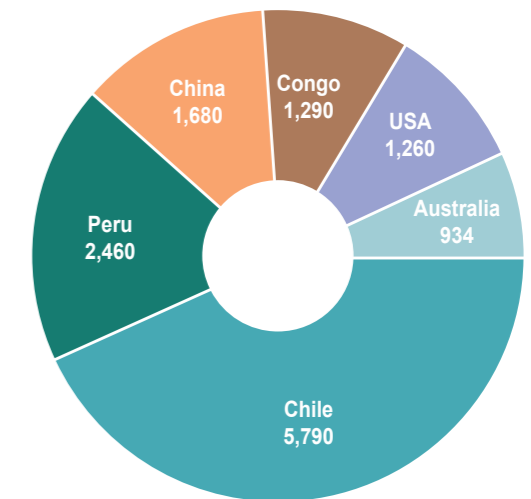
Figure 4.5 Global Copper Market



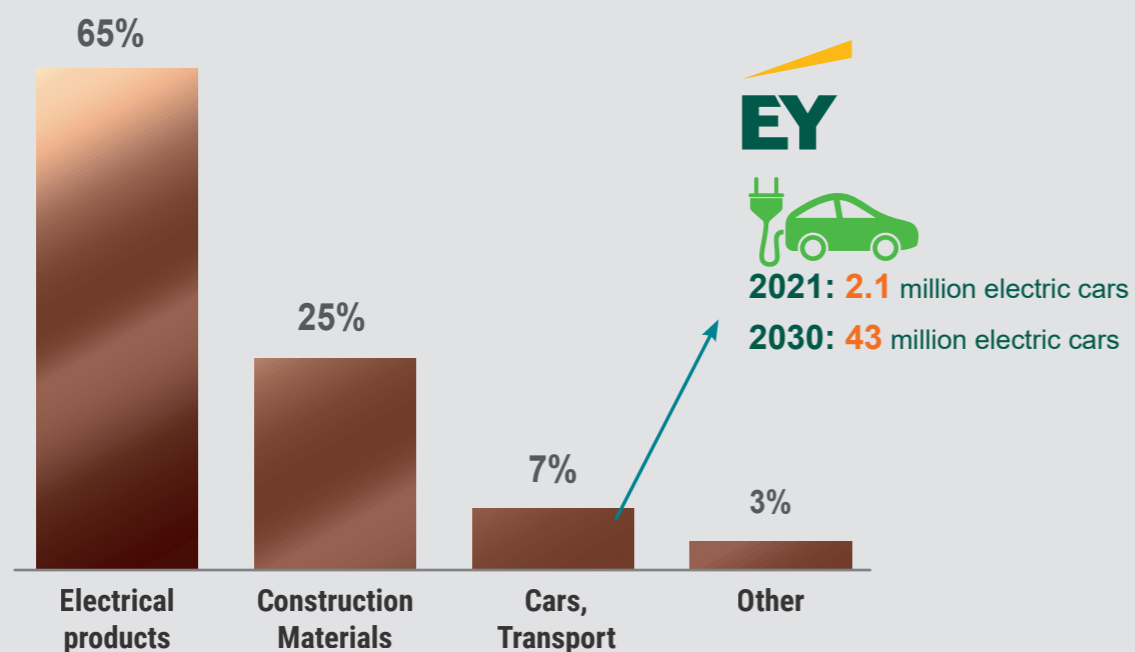
COPPER CONSUMPTION
/thousand tons/



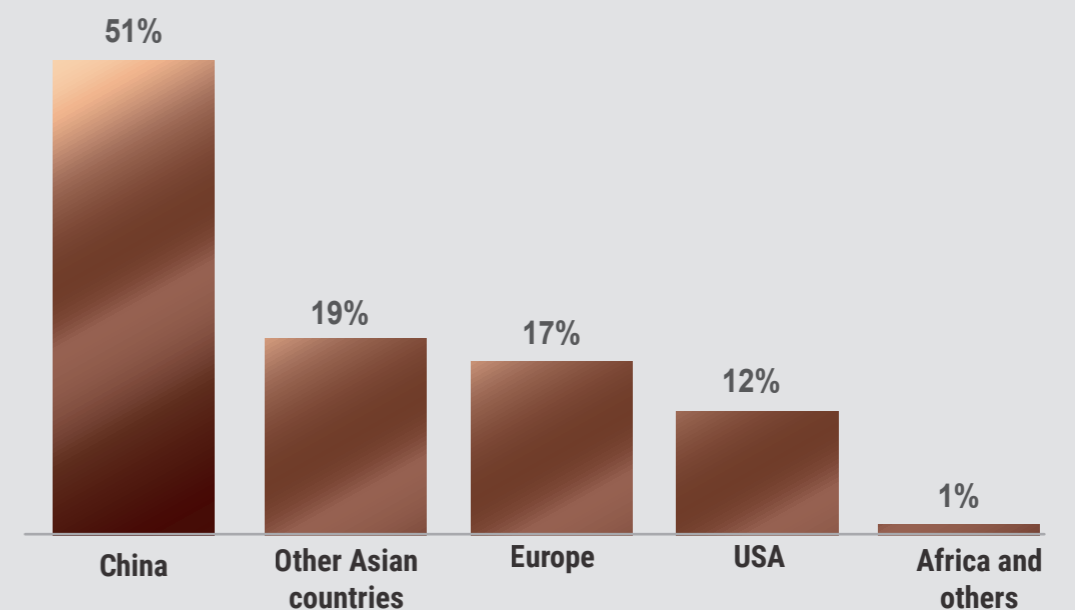
COPPER PRODUCTION
/thousand tons/



STRUCTURE OF COPPER CONSUMPTION



STRUCTURE OF COPPER CONSUMPTION (BY AREA)



EXTERNAL TRENDS IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY - 2019



Information Technology Market - Growth Rate (by region 2020-2025)

High
Average
Low

ADVANTAGES OF INDIA

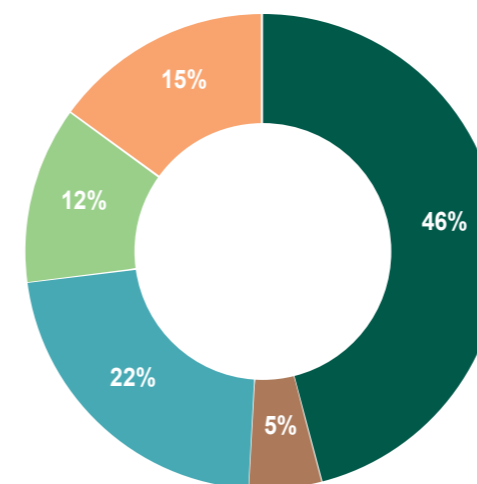
- English language
- Legal Environment
- 4 Million developers
- Low Cost - USD15/hour

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICE IN INDIA

- Web Development
- Development of Mobile Apps
- Enterprise Solutions
- Development of Production
- Digital Marketing Solutions

TOTAL DEMAND

USA Western Europe Japan
Asia and the Pacific Other



TOTAL SUPPLY

India China Brasil South Africa Eastern Europe

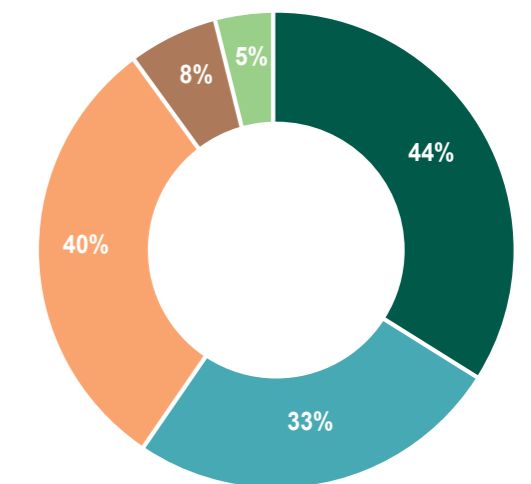


Figure 4.6 External Trends in Information Technology

STATUS OF ENERGY SECTOR

921 billion MNT
Total Budget

1,353 MW

8,719.1 million KWh
Total Consumption

6.9%
Share in Industry

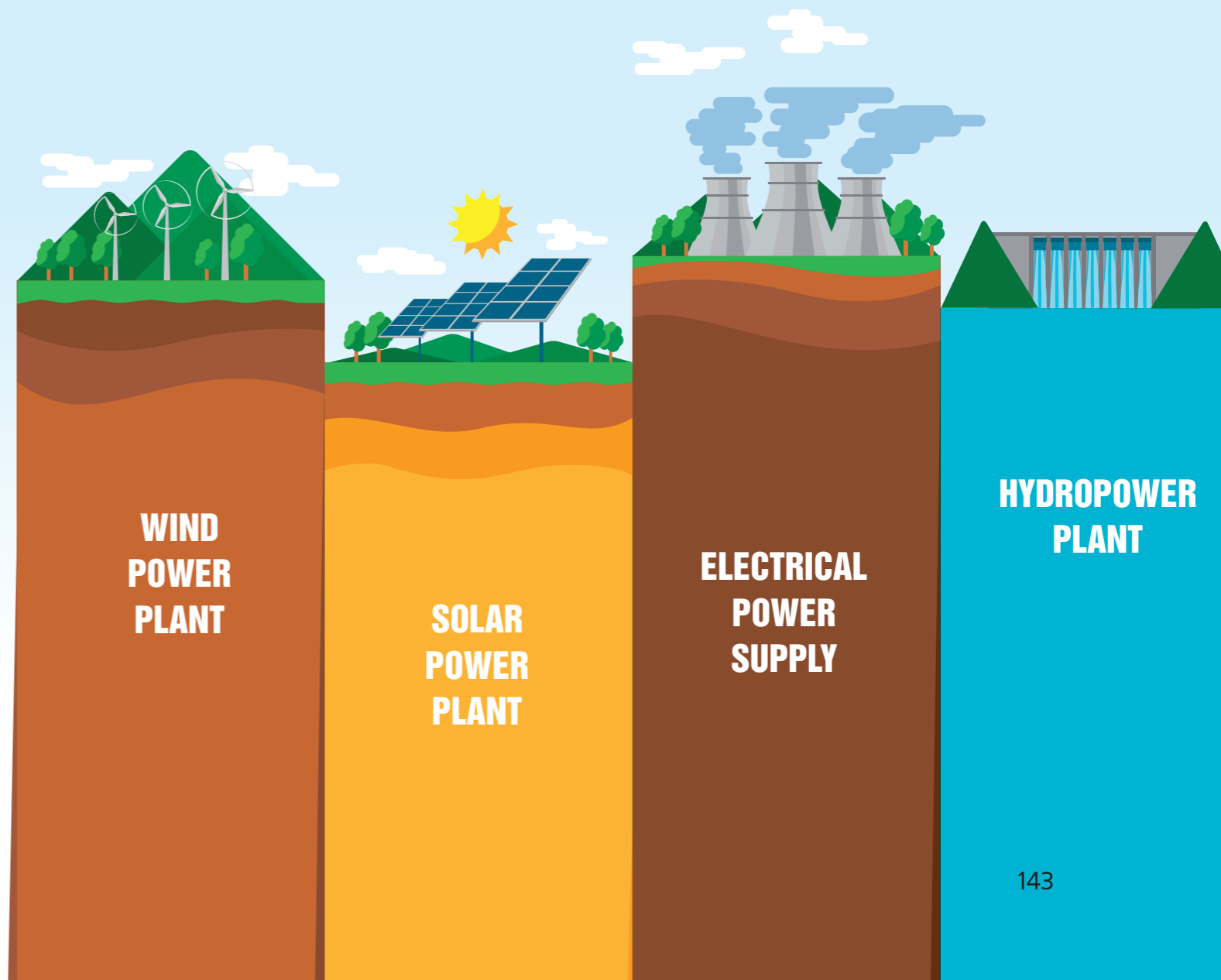
12 thousand
Total Jobs

Figure 4.7 Status of Energy Sector

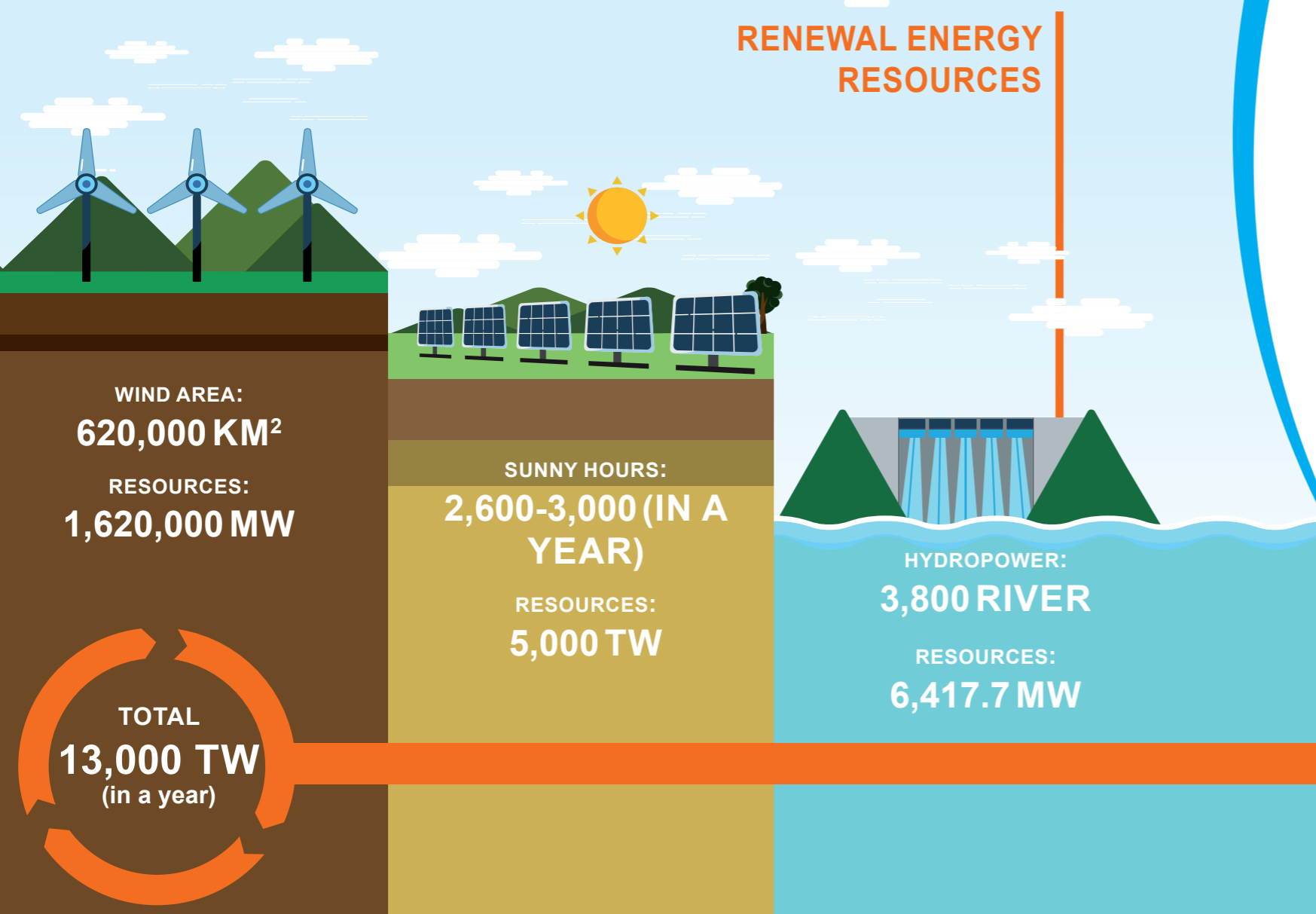
ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY



TYPES OF ELECTRICAL POWER PLANTS



BECOMING ACTIVE PLAYER ENERGY SECTOR



JOINING ASIAN SUPER NETWORK AND INCREASING EXPORTS

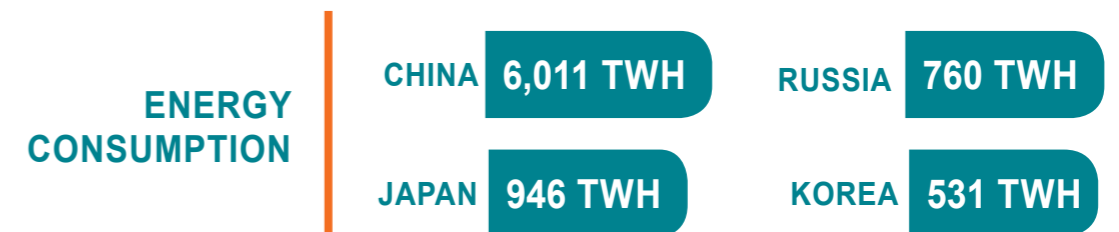


Figure 4.8 Renewal Energy Resources

- 4.2.22. Render support for the cashmere branch and increase exports of brushed goat hair and outcome products.
- 4.2.23. Carry out full processing of animal skins, fur and wool and increase export of sewed and textile products.
- 4.2.24. Step up geological survey work and increase mineral resources reserves for ensuring mid-term and long-term economic growth.
- 4.2.25. Develop creative industries and the information technology industry as sustainable development branches of the economic structure.
- 4.2.26. Establish and strengthen the relevant institutions and the legal environment in support of the creative industry.
- 4.2.27. Organize trainings in developed countries of human resources required to develop the creative industry and promote and encourage cooperation with foreign and domestic partners to this effect.
- 4.2.28. Create brands with established positions in foreign markets based on the policy to ensure the creative industry's domestic diversification.
- 4.2.29. Set up an institutional structure for the export-oriented development of the information technology branch.
- 4.2.30. Expand information technology research and study work, and develop knowledge-based new innovative services, soft and hard infrastructure.
- 4.2.31. Develop the information technology cluster and provide support for entering the foreign market.
- 4.2.32. Ensure prevailing participation of national software companies in digitalizing state activities.
- 4.2.33. Improve the investment environment in information technology and electronic trade sectors and support investors' initiatives.
- 4.2.34. Expand the capacity of thermal power stations engaged in ensuring energy reliability, safety and sustainability, build new power stations, ensure full supply of domestic energy needs and export electric power.
- 4.2.35. Construct aerial electricity transmission lines of Mongolia's integrated energy system's vertical and horizontal axles and establish a smart unified system based on advanced infrastructure.
- 4.2.36. Build up a regime regulation facility of the integrated energy system and reduce dependency on imported energy.
- 4.2.37. Bring the existing renewable energy capacity to 30 percent and use 10 percent of outgoing river flows for power production and other purposes.
- 4.2.38. Utilize modern sources of renewable energy in the local heating supply.

- 4.2.39. Carry out enlargement and renovation of heating sources and the heating network to improve the quality and availability of heat supply in cities, soums and settlements.
- 4.2.40. Implement the Asian integrated power network initiative in cooperation with the countries of Northeast Asia.
- 4.2.41. Introduce innovation, advanced and smart technology in the energy sector and pursue policy of financial independence, efficiency and saving.
- 4.2.42. Use solar, wind, water, biomass, liquid and gas fuel, earth depth heat, fuel element and other new energy sources in adjustment with source strength balance.
- 4.2.43. Evolve tourism as a sustainable development branch of the economy.
- 4.2.44. Intensify tourism advocacy and marketing abroad and join the international tourist network.
- 4.2.45. Bring the tourism sector services in line with international standards and ensure their pursuit.
- 4.2.46. Carry out planning and utilization of some specially protected areas for nature-friendly eco-travel and tourism.
- 4.2.47. Establish Mongolian cultural and tourist centers in target countries to improve tourism advocacy abroad, create big tourist centers and parks, promote religious, cultural, sports and adventurous tourism that little depend on seasonality.
- 4.2.48. Implement "the Greater Tumen Initiative" program, Silk Road and Tea Road programs designed to promote tourism and trade.
- 4.2.49. Introduce innovation, advanced techniques and technology as well as digital transition into mixed transportation branches and ensure its safety and reliability.
- 4.2.50. Implement the liberalization of air transport, increase the number of flights and directions, and encourage air companies' competition.



SMART FINANCIAL MARKET

OBJECTIVE 4.3. Develop a multi-pillar and inclusive financial system connected to the international financial markets.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to develop flexible, digital-based, multi-faceted financial services that stimulate the economy.

1. Increase the stock market capitalization, raise the volume of over-the counter and derivative trading.
2. Create a legal environment to ensure the sustainability of the insurance sector and increase its coverage.
3. Enhance the capacity of micro-finance institutions, improve their risk management and expand the scope of activities.
4. Streamline the efforts to combat money laundering and terrorism financing.
5. Ensure the risk resilience and reliability of the banking and financial markets.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to develop an e-financial system that allows domestic financial instruments to trade freely with major stock exchanges, attract professional players and investment, and participate in the global stock market.

1. Freely trade domestic products on major stock markets.
2. Deepening of the insurance sector shall be up to international standards.
3. Bring the micro-finance market up to international standards and increase its share in the financial sector.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to develop all financial services based on technological advances and artificial intelligence up to the world level.

1. Develop an internationally competitive stock market and increase market capitalization.
2. Using technological advances create a market where every consumer chooses an insurance product that suits his/her needs.
3. Develop a micro-finance market based on technological advances

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 4.3.1. Pursue a policy of establishing requirements and criteria in line with international standards, promoting and enlarging infrastructure, and raising intermediaries' capacity.
- 4.3.2. Ensure investors' cybersecurity, carry out renovation of infrastructure for the creation of technology-based capital market and improve the relevant legal environment.
- 4.3.3. Support market demand and supply of goods and services, increase the types and participation of investors and develop separate markets adjusted to quality of products.
- 4.3.4. Create start-up capital funds and train professional investors for the financing a start-up businesses.
- 4.3.5. Pursue basic principles for ensuring the sustainability of the insurance market and preventing systemic risks.
- 4.3.6. Improve the risk management regulation system and fully introduce the paying capacity standards with a view to ensure the sustainability of the insurance market and prevent it from systemic risks.
- 4.3.7. Render support to foreign-invested long-term insurance companies and increase competition.
- 4.3.8. Improve the legal environment for long-term insurance activities and increase their availability.
- 4.3.9. Improve the double insurance system.
- 4.3.10. Refine the legal environment for new products and services of technology-based insurance.
- 4.3.11. Build capacity of microfinance organizations and encourage their merger activities.
- 4.3.12. Increase foreign investments and improve the relevant regulatory environment. Promote an integrated payment system of microfinance organizations and its monitoring scheme.
- 4.3.13. Introduce a risk management system for microfinance organizations.
- 4.3.14. Increase technology-based microfinance products and services, create an enabling legal environment for their regulation and introduce financial technology standards into the market.
- 4.3.15. Introduce nature-friendly green loans, financial products and services into the microfinance market and put in place environmental and social risk management systems in financial organizations.
- 4.3.16. Improve coordination on fighting money-laundering and terrorism financing with relevant international organizations and ensure full compliance with mutual assessment requirements to be produced by the Asia-Pacific Regional Group on Money-Laundering.
- 4.3.17. Introduce internationally pursued bank control and regulation principles.

- 4.3.18. Establish a legal regulation on transforming banks with systemic impact into share-holding companies and on trading their stocks on a stock exchange.
- 4.3.19. Reduce loan interest and render support for business activities and investments.
- 4.3.20. Take necessary measures for the establishment of an organization in charge of defining loan rating.
- 4.3.21. Promote sustained technological progress by introducing trading platforms based on numerous data source with algorithms and high regularity.
- 4.3.22. Introduce control and monitoring fully into regulation activities and regulate technology based on technological progress and numerous data.
- 4.3.23. Introduce consulting services based on artificial intelligence.
- 4.3.24. Set up an insurance agreement standard, simplify the registration proceedings and develop cyber insurance.
- 4.3.25. Fully introduce a risk warning system into the insurance market.
- 4.3.26. Create a legal environment to ensure cybersecurity of insured persons and protect the interests of customers.
- 4.3.27. Activate investments at markets of registered and reserve capital.
- 4.3.28. Create an enabling environment for investing capital of pension funds and private pension insurance on the capital market.
- 4.3.29. Introduce member-centered regulation for cooperatives and proper legal environment for micro banks.
- 4.3.30. Start an infusion of domestic microfinance services into foreign markets.
- 4.3.31. Bring development to a level of transforming the country into an internationally competitive arena for professional investors.
- 4.3.32. Attain the level of developed countries in terms of technological solutions used in capital market relations.
- 4.3.33. Carry out the full transition of insurance operations to a digital system and set up fees depending on personal data history.
- 4.3.34. Intensify the capital-raising activities of insurance companies at capital markets.
- 4.3.35. Attain the level of developed countries in terms of technological solutions used at insurance markets.
- 4.3.36. Introduce and improve legal regulation related to biometric data, its confidentiality, use and protection.
- 4.3.37. Introduce to the full extent a control and monitoring system of biometric data.
- 4.3.38. Ensure confidentiality of information in very large databases and promote cybersecurity.
- 4.3.39. Bring technological solutions used at microfinance markets to the level of developed countries.

Figure 4.9 Structure of Financial Sector

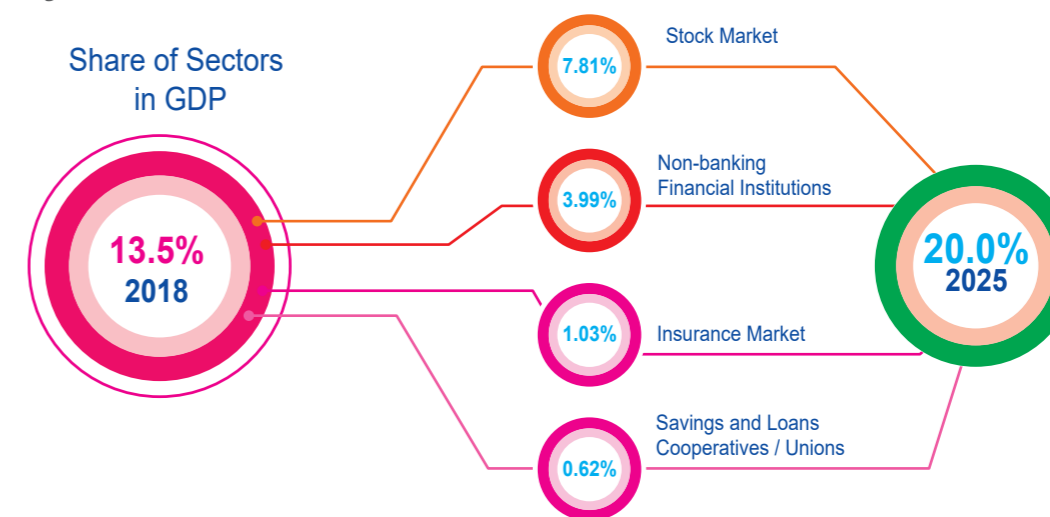


Figure 4.10 Multi-pillar Financial Market

MULTI-PILLAR FINANCIAL MARKET 2021-2030

Target: Developing Flexible, Digital, Multi-faceted Financial Services to Stimulate the Economy

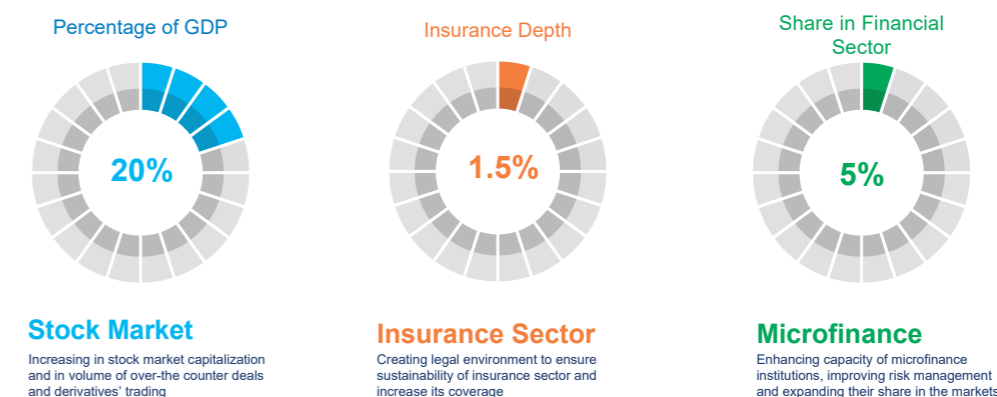


Figure 4.11 Internationally Competitive Financial Market

2031-2040 YEAR INTERNATIONALLY COMPETITIVE FINANCIAL MARKETS





REGIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 4.4. JOIN THE ECONOMIC AND TRADE INTEGRATION IN THE REGION AND FACILITATE TRADE.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to develop an economic corridor through the neighboring countries, conclude free trade agreements with the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation (RF), and substantially increase external economic relations by joining the regional economic and trade integration.

1. Develop an economic corridor between Mongolia, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China and ensure the balance of foreign relations.
2. Create an economy reaching third-neighbor countries.
3. Mongolia shall join the economic and trade integration in the region and facilitate trade.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to ensure a balanced development of foreign relations with the neighboring countries and the third neighbors.

1. Become a world recognized and competitive investment hub in the Northeast Asia.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to increase trade by actively participating in the economic and trade integration in the Asia-Pacific region and expanding economic cooperation.

1. Become an active participant in regional economic cooperation.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 4.4.1. Select the region in proximity of markets and mineral resources, with sufficient workforce potential and a favorable environment for industrial development to promote free zones.
- 4.4.2. Make transparent the conditions for trade and transportation of goods and services, their monitoring, investment and penetration into the market, establish an integrated registration and data system, introduce paperless technology and create risk-based management and control.

- 4.4.3. Implement the "Steppe Road" program within the framework of the economic corridor and resolve the issue of laying down the transit natural gas pipeline through the territory of Mongolia by conducting trilateral talks.
- 4.4.4. Improve the trilateral agreement on creating an economic corridor and implement projects on transportation, logistics, urban construction, transborder trade and tourism infrastructure.
- 4.4.5. Establish an economic free zone based on Hushigt valley airport and develop small-size high-cost products and services there.
- 4.4.6. Set up an international air cargo transportation logistics center and create a cargo hub.
- 4.4.7. Build numerous trade centers related to the airport and develop trade tourism.
- 4.4.8. Conclude a free trade agreement with countries and reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers.
- 4.4.9. Pursue the policy of developing a diversified economy with emphasis on a few sectors with long-term competitiveness through joining the regional economic and trade integration and facilitating trade.
- 4.4.10. Reduce transportation expenses and create value-added products to eliminate dependency on a few countries and markets, and in pursuit of this, promote mutually beneficial cooperation on industrialization megaprojects with countries with investment capabilities.
- 4.4.11. Develop an integrated transportation logistics network to connect with foreign and domestic markets and improve transit transport agreements to ensure infrastructure cost-effectiveness.
- 4.4.12. Take and implement policy regulation measures to protect domestically processed products from foreign competition.
- 4.4.13. Carry out a legal regulation to acquire preferential trade treatment from the USA and European Union and increase the volume of ready-made export goods and output of animal origin.
- 4.4.14. Ensure Mongolia's active participation in the economic and trade integration of the Northeast Asian countries and in the implementation of the "Tumen River" project.
- 4.4.15. Expand trade cooperation with the USA within the strategic partnership agreement and enable spillovers into investment and technology spheres.
- 4.4.16. Increase trade through active participation in the economic and trade integration in the Asia-Pacific region and expansion of economic cooperation.
- 4.4.17. Accede to the ASEAN agreement to start participation in trade, investment and production integration process.
- 4.4.18. Expand the scope of trade cooperation with the industrialized countries of Northeast Asia, Japan and the Republic of Korea (ROK), to include technological collaboration.



COMPETITIVE BRAND PRODUCTS

OBJECTIVE 4.5. Develop internationally competitive micro, small and medium enterprises and increase employment.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to develop micro, small and medium enterprises through innovation and increase their productivity.

1. Develop production based on research, analysis, new ideas, intellectual work and brands and oriented for export.
2. Create an environment for the cluster development of a supply-and-sales chain for micro, small and medium enterprises

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to connect to the regional value chain by introducing regional and international quality and standards requirements and developing e-commerce.

1. Ensure export diversification to promote regional economy.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to produce and supply globally competitive and innovative brand products based on technological advances, skilled human resources and e-commerce.

1. Increase production and export of innovation-based products.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 4.5.1. Establish business incubator centers and render support for their activities on the capacity-building of human resources.
- 4.5.2. Improve the legal regulation of activities within the state-private sector partnership on the introduction of innovation and technology and sharing knowledge.
- 4.5.3. Elaborate and put into action policies and programs on developing digital branches in the economy.
- 4.5.4. Introduce automation, technology and information technology achievements into production.

- 4.5.5. Support and create a favorable investment environment for nature-friendly organic goods production based on nano, bio and green technologies and human intelligence.
- 4.5.6. Create an institutional system for the development of small and medium producers and improve the relevant legal environment.
- 4.5.7. Upgrade the capacity of the managers and workforce of small and medium producers to meet the world network requirements, introduce technological progress and innovations, and improve the output's quality and standards.
- 4.5.8. Acquire information on technological innovations required for small and medium producers through diplomatic missions in foreign countries and expand investment partnerships by organizing international exhibitions, fairs and business meetings.
- 4.5.9. Ensure the efficiency of loan and assistance funding provided by the state and international organizations to small and medium production and improve all stakeholders' coordination.
- 4.5.10. Promote understanding and use of alternative sources of funding, leasing and factoring and introduce guarantees and insurance for export goods producers.
- 4.5.11. Promote cluster development through encouraging and supporting proposals and initiatives on promoting small and medium production within the social responsibility of big economic entities and enterprises.
- 4.5.12. Ensure the realization of policies and programs of digital branches.
- 4.5.13. Build up infrastructure and industrial complex to support regional economic development and promote the development of a new branch.
- 4.5.14. Develop free zones and establish a permanent transborder trade network.
- 4.5.15. Increase through technological progress and skillful human resources the production of innovation-based goods capable to compete in the world.
- 4.5.16. Promote the development of small and medium production sector to compete in the world.



NATIONAL WEALTH FUND

OBJECTIVE 4.6. Establish an internationally recognized wealth fund to support the objectives of economic diversification, innovation, human development, new technology and green growth.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to set up a wealth fund to invest in financially efficient projects and programs.

1. Set up and develop a system for implementing asset management through an integrated policy, financing and supporting efficient projects and programs to ensure capital accumulation.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to support the economy and increase the wealth fund by investing in foreign financial instruments as well as in mega and other projects to promote socio-economic development.

1. Support socially important projects and programs by investing in mega projects and build the capacity of citizens to raise their living standards.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to foster an internationally recognized wealth fund to support the objectives of economic diversification, innovation, new technology and green growth.

1. Have in place an internationally recognized wealth fund to ensure macroeconomic stability.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 4.6.1. Improve the legal environment for the national wealth fund and renew its organizational structure.
- 4.6.2. Define sound governing principles of the wealth fund and get relevant rules and regulations approved.
- 4.6.3. Accumulate capital in the fund from revenue sources stipulated in the Law on Wealth Fund and increase its capital by means and forms fixed in the Law.

- 4.6.4. Start investment of some proportion of the overall fund capital for the given year into financial instruments with "AA" credit rating at the international finance market or with similar evaluation and secured result.
- 4.6.5. Start investment of the fund capital into mega projects or projects designed to promote economic diversification, to safeguard the security of citizens and create conditions for their comfortable life.
- 4.6.6. Render support to the branches in dire need of investments like road transport, energy, water management, communications, and make domestic investments to mining-related infrastructure projects. Use the fund resources for financing infrastructure projects that require substantial investment.
- 4.6.7. Channel investments into social development projects aimed at ensuring citizens' security and comfortable living conditions.
- 4.6.8. Develop at world level all types of financial services based on technological progress and artificial intelligence, channel investments into the promotion of digital financial services.
- 4.6.9. Make investments into the "Silk Road" and "Tea Road" projects on the development of tourist and trade services. Introduce new forms of investment designed to support a knowledge-based economy.
- 4.6.10. Introduce new forms of investment designed to support a knowledge-based economy.
- 4.6.11. Provide citizens of Mongolia with preferential right to be eligible to shares dividends.



GOVERNANCE

SMART GOVERNANCE

SMART STRUCTURE

E-MONGOLIA (INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF CITIZENS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS)

COMPETENT AND ETHICAL CIVIL SERVICE

SOCIETY THAT UPHOLDS HUMAN RIGHTS

CORRUPTION-FREE GOVERNANCE

GOAL 5. Build smart and sustainable governance ensuring human development, mature civil service with optimal administrative and organizational structure, fully functional and people-centered state e-services, enhance cooperation between state, private sector and civil society in all areas, ensure full respect for human rights, fair justice and corruption-free country.





SMART GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVE 5.1. Optimize the distribution, control and balance of power and foster the stable governance.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to create a legal environment for the optimal distribution, control and balance of power, and ensure the stable and controlled governance.

1. Improve the State Great Hural's ability to legislate, determine policy, represent and supervise, and strengthen the parliamentary governance.
2. Create an environment for sustainable, continuous and effective implementation of the Government's policy and action.
3. Ensure the independence of the judiciary and strengthen the responsible and people-centered judiciary.
4. Encourage social and political culture to transform political parties to policy parties for the good of the country.
5. Form an electoral system with positive impact on the stability of policy and functioning of the state, enhance political education of citizens, and increase responsibility of citizens and voters.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to foster responsible and effective governance.

1. Compose the State Great Hural by responsible, professional and virtuous members.
2. Increase the Government's ability to pursue long-term development policies.
3. Develop courts fully trusted by the people.
4. Consolidate political parties as policy parties.
5. Enhance an electoral culture that fully ensures the principles of democratic elections.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to introduce partnership governance that supports long-term and sustainable policies.

1. Strengthen the State Great Hural, which is trusted by the people and which ensures the people's right to rule.
2. Enhance the people-centered and professional Government.
3. Develop the responsible and people-centered judiciary.

4. Create conditions for political parties' activities to fully mature.
5. Develop a fully electronic electoral system.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 5.1.1. Undertake legal and policy reforms to address governance distortions and strengthen the democratic parliamentary system.
- 5.1.2. Fully develop a positive political culture and attitude to monitor the activities of members of the State Great Hural and, if necessary, recall them in accordance with the law.
- 5.1.3. Adopt a law on the ethics, discipline and responsibility of members of the State Great Hural, and create a proper political culture in which parties, when selecting candidates for elections, must organize open discussions among members and supporters on the basis of basic criteria of ethics, discipline and responsibility.
- 5.1.4. Create a system to ensure full coordination of national development policies and programs, and establish regulations according to which the State Great Hural should not approve the Government Action Plan and the Annual Development Plan if they are incompatible with Mongolia's long-term development policy and national security concept.
- 5.1.5. Establish an evidence-based system for policy adoption by the State Great Hural, and formulate at least 70 percent of the total adopted policies on the basis of research.
- 5.1.6. Create a legal environment to determine the structure of the Government on the basis of Mongolia's long-term development policy and government action plans.
- 5.1.7. Adopt a system of formulating government action plans, national economic and social development guidelines, and state budgets in line with Mongolia's long-term development policy.
- 5.1.8. Actively participate in international cooperation aimed at sustainable development goals.
- 5.1.9. Introduce electronic technology in the judiciary and make the process prompt and without delay.
- 5.1.10. Establish and improve a basic training system for judiciary human resource with an ethical and inclusive capacity.
- 5.1.11. Adopt and implement a program to ensure the transparency and openness of the judiciary, improve court operations, and increase access to court services and public confidence in the judiciary.
- 5.1.12. Fund political parties from the state budget according to certain criteria, and make their spending open, transparent and controlled.

- 5.1.13. Improve internal democracy of political parties at all levels, spread democratic values, support citizens' participation in public policy and form policy parties.
- 5.1.14. Establish a consensus system for political parties to develop and approve long-term policies to address key issues facing the country's economy and society, and ensure the stability of development policy.
- 5.1.15. Eliminate strict membership of political parties.
- 5.1.16. Create a legal environment for a mixed system of parliamentary elections.
- 5.1.17. Create conditions for holding simultaneous parliamentary and local elections.
- 5.1.18. Increase the independence of electoral bodies, ensure the security of the voting process during elections and create conditions for holding elections without conflicts and disputes.
- 5.1.19. Implement a step-by-step program to improve the political education of citizens and voters.
- 5.1.20. Ensure citizen participation by issuing questionnaires about the country's economic and social problems and ways to solve them, as well as sorting and choosing them by voters.



SMART STRUCTURE

OBJECTIVE 5.2. Optimize the functions and power distribution of state administration by clearly defining its structure and organization.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to clearly define the state administration's structure, organization, functions, limits and distinction of power, and set up a system that ensures proper participation, attends to citizens and cooperates with private sector.

1. Create a proper, flexible, effective and efficient administration structure on the basis of analysis of development policies and administration functions.
2. Develop optimal distribution of administrative and territorial units in accordance with the development policy, and ensure the local independence.
3. Establish a central state administrative organ in charge of development policy and planning to provide long-term development with integrated policy and management.
4. Ensure participation of private sector and civil society in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies, and strengthen their cooperation.
5. Create a legal and policy framework to promote private sector development and protect private property.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to introduce at all state levels compact, effective and efficient structure and organization that respect the interests of citizens and promote the private sector development.

1. Develop a compact, flexible and efficient structure of state administration, and eliminate bureaucracy in state organs.
2. Create an environment for administrative and territorial units to develop independently.
3. Strengthen an integrated management and organization of the national development policy and planning.
4. Strengthen a system of joint formulation of state policies and activities with citizens and private sector.
5. Create a favorable environment for promoting investment and doing business.

**STAGE III
(2041-2050)**

The period to develop people-centered state policies and activities, and strengthen the structure and organization that support smart governance.

1. Transform state policies and activities to people-centered, and develop a people-centered administration structure.
2. Establish a system to provide state services promptly and without delay to every citizen.
3. Create conditions for administrative and territorial units to develop independently.
4. The state shall render all-round support to private sector's development and encourage internationally competitive national companies.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 5.2.1. Strengthen the system by which the State Great Hural decides on the establishment, reorganization and dissolution of ministries, agencies and other state administrative organs upon the Government's proposal based on the analysis of long-term national policy concepts and functions.
- 5.2.2. Establish a unit within the Secretariat of the Government to conduct a functional analysis of state administrative organs and make recommendations on the rational distribution of functions.
- 5.2.3. Establish a research office (center, institute, etc.) under the auspices of a central state administrative organ to support conducting the sectorial policy and technology research, science-based calculations and planning, and providing information, as well as ensure its operational sustainability.
- 5.2.4. Define public services to be provided at the level of ministries, government agencies, aimags, capital, soums and districts, reduce the number of steps and increase access to public services.
- 5.2.5. Provide each administration level with administrative and financial authorities necessary to provide the service.
- 5.2.6. Transfer economic and financial authorities to local administrations with complex local property and taxation systems that allows for independent development.
- 5.2.7. Establish a system in which the State Great Hural decides on the establishment, change, consolidation and dissolution of administrative and territorial units upon the Government's proposal in accordance with long-term development policy.
- 5.2.8. Allocate administrative and territorial units for coordinating administration and organization of administrative and territorial units with regional development policies and ensuring effective delivery of public services and economic independent development.

- 5.2.9. Establish a standing committee on development policy and planning in the State Great Hural and a central state administrative organ in charge of development policy and planning within the Government, and units in charge of development policy, planning and investment in aimags, capital, soums and districts.
- 5.2.10. Ensure an operational stability of the central state administrative organ in charge of development policy and planning, improve its legal basis, organization and operation and strengthen its human resource capacity for policy research.
- 5.2.11. Establish and strengthen a system for developing and approving the state budget on the basis of Mongolia's long-term development policy and national security concept.
- 5.2.12. Create a political and legal environment in which monetary policy of the central bank should be consistent with Mongolia's long-term development policy.
- 5.2.13. Improve a legal environment to ensure the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations in policy development and implementation, and protect their interests.
- 5.2.14. Introduce a system for transfer of all state functions that can be performed by contracts to the private sector and civil society organizations.
- 5.2.15. Create a legal environment for independent development of civil society organizations.
- 5.2.16. Improve a legal and political knowledge and culture of citizens and cultivate them into responsible citizens.
- 5.2.17. Develop e-democracy and create equal opportunities for citizens to participate in state policy-making and decision-making processes through voting and monitoring.
- 5.2.18. Improve policies and regulations to protect investment and property rights and ensure stability, and create a legal environment that fully protects private property.
- 5.2.19. Improve a governance of state-owned companies, increase their efficiency, and carry out a gradual and effective privatization.
- 5.2.20. Reform the banking and financial systems in line with private sector development policies and create a favorable environment for investment and lending.
- 5.2.21. Ensure a stability of state tax policy and legislation, and create a favorable environment to protect and attract investment.
- 5.2.22. Consolidate activities of government special funds to support private sector activities and transfer them to a system that is open to the public and monitored.



E-MONGOLIA (INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF CITIZENS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS)

OBJECTIVE 5.3. DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT E-GOVERNANCE TO PROMOTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to develop and strengthen an effective e-governance policy and legal framework to ensure information security.

1. Create a legal framework for the development of e-governance, and connect the population to high-speed internet.
2. Create and develop an integrated e-database and relevant infrastructure.
3. With the transition to e-services state services shall become prompt and immediate irrespective of time and distance.
4. Improve an information exchange between state organs and among state, civil society and business entities, reduce administrative expenses and increase the efficiency of services.
5. Create an environment to receive e-proposals from citizens and communities in decision-making of state organizations, and increase information transparency.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to increase productivity and efficiency by introducing advances and innovations in information and communication technologies in all economic and social sectors.

1. Align the policy and legal framework for e-governance development with international standards.
2. Link an integrated e-database to economic relations.
3. Reduce time spent by citizens on state services.
4. Fully switch citizens, state organs and business entities to cloud technology for information exchange, and strengthen a transparent civil service system.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to develop an e-governance to support human development.

1. Create an enabling policy and legal environment for e-governance to support human development.
2. Bring infrastructure of integrated e-database in line with international standards.

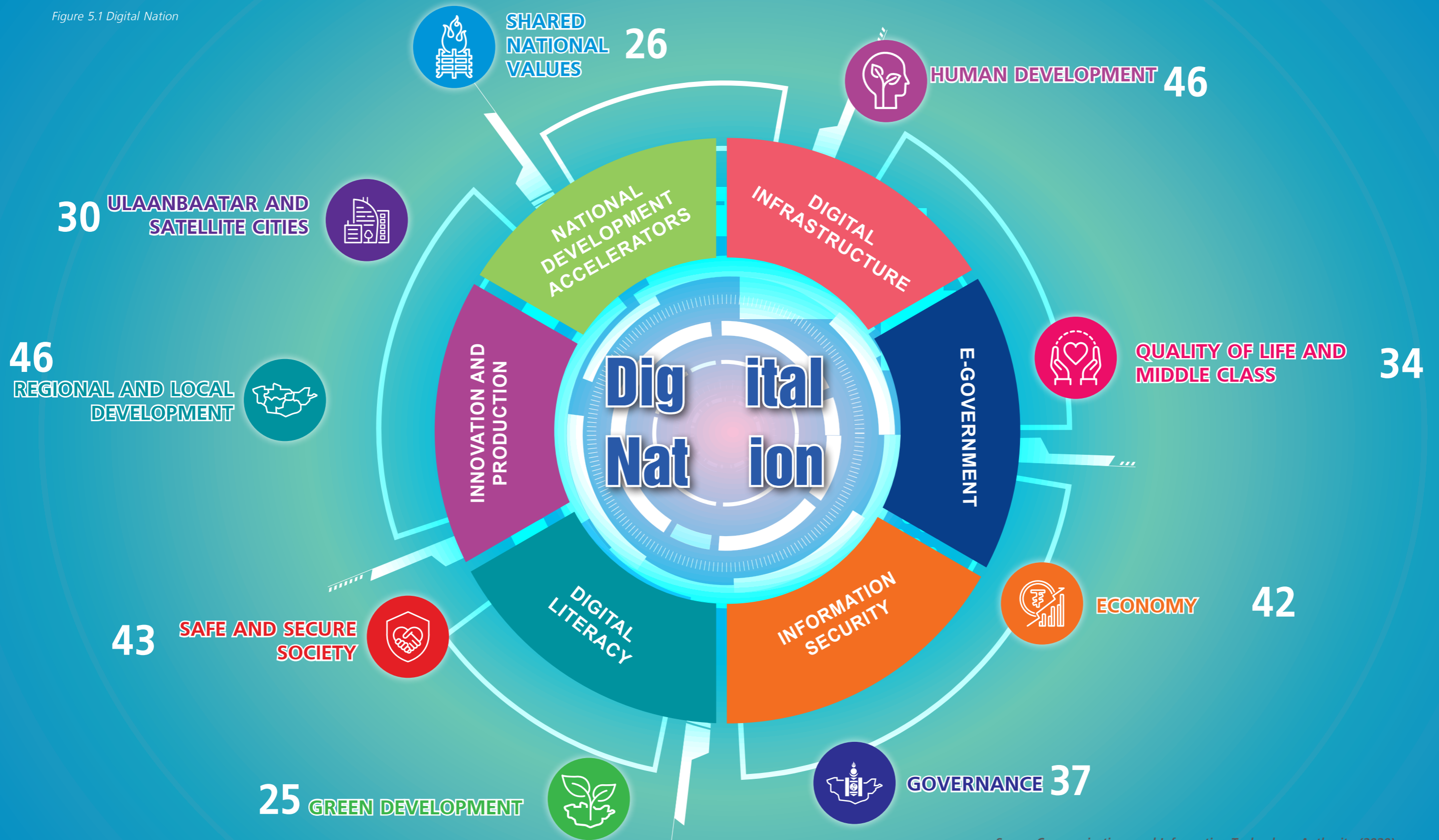
3. Strengthen the people-centered and smart governance.
4. Improve the quality of information exchange between citizens, state and business organizations, and increase its competitiveness.
5. Bring e-governance technology in line with international standards, and strengthen a society free from corruption and bureaucracy.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 5.3.1. Develop and approve legislation necessary for development of e-governance, such as information security, security of electronic signatures, databases and personal information, and amend relevant legislations in accordance with it.
- 5.3.2. Introduce digital signatures.
- 5.3.3. Develop and approve standards, orders, decisions, rules and regulations in the information technology sector required for development of e-governance.
- 5.3.4. Expand the field of information technology and communications, introduce high-speed networks in local areas and increase consumption.
- 5.3.5. Create a unified database based on big data and create a technical and technological infrastructure for the exchange and use of information by citizens, state and business organizations in electronic form.
- 5.3.6. Increase internet speed and improve citizens' ability to use internet locally.
- 5.3.7. Develop a spatial information infrastructure and use it at all decision-making levels.
- 5.3.8. Create a unified address database based on geographic information system and implement it for use by citizens and organizations.
- 5.3.9. Develop and implement policies to support e-business, e-employment and distance employment.
- 5.3.10. Establish a permanent "e-government committee (council)" under the Prime Minister to support the development and implementation of integrated e-governance policy and planning, and ensure unified policy governance.
- 5.3.11. Fully converse certificates, permits, inquiries and conclusions obtained from state organizations to electronic form, and create conditions for receiving services from a single portal of state service using mobile communication technology.
- 5.3.12. Connect an electronic payment system to an integrated state information exchange system.
- 5.3.13. Support and implement a participation of domestic information and communication producers and service providers in the conversion of state services to electronic form and the delivery of state services to citizens in electronic form.
- 5.3.14. Strengthen the "one citizen-one registration" program and move to a system in which the state receives information from citizens once.

ALIGNING VISION-2050 AND "E-MONGOLIA"

Figure 5.1 Digital Nation



Source: Communications and Information Technology Authority (2020)

DIGITAL NATION MONGOLIA



DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Enabling Uninterrupted High-Speed Network along Soums, Tourist Areas and "A" Classification Roads
- National Integrated Satellite System



E-GOVERNMENT

- Government E-service
- Legal Environment to Support E-economy
- Government Services' E-transition
- Public Information Infrastructure



INFORMATION SECURITY

- National System for Information Security
- Internationally Recognized Public Key Infrastructure
- Strengthening Cyber Security System to Fight Cybercrime and Cyber-Attacks



DIGITAL LITERACY

- Increasing Public Digital Literacy Capacity
- Training of Skilled Labor
- Increasing Access to Information for Persons with Disabilities
- Promoting Rational Use of E-environment



INNOVATION AND PRODUCTION

- Developing National Digital Content
- Innovation Cluster of Information and Communication High Technology
- Supporting Entrepreneurs and Start-ups
- Cooperating with International Organizations



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACCELERATORS

- Increasing Productivity by Supporting Development of Information Technology in Sectors of the Economy
- Diversifying the Economy by Increasing Export of Communications and IT Products

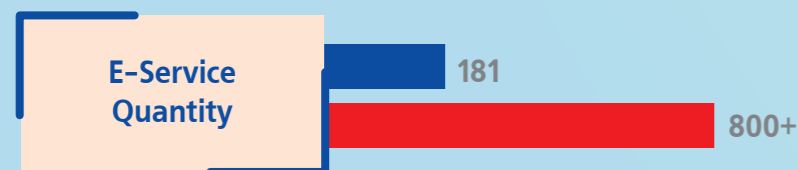
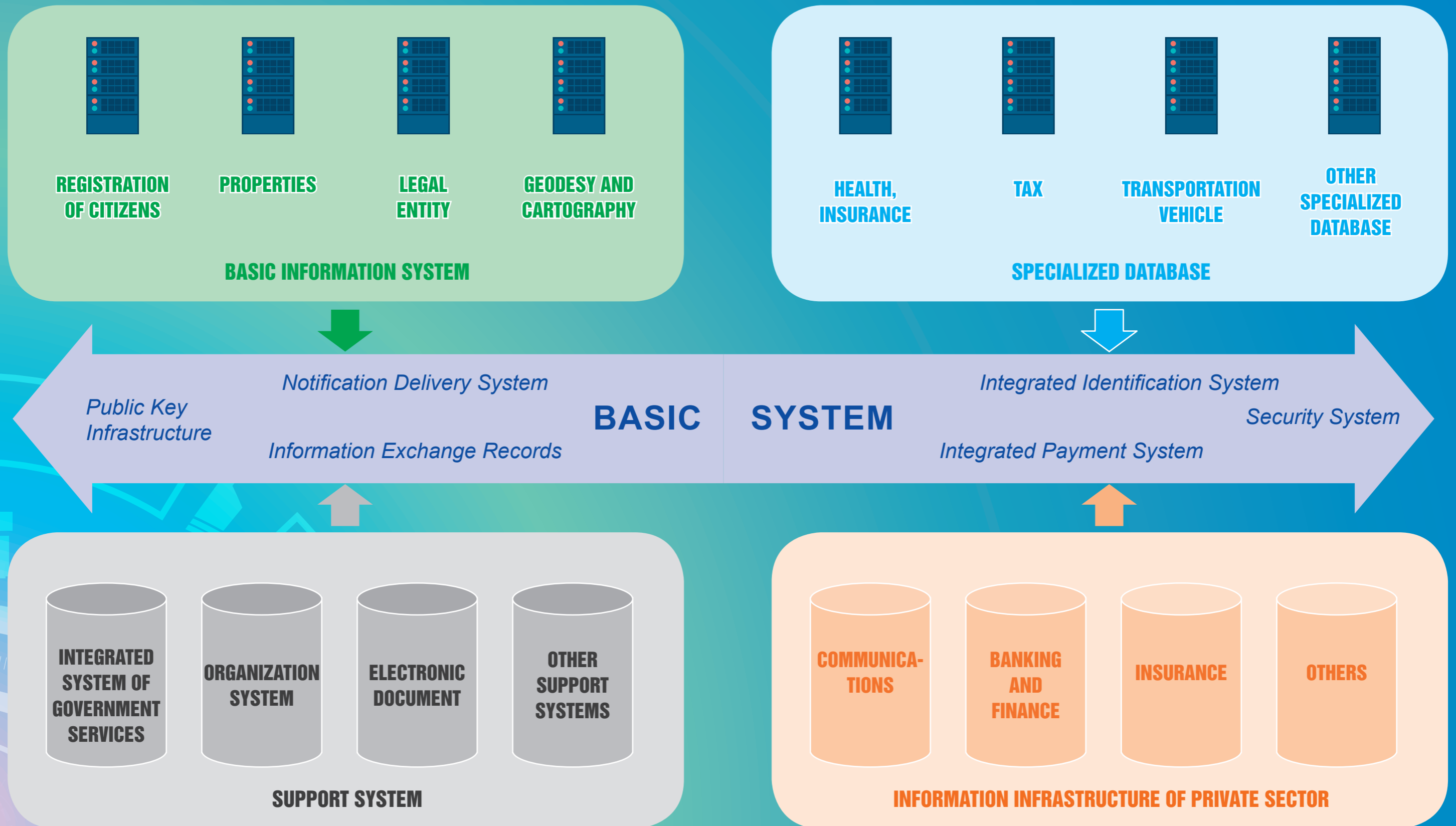


Figure 5.2 Targets of E-Mongolia Program

■ 2020 ■ 2024

Figure 5.3 Integrated Information System of Government Services



- 5.3.15. Expand and develop a cloud computing infrastructure for exchange information of state organs.
- 5.3.16. Establish a network to keep all official records and correspondences of state organs in electronic form.
- 5.3.17. Introduce a proper use of information and communication technology in state organs, and take measures to share and promote best practices between them.
- 5.3.18. Continuously improve information technology knowledge of civil servants.
- 5.3.19. Establish a culture of electronic communication between citizens and officials of state organs.
- 5.3.20. Establish and introduce a system for electronic monitoring of the implementation of orders, decisions and tasks.
- 5.3.21. Introduce electronic technology into state services through a unified database and protect against the risk of bureaucracy and corruption.
- 5.3.22. Create conditions for a participation of citizens in the drafting of legislation, express their opinions on the activities and services of state organs in electronic form, and develop an electronic discussion technology.
- 5.3.23. Develop international cooperation in the field of information technology auditing, strengthen activities to assess the provision of state services and information in electronic form, and make recommendations.



COMPETENT AND ETHICAL CIVIL SERVICE

OBJECTIVE 5.4. Enhance specialized, competent, transparent, effective and smart civil service that serves citizens.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to enhance a merit-based, professional and stable civil service and increase effectiveness and impact of public services.

1. Enhance a merit-based and professional civil service.
2. Create an environment for civil servants' job stability regardless of election results, and streamline a gradual promotion system in civil service.
3. Establish an effective system of ethics, discipline and accountability in civil service, and develop ethical civil service.
4. Create a favorable environment for continued learning and development of civil servants irrespective of time and distance.
5. Establish quality standards for public services, create an environment for citizens and the public to monitor and control state services, and foster a culture of public trust.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to develop an effective and compact civil service that supports social development and bring public service management to the international level.

1. Enhance a result-oriented and compact civil service.
2. Fully streamline a gradual promotion system in civil service, and ensure social protection of civil servants.
3. Strengthen a system of ethical and disciplinary modeling of civil servants in society.
4. Fully integrate a culture of public service training by state organs.
5. Introduce optimal human resources and organizational tools for prompt, flexible, accessible and high-quality provision of state services, and improve the quality of people-centered state services.
6. Improve public service planning, implementation and performance monitoring.

**STAGE III
(2041-2050)**

The period to enhance an effective and compact civil service that supports social development, and develop public service management to the international level.

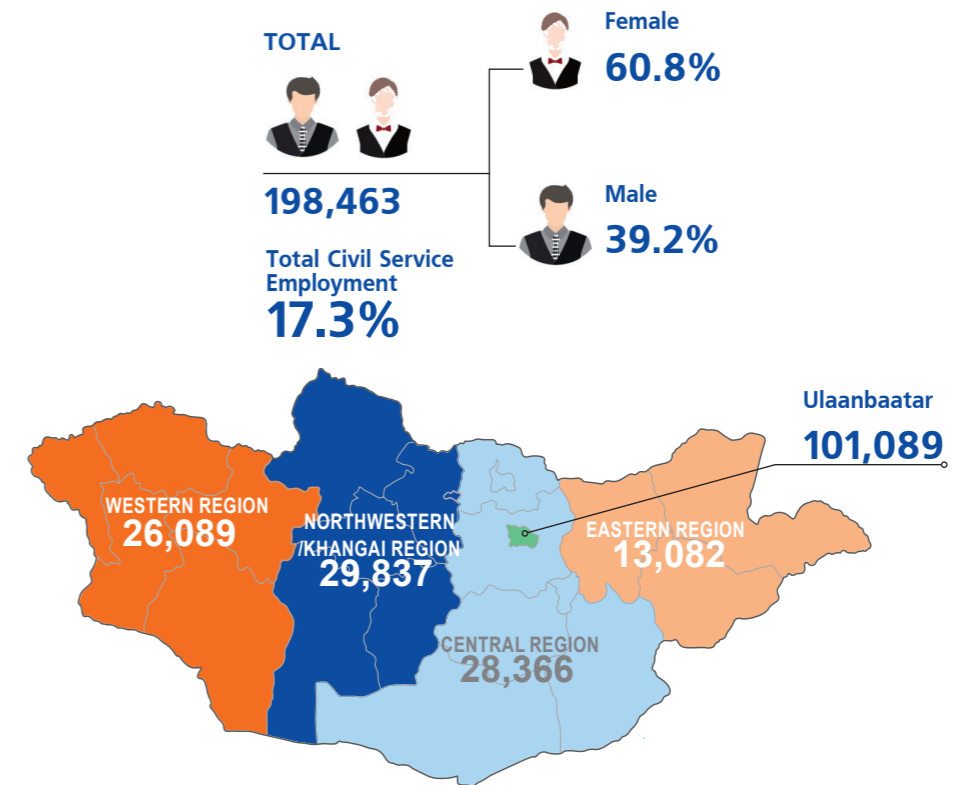
1. Create a structure and organization of people-centered civil service and state services.
2. Raise the reputation of civil service, and develop a culture of state services based on the needs and trust of citizens.
3. Improve working conditions and social security of civil servants, and fully meet their life guarantees.
4. Level of knowledge and skills of civil servants shall fit to needs and requirements of society.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

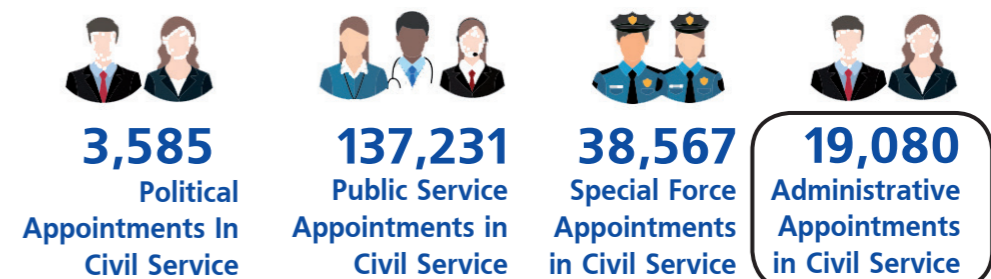
- 5.4.1. Introduce a performance management system for civil servants and improve their performance-based promotion.
- 5.4.2. Fully transfer to a system of salaries, bonuses, incentives, promotion, reduction and dismissal of civil servants depending on their performance and results.
- 5.4.3. Reduce a number of civil servants by reorganizing the structure and staffing of state organs in accordance with the principles of rationality and efficiency, and transferring some functions of state administration to contractors and introducing electronic technology.
- 5.4.4. Renew a classification and rank of civil servants according to common principles, policies and methodologies.
- 5.4.5. Create a system for transfer of skilled human resources from the private sector and research institutions to the civil service for a certain period of time.
- 5.4.6. Strengthen a flexible system that takes into account professional knowledge, skills, performance and recognition by the national and sector when appointing to core state administrative positions.
- 5.4.7. Strengthen a political, legal and economic system that fully meets conditions and guarantees for core civil servants to work in civil service on the principle of gradual promotion regardless of election results.
- 5.4.8. Conform policies and regulations on recruitment, promotion, dismissal, transfer, rotation, temporary appointment and training in civil service to the merit principle.

Figure 5.4 Civil servants of Mongolia, 2019

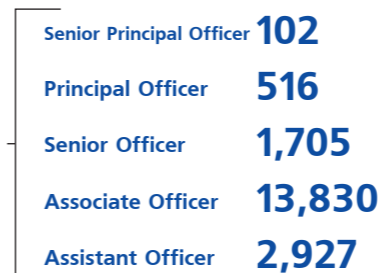
BY SEX, REGION AND CAPITAL CITY



CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE

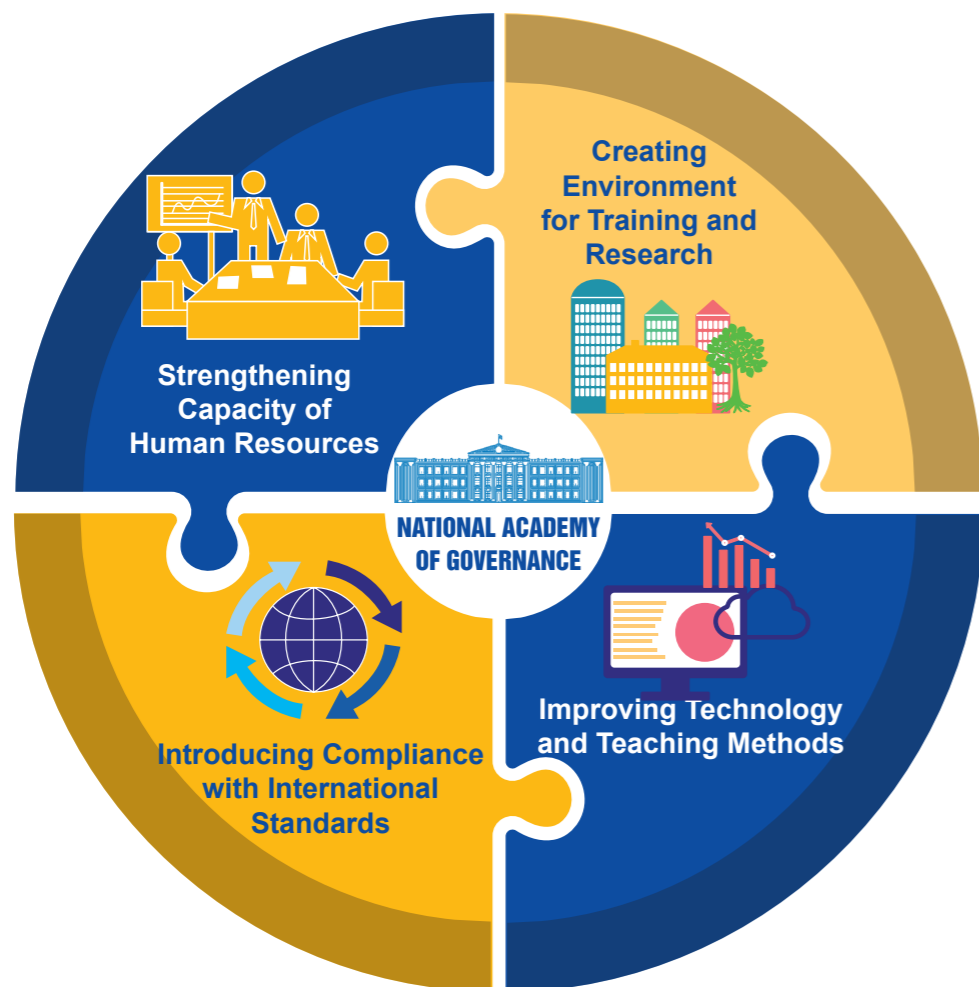


CIVIL SERVICE CLASSIFICATION



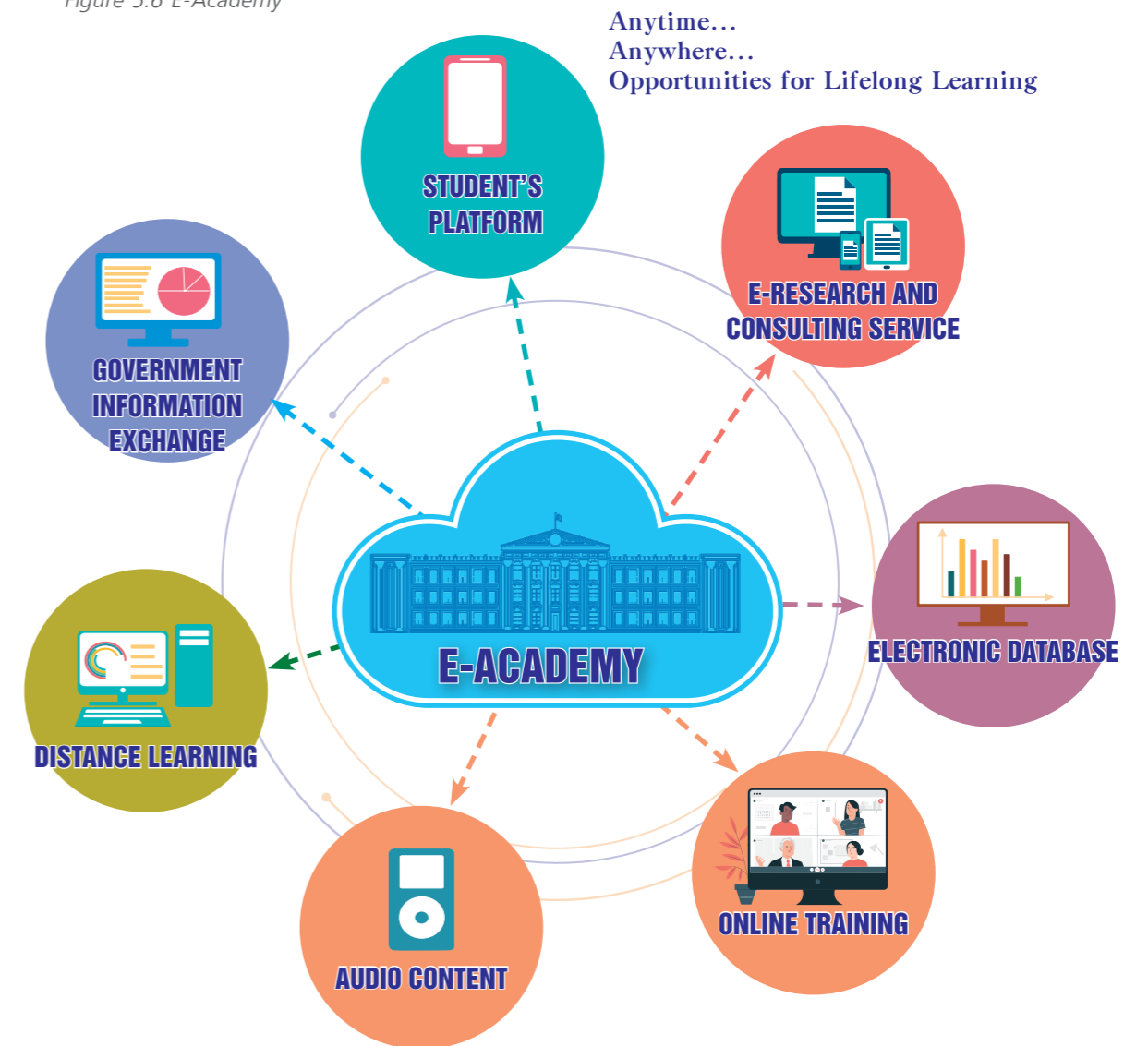
- 5.4.9. Improve a reputation of civil servants and establish an appropriate system to provide working conditions and social security.
- 5.4.10. Establish a system for evaluating ethics and attitudes of civil servants as an integral part of performance appraisal, and create a culture of service of devotion.
- 5.4.11. Develop a culture of state organ that exemplifies ethics and discipline, and foster a tendency and ethics for senior state officials to resign voluntarily for misconduct.
- 5.4.12. Establish a system of phased and continuous training appropriate to specifics of classification, rank and function of civil servants.
- 5.4.13. Strengthen learning and research material environment, human resources, technology and methodological capacity of civil service training institutions and reform them in line with international standards.

Figure 5.5 Training Institutions of Civil Service



- 5.4.14. Introduce a variety of information technology-based methods in civil service training. In addition to classroom training, establish a system for e-learning and distance learning, on-the-job training and for effective use of e-learning in accordance with modern civil service requirements.

Figure 5.6 E-Academy



- 5.4.15. Develop and implement citizen-centered state service standards to provide prompt, flexible, accessible and quality state services based on the needs of citizens.
- 5.4.16. Transfer to a system where the state is responsible for the quality of services.
- 5.4.17. Develop a system that calculates cost and efficiency of state services, reflects them in state policies and decisions, conducts an external evaluation of service quality, accessibility, results, funding and effectiveness and informs citizens and the public.

PROFESSIONAL, QUALIFIED AND COMPACT CIVIL SERVICE 2021-2050

WORK CONDITIONS AND JOB GUARANTEE

Strengthening Legal Framework to Ensure Stability of Professional Positions in Civil Service Irrespective of Election Outcomes



WORK PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

Introducing Methodology for Evaluating Work Performance of Civil Servants to Replace Paper Report-Based Performance System



ETHICS AND RESPONSIBILITY

Developing Civil Service Ethics to Foster Voluntary Resignation of Senior Government Officials for Misconduct



DIGITALIZING CIVIL SERVICE

Implementing E-Government Technology at All levels to Improve Government Services and Reduce Bureaucracy



TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Creating System of Continuous Learning for Civil Servants irrespective of Time and Distance



SALARY

Increasing Remuneration and Salaries of Civil Servants to Ensure Their Middle Class Social Status



STRUCTURE AND STAFFING

Reorganizing Civil Service by Changing Structure and Staffing to Increase Its Efficiency



MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Establishing a Government Administrative Agency Responsible for Human Resource Policy and Management of Civil Service



Figure 5.7 Professional, Qualified and Compact Civil Service



SOCIETY THAT UPHOLDS HUMAN RIGHTS

OBJECTIVE 5.5. Establish an appropriate system for ensuring the participation of all relevant stakeholders in national policy development, its planning and implementation by strengthening civil society-private sector-state partnership.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to strengthen a national system of human rights protection, improve legal environment and develop multifaceted partnerships to uphold human rights.

1. Strengthen a national mechanism for the development, implementation and monitoring of policy and legislation to ensure human rights, and increase its effectiveness.
2. Enhance cooperation among the state, civil society and the private sector in the area of human rights protection.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to comply human rights policy and legislation with international standards.

1. Introduce best international human rights practices, and expand cooperation with other countries in this area.
2. Strengthen multilateral cooperation between foreign and domestic organizations in the field of human rights protection.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to foster a system that fully respects human rights in all social relations.

1. Foster a universal culture of human rights to guarantee everyone's rights and freedoms.
2. Increase public awareness and knowledge of human rights and develop attitudes to respect the right of others.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 5.5.1. Create and develop a legal environment to encourage and promote initiatives, participation and cooperation of state, civil society and business organizations in the protection of human rights.
- 5.5.2. Strengthen and develop a national system of human rights education for all.

- 5.5.3. Create conditions for independent activities and full-pledged performance of functions of the National Human Rights Commission and bring its activities to the international level.
- 5.5.4. Develop a human rights-based approach to law enforcement and implement programs aimed at preventing and suppressing human rights violations.
- 5.5.5. Encourage initiatives, participation and cooperation between state, civil society and business organizations to ensure human rights.
- 5.5.6. Establish an integrated system for monitoring, training and advocacy aimed at preventing and suppressing human rights violations in activities of state, civil society and business organizations.
- 5.5.7. Create an environment for citizens to participate in governance activities on an equal basis, improve their ability and capacity to express their views, unite, and increase their responsibility.
- 5.5.8. Create a system that allows social groups to participate equally in the governance process.
- 5.5.9. Ensure a freedom of press in all respects and develop ethical and professional journalism.



CORRUPTION-FREE GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVE 5.6. Reduce corruption and malfeasance crimes by strengthening the national justice system.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to foster legal and policy environment aimed at preventing corruption and conflict of interests, and promote public attitude to uphold justice.

1. Create policy and legal environment at all levels of the society to strengthen justice.
2. Enhance activities and organizational structure to prevent and combat corruption, and decrease corruption and malfeasance crimes.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to intensify universal fight against corruption.

1. Foster zero tolerance to corruption at all levels of society.
2. Establish an effective national anti-corruption system, and reduce and eliminate corruption and malfeasance crimes.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to build a corruption-free society.

1. Establish the justice at all levels of society.
2. Build and strengthen a corruption-free society.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 5.6.1. Incorporate public education into curricular at all levels in accordance with Mongolian lifestyle, culture and behavior, implement them through the media and create a justice system.
- 5.6.2. Promote a culture of intolerance towards corruption and conflicts of interest in state, civil society, business organizations, and upholding the justice system.
- 5.6.3. Improve regulations to ensure and control a transparency and accountability of state organizations.
- 5.6.4. Strengthen a capacity of anti-corruption, judicial and prosecutorial organs to investigate corruption and malfeasance crimes, train their staff, and bring their activities to the international level.

- 5.6.5. Strengthen a system for obtaining information on corruption crimes and malfeasance crimes and preserving its confidentiality, create a legal basis for the protection of those who have exposed and reported such crimes, and improve a cooperation of state, private sector and civil society and a public oversight to prevent corruption.
- 5.6.6. Tighten a responsibility of civil servants involved in corruption and malfeasance crimes, and improve legal regulations related to the prevention of corruption and conflicts of interest, and the investigation and resolution of corruption cases.
- 5.6.7. Establish and enforce generally accepted norms and standards in activities of state organs.
- 5.6.8. Increase an openness and transparency of activities of state organs and reduce a risk of corruption.



GREEN DEVELOPMENT

THE NATURE AS THE PRIMARY ECOSYSTEM

BENEFITS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

WATER AS A PRICELESS WEALTH

LOW CARBON, EFFICIENT AND INCLUSIVE GREEN
DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 6. Promote an environmentally friendly green development, maintain balance of ecosystem, ensure an environmental sustainability, create conditions for present and future generations to reap its benefits, and improve the quality of human life.



THE NATURE AS THE PRIMARY ECOSYSTEM

OBJECTIVE 6.1. Accounting and protect the value and benefits of natural capital and maintain a balance of primary ecosystems.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to determine the value and carrying capacity of Mongolia's natural capital and ecosystem services, increase their worth, and evaluate economic benefits.

1. Set the reserves of natural resources, value and carrying capacity of ecosystem services and update their valuation.
2. Put important ecosystems, including freshwater resources and headwaters area of river, streams under special protection, and protect pristine nature.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to support ecosystem services and increase its benefits and accessibility.

1. Renew the value, reserves and carrying capacity of Mongolia's natural capital and ecosystem services and increase their efficiency.
2. Protect unique and valuable ecosystems, and maintain pristine nature and ecosystem service sustainability.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to maintain the ecosystem balance by pursuing a policy of proper using and preserving natural resources based on their value, resources, renewability, restorative and carrying capacity.

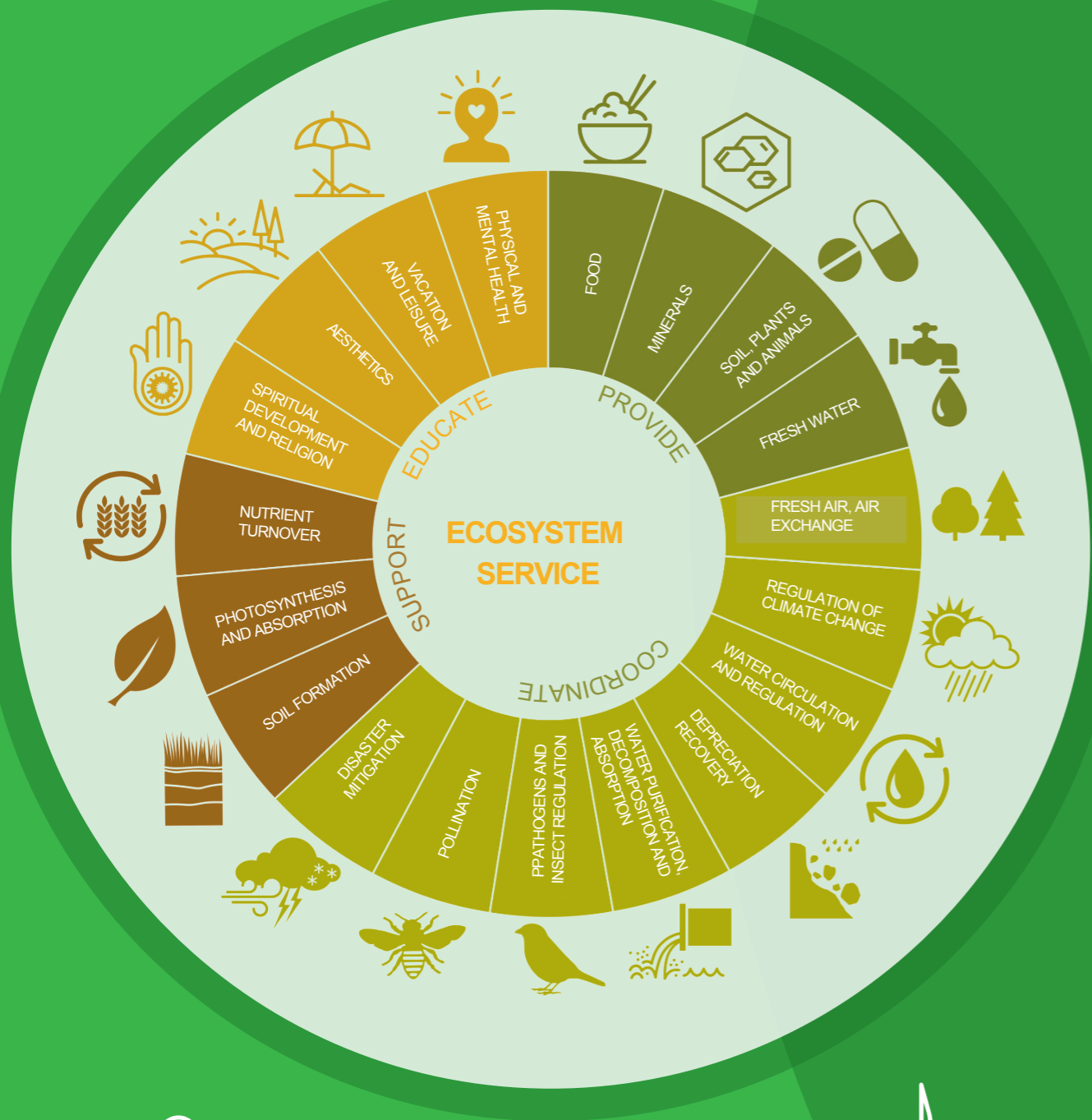
1. Maintain environmental sustainability and the balance of ecosystems.
2. Expand the network of national protected areas and make a valuable contribution to the maintenance of global ecosystem services.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 6.1.1. Improve regulations for the valuing of ecosystem services, update their ecological-economic values, and educate the public about ecosystem services, their value and importance.
- 6.1.2. Conduct a nationwide study of plant and animal distribution and reserves, update resource changes, and create conditions for proper management.
- 6.1.3. Regularly perform forest management operations and assess the reserves and condition of forest ecosystems.
- 6.1.4. Increase the service and value of unique ecosystems by expanding the area of freshwater resources, river headwaters, forest reserves and important areas for biodiversity, and conducting research to take the areas under state special protection.
- 6.1.5. Strengthen the infrastructure and material base of protected areas and implement appropriate protection management.
- 6.1.6. Introduce multifaceted environmental protection management and technical and technological advances, and improve the efficiency of protected area management.
- 6.1.7. Expand cooperation with foreign protected area administrations and introduce advanced management practices.
- 6.1.8. Develop eco-tourism based on the resources and capacity of protected areas.

SPECIAL PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICE

The mankind benefits from ecosystems. Ecosystem services include provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services.



National Park
12.7 million.ha



Strictly protected area
13.7 million.ha

21 percent (31.4 million hectares) of Mongolia's territory have been declared as protected natural reserves. 48.3 percent of river and lake resources and 39.1 percent of forest areas are also protected.



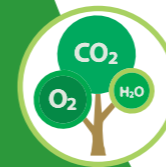
National monument area
0.1 million.ha



Natural Reserves
4.8 million.ha



Assuming that value of global ecosystem services is USD145 trillion per year, the benefits and returns on Mongolia's ecosystem of protected areas would be USD85 billion or MNT220 trillion per year. By 2050, additional 15 million hectares of protected areas will prevent losses of USD 8.7 billion a year.



Protected areas of 1.9 million hectares of forests absorb 12.2 million tons of carbon dioxide per year. The value of CO2 absorption will be MNT47.6 billion per year.



10,600 million m3 of water is generated annually from the sources of 6.4 million hectares of state protected rivers and lakes. The overall benefit is MNT22.9 trillion per year.

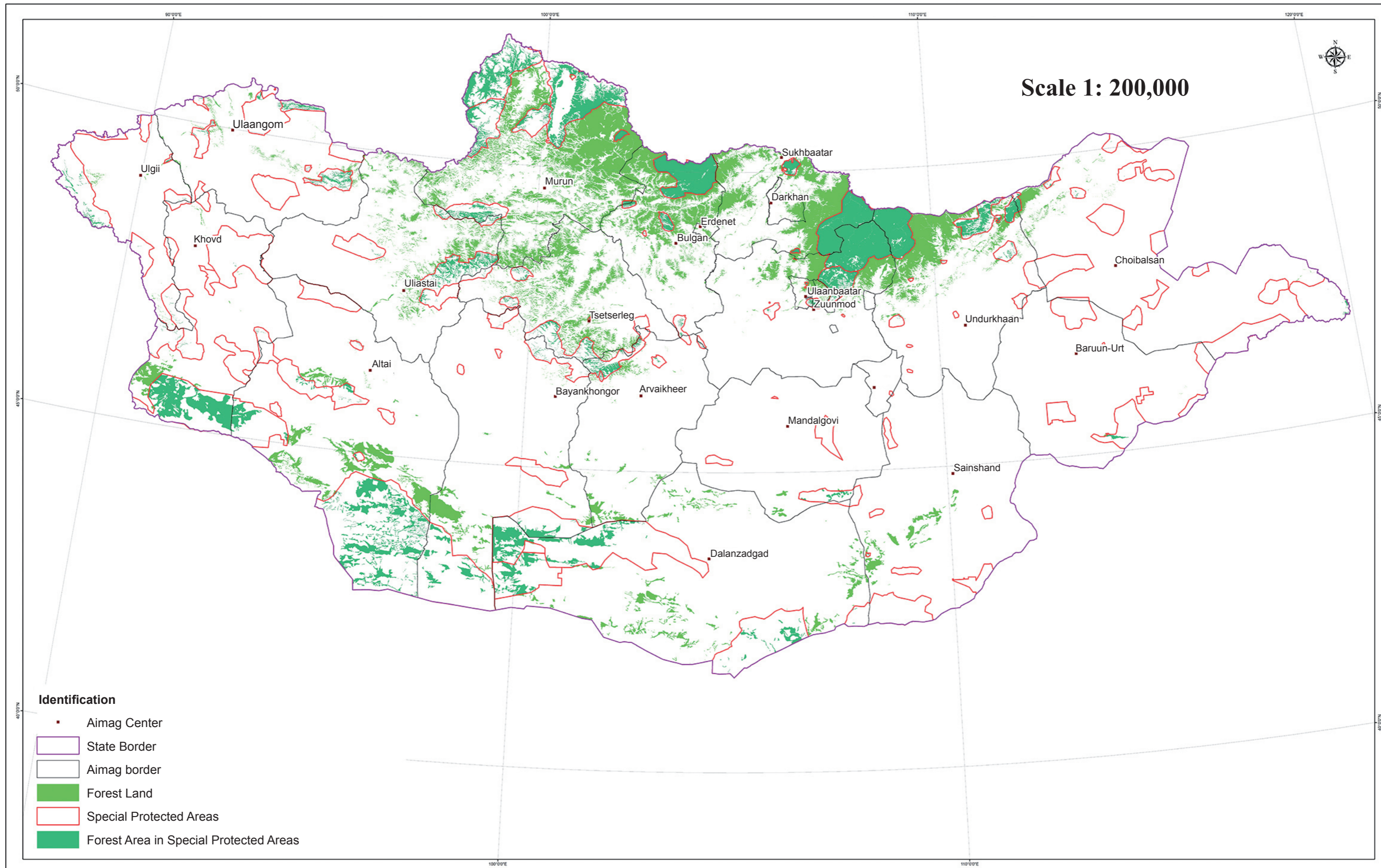
Source: WWF 2016

Source: Ministry of Environment and Tourism, World Wildlife Fund (2019)



Figure 6.2 Forest Area

FOREST AREAS





BENEFITS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE 6.2. Rehabilitate natural resources, reduce scarcity, create reproductive resources and pass on to future generations.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to implement scientifically sound policies on environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources, reduce resource scarcity through rehabilitation of degraded habitats, and enhance the resources for utilization.

1. Create exploited resources for utilization by protecting biodiversity, prevent scarcity through feeding the populaces and habitats, breed and cultivate useful species, and establish forest agro-parks.
2. Protect soil fertility and moisture, prevent land degradation and desertification, restore degraded and eroded land, and put them into commercialization.
3. Promote and raise public awareness of the environmental legislation, enforce standards and norms, and ensure citizens' participation in environmental protection.
4. Expand the environmental monitoring network, cadastre and database, and upgrade to cutting-edge equipment and technologies.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to use technical and technological advances and innovations for environmental protection and prevent resource scarcity and environmental degradation.

1. Harness technological advances to protect, rehabilitate, cultivate biodiversity and feed their populaces and habitats, and prevent resource scarcity.
2. Identify and implement new and innovative ways to rehabilitate degraded and contaminated land, prevent land degradation and desertification, and increase soil fertility.
3. Create a smart integrated information system by expanding environmental monitoring networks and integrated electronic databases, and introduce technological advances.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to rehabilitate and rationally utilize natural resources, and limit the use of finite resources.

1. Stop natural resource scarcity and environmental degradation, improve rehabilitation and reproduction measures and promote their optimal use.

2. Develop smart systems for environmental monitoring and information, and ensure their accessibility.

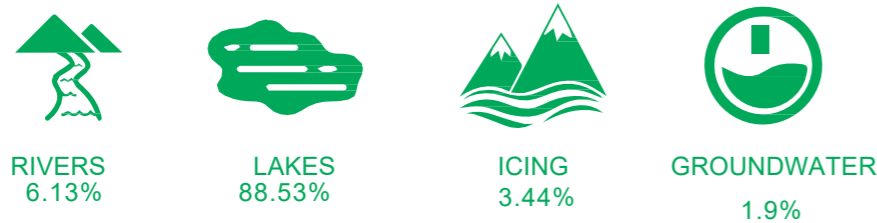
ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 6.2.1. Establish registers and databases of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and specialized genetic resource funds, enrich funds, and support the development of biotechnology products.
- 6.2.2. Update the red list of fauna and flora, and identify and implement ways to protect endangered species.
- 6.2.3. Deliberately breed and cultivate vulnerable animals and plants, and reduce the pressure on their use directly from nature through the creation of forest agro-parks and zoning of exploited resources.
- 6.2.4. Prevent deforestation through afforestation, forest expansion, rehabilitation and forest protection measures, increase the land area covered by forests to 9 percent of total land area, and increase carbon dioxide absorption.
- 6.2.5. Strengthen the material base to ensure biosafety.
- 6.2.6. Reduce subsidies to businesses that negatively impact ecosystems and biodiversity, and encourage conservation activities that support ecosystem services.
- 6.2.7. Develop a vocational education system based on environmental science and advanced technologies.
- 6.2.8. Implement a national program to protect soil, reduce land degradation and combat desertification.
- 6.2.9. Implement the Green Jacket project, rehabilitate lands degraded by mining, agriculture, infrastructure, urban development and pasture use, make them reusable for commercial purposes, and increase user responsibility.
- 6.2.10. Increase the efficiency of decontamination, rehabilitation and protection of land and subsoil contaminated, degraded and disturbed by mining and industrial activities, and establish responsible activities.
- 6.2.11. Take care of the soil by abandoning traditional tillage technologies, introducing advanced agro-technical and efficient irrigation technologies, stopping new land cultivation, and cultivating only fallow lands.
- 6.2.12. Create a land payment system based on the principle of regional differentiation and hierarchy, limit the number of livestock in accordance with the capacity of pastures, and balance the pressure from use of pastures.
- 6.2.13. Implement policies of rational use and rehabilitation of land through land management plans and environmental management plans.
- 6.2.14. Regularly disseminate information on environmental legislation and traditional environmental protection through the media, and ensure citizen participation in environmental protection activities.

- 6.2.15. Provide the public with knowledge about environmental protection and traditional customs, and education for sustainable development in coordination with the activities of the Environmental Information Center and the National Institute of Nomadic Civilizations.
- 6.2.16. Disclosure of land management plans and their implementation to the public.
- 6.2.17. Renovate the Central Environmental Research Laboratory and expand the capacity of environmental pollution monitoring networks.
- 6.2.18. Improve and enrich an integrated environmental database, registration and cadastre of natural resource utilization using technological advances, introduce an electronic environmental licensing system and increase the speed and accessibility of information.
- 6.2.19. Improve the effectiveness of actions that intentionally affect the weather modification practices as cloud seeding.

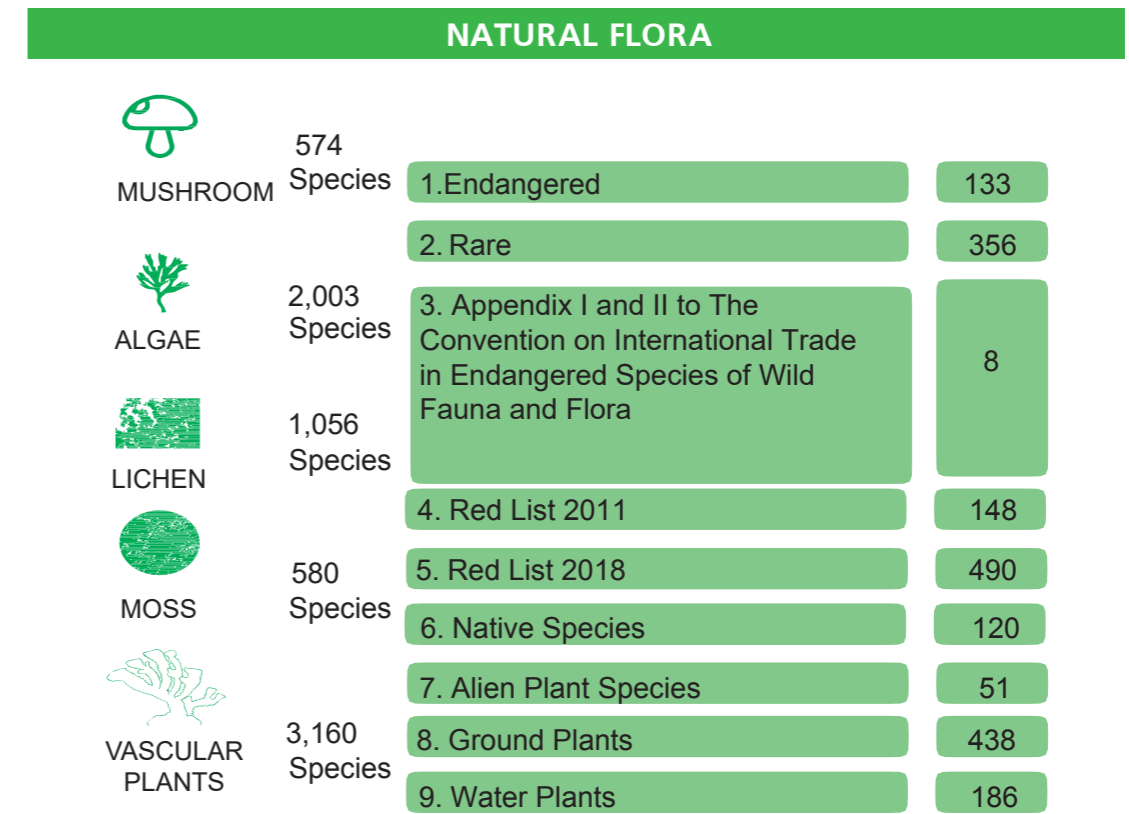
Figure 6.3 Natural Resources

WATER RESOURCES 564,800.0 MILLION M³/YEAR



FOREST AREAS	2016	2017	2018
FOREST COVERAGE	7.9	7.9	7.9
NON-FOREST AREA IN HECTARES	5,625.3	5,645.9	5,645.9
FOREST COVERAGE IN HECTARES	12,290.0	12,392.8	12,392.8
NATURAL FLORA	18,459.1	18,592.7	18,592.7

Figure 6.4 Natural Flora And Fauna



AND FAUNA

In Mongolia, 513 species of birds, 141 species of mammals 21 species of reptiles, 6 species of amphibians, 74 species of fish and more than 13,000 species of invertebrates are registered. The increase in the number of species in Mongolia in 2018 compared to 1998 and 2017 is due to broader research and registration of many new species in Mongolia.



WATER AS A PRICELESS WEALTH

OBJECTIVE 6.3. Prevent water scarcity, accumulate surface water and create conditions to fully meet needs.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to establish a tiered block tariff system for water resources, increase and protect the value of fresh water, and accumulate water resources.

1. Establish the principle of gradually increasing price and block tariffs for water resources, ensure payment for water consumption and increase its savings and reuse.
2. Improve a compliance with the regimes of water protection zones and sanitary zones of drinking water sources, and reduce water pollution and shortages.
3. Create natural ponds and underground reservoirs on natural landforms and riparian areas to collect precipitation, melted snow and ice water, and start construction of multi-purpose reservoirs with flow regulation on large rivers.
4. Provide the population with safe drinking water, intensify the search, exploration and mapping of water resources, expand the resource database to create favorable conditions for planning and management.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to strengthen integrated water resource management, increase water storage, and improve its access and supply.

1. Optimize payments for water resources and water pollution, permit system and economic incentives, and promote a rational use and reuse.
2. Raise public awareness, attitudes and law enforcement of strategically valuable water resources and prevent water pollution and shortages.
3. Intensify the construction of natural ponds, reservoirs with flow regulation and underground water storage and transmission systems to increase water accumulation.
4. Expand groundwater research and introduce advanced technologies for their extraction, exploitation and rehabilitation.
5. Renovate and expand source facilities of water supply and provide at least 90 percent of the population with safely managed drinking water services.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to get used to the controlled and rational use of natural and intentionally enriched resources.

1. Prevent water pollution and shortages by introducing water saving, waterless technologies and rational use, and improve their control.
2. Introduce a variety of advanced technologies to store water and increase resources.
3. Provide comprehensive information on water resources and water use, and fully address water supply issues.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 6.3.1. Complete metering of water consumption and improve the efficiency and economy of water use.
- 6.3.2. Develop and implement legal regulations for setting payments for water use on the the basis of the principle of increment depending on the volume of consumption, and redistributing payment revenues.
- 6.3.3. Increase the reuse and efficiency of industrial water and reduce the water footprint through water pollution charges and permitting processes.
- 6.3.4. Support the development of wastewater treatment and reuse of treated water.
- 6.3.5. Strengthen the implementation of water legislation, enforce the sanitary zone regime for water supply sources in the capital city and other cities and settlements, and take measures to prevent pollution and depletion of water resources by land acquisition.
- 6.3.6. Optimize the boundaries of Mongolia's water basins in line with the boundaries of administrative units, and strengthen the human resources of the basin administrations.
- 6.3.7. Implement integrated management plans of national and basin water resources and ensure water security.
- 6.3.8. Increase the number of surface water guards and groundwater measurement points to record groundwater resources, conduct proper use management and provide accurate information on changes and use of water resources.
- 6.3.9. Carry out a feasibility study and develop a design for creation of multi-purpose serial reservoirs with flow regulation on large rivers Selenge, Orkhon, Eg and Khovd in high mountainous areas within the framework of "Blue Horse" project, and commence construction of the facilities.
- 6.3.10. Create serial natural ponds and underground reservoirs to collect water from precipitation, melted snow and ice water using landforms and river diversion patterns.

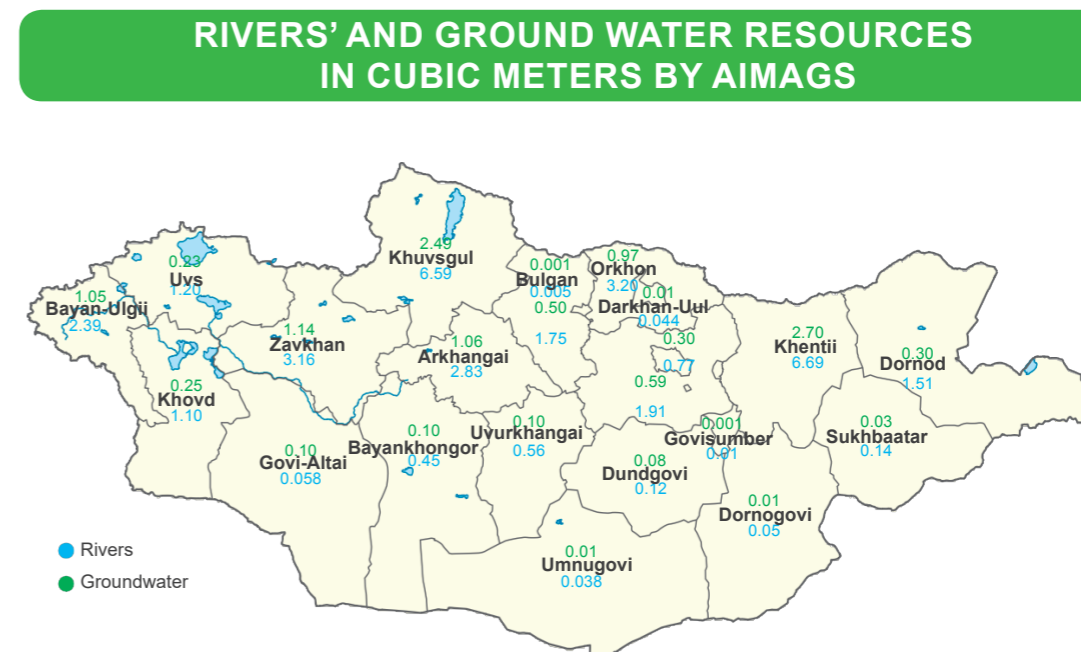
- 6.3.11. Introduce methods and technologies for increasing and restoring water resources in the Gobi and steppe regions through the construction of anti-flood dams, water intake wells and infiltration ponds near groundwater aquifers
- 6.3.12. Introduce the practice of augmenting and recharging groundwater aquifers with rainwater within the framework of environmental and social responsibility of business entities and organization
- 6.3.13. Identify and certify the sources of water supply for the urban population and their resources through medium-scale hydrogeological mapping, search and exploration of sources.
- 6.3.14. Extend and newly build facilities for water supply sources and increase the number of people provided with adequate drinking water.

Table 6. Estimated Water Consumption by Aimag by 2040

Aimag	Estimated Water Consumption by Aimag by 2040							Total
	Water Consumption by Households	Public Utilities, Service, Tourism, and Green and Development	Production	Other Industries, Energy, Construction, Roads and Transportation	Mining and Processing	Livestock Sector (pastoral and farming)	Irrigated Area	
Mongolia	215.4	56.2	28.7	130.7	211.1	388.6	845.5	1,876.2
Bayan-Ulgii	5.90	1.83	0.14	1.20	0.85	11.30	5.31	26.5
Govi-Altai	2.00	0.32	0.22	0.24	0.00	21.20	3.43	27.4
Zavkhan	2.20	1.01	0.24	1.91	0.24	20.10	4.21	29.9
Uvs	4.00	1.07	0.26	0.65	0.14	16.60	26.66	49.4
Khovd	4.10	0.09	0.14	0.00	0.00	18.50	8.09	30.9
Arkhangai	3.30	2.97	0.01	10.08	55.90	32.80	12.11	117.2
Bayankhongor	4.50	1.07	0.01	0.87	4.92	27.20	1.53	40.1
Bulgan	1.60	0.57	0.04	0.42	0.10	20.30	54.12	77.2
Orkhon	8.20	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.08	14.7
Uvurkhangai	4.80	0.32	0.53	0.00	0.00	34.40	17.93	58.0
Khuvsgul	5.30	2.24	0.27	1.10	0.27	33.20	24.85	67.2
Govisumber	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.15	4.1
Darkhan-uul	6.60	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.70	38.38	47.9
Dornogovi	4.30	0.66	5.07	0.00	62.94	11.40	0.62	85.0
Dundgovi	1.40	1.67	0.01	3.56	6.66	21.10	0.35	34.8
Umnugovi	3.30	1.36	0.00	3.85	9.19	14.60	1.59	33.9
Selenge	5.00	0.00	3.41	0.00	3.35	9.30	325.60	346.7
Tuv	2.00	1.52	0.10	17.23	8.95	28.90	184.05	242.7
Dornod	4.20	0.19	0.08	1.32	27.08	12.60	62.75	108.2
Sukhbaatar	3.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	20.30	16.41	39.7
Khentii	2.30	1.99	0.01	12.00	19.23	27.80	49.48	112.8
Ulaanbaatar	122.80	37.31	15.79	76.25	11.27	2.30	2.83	268.5

Source: Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, National Development Agency, JICA, Comprehensive Plan for National Development (2020).

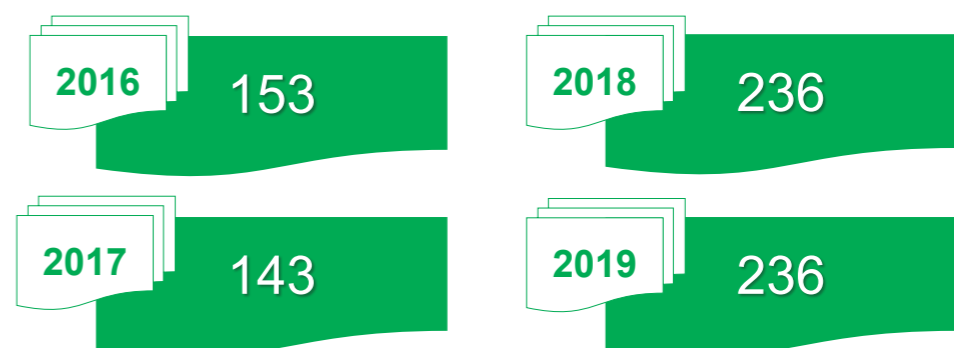
Figure 6.5 Rivers' and Ground Water Resources in cubic meters by Aimags



NUMBER OF DRY AND FULL RIVERS, SPRINGS, LAKES AND PONDS



NUMBER OF REHABILITATED WATER SOURCES AND SPRINGS





LOW CARBON, EFFICIENT AND INCLUSIVE GREEN DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE 6.4. Contribute to international efforts to mitigate climate change by developing a low carbon, productive and inclusive green economy.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to establish and develop a national green financing institution, and promote environmentally friendly, efficient, clean technologies and efficient use.

1. Increase the consumption and production productivity by introducing environmentally friendly, efficient and advanced technologies, and develop a circular economy to save natural resources
2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in energy, agriculture, construction, transport, industry and waste management sectors and increase carbon removal.
3. Strengthen adaptation and resilience to climate change and reduce potential risks.
4. Support and develop a national green financing mechanism based on public-private partnership, and finance environmentally friendly green projects and programs using international financial instruments.
5. Implement an integrated 3R management of waste reduction at the source, reuse and recycling, and increase the amount of waste recycling by putting it into economic circulation

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to develop smart consumption and productive production, and increase internal and external sources of climate green financing.

1. Develop environmentally friendly, zero-waste smart consumption and productive production, and increase resource savings and returns.
2. Reduce national greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon absorption within the new Climate Change Agreement.
3. Update and implement a national program to reduce negative effects of climate change, and reduce disaster risks.
4. Increase and effectively use the national green financial institution and international funding.
5. Implement an integrated waste management, introduce zero waste technologies in construction, road and transportation sectors, and completely recycle and reuse waste.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to continuously strengthen adaptation to climate change and improve sustainable production and consumption.

1. Promote environmentally friendly sustainable production and smart consumption, and disseminate the concept of green development.
2. Implement measures for climate change mitigation and become climate neutral.
3. Implement an integrated waste management to improve its economic efficiency establish controlled landfill facilities in urban areas.
4. Improve the quality and availability of sanitary facilities and provide the entire population with safely managed sanitary facilities.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 6.4.1. Promote environmentally friendly, efficient use and advanced green technology through economic incentives.
- 6.4.2. Establish and implement legal environment on eco-payments aimed at reducing waste generation and recycling it for commercial purposes.
- 6.4.3. Promote environmentally friendly and economical green ideas, attitudes and practices such as sustainable green cities, green buildings, green lifestyles, and resource conservation.
- 6.4.4. Introduce resource efficient, environmentally friendly and advanced techniques and technologies to reduce pollution and waste, and support cleaner production and sustainable consumption through economic incentives.
- 6.4.5. Introduce MNS ISO14000 family standards of environmental management, maintain and strengthen the green certification system, and prove good practices of production and consumption.
- 6.4.6. Shift gradually public procurement to green procurement and create a private sector support system.
- 6.4.7. Implement the Paris Agreement, ensure the implementation of the NDC Mongolia, develop renewable energy, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the energy, agriculture, construction, transport, industry and waste management sectors.
- 6.4.8. Increase absorption of greenhouse gases through afforestation, protection of peatlands, restoration of degraded land and protection of vegetation cover.
- 6.4.9. Strengthen and digitalize the capacity of sectors to measure, calculate, inventory, verify and report greenhouse gas emissions.
- 6.4.10. Support and develop domestic manufacturers of green and energy efficient products in the construction sector.
- 6.4.11. Adopt and implement a national program on climate change adaptation

6.4.12. Study and develop a climate change risk insurance system.

6.4.13. Enhance early warning capacity for natural and weather disasters and install radar stations in at least five locations.

Figure 6.6 Climate Change

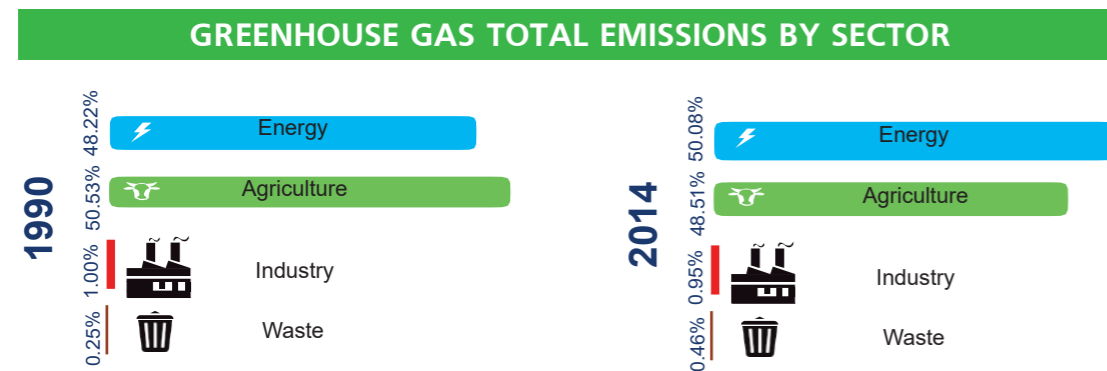
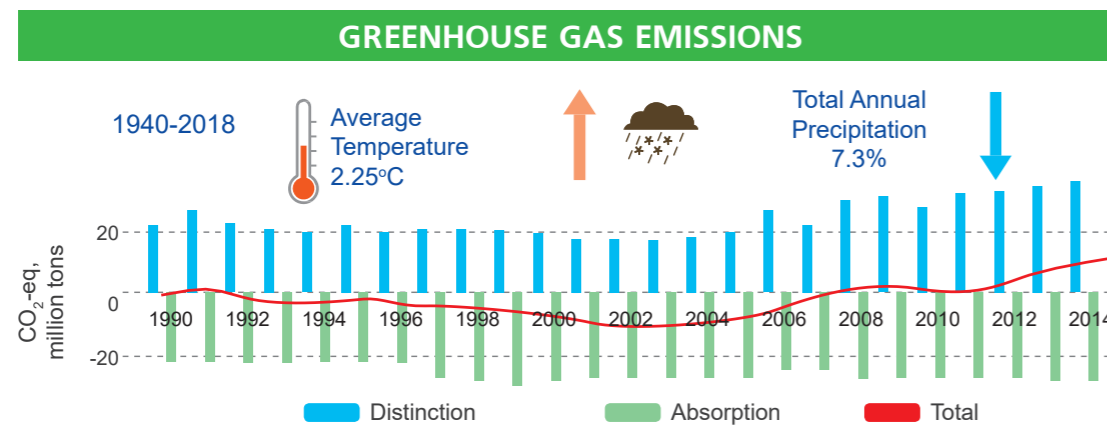
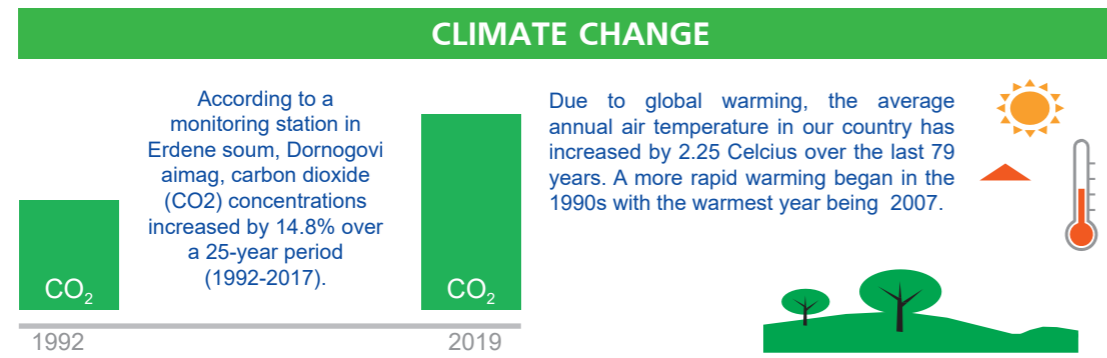
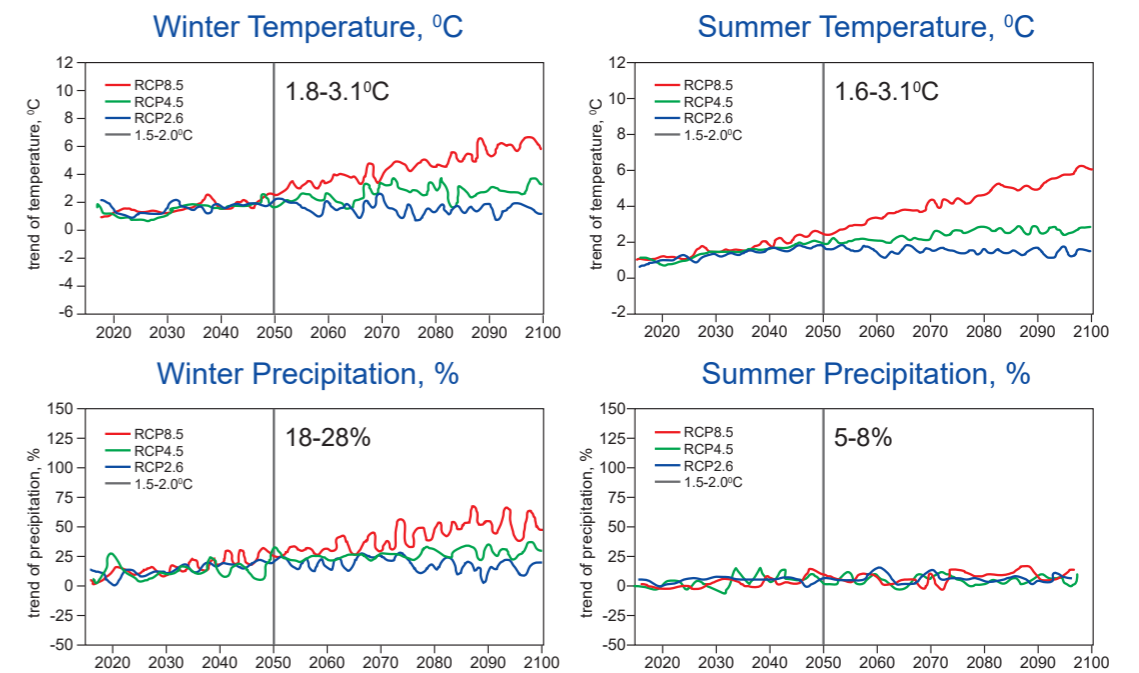


Figure 6.7 Seasonal Temperatures and Trends in Precipitation



6.4.14. Establish and develop a joint public-private national green financial system to finance environmentally friendly green projects and activities.

6.4.15. Strengthen an environmentally friendly and sustainable financial system, introduce sustainable business principles in the economic and social sectors, and increase the environmental and social responsibility of business units.

6.4.16. Bring the national green financial system (green bank, green bond, green exchange, green insurance) to a new level to develop environmentally friendly sustainable production, develop and promote smart consumption, and finance environmentally and socially friendly projects and activities.

6.4.17. Implement green projects and programs to develop renewable energy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce waste and increase efficiency of resource utilization through the United Nations Green Climate Fund and other international financial instruments.

6.4.18. Create and develop an electronic registration and information system for the registration of toxic and hazardous chemicals and control over their movements.

6.4.19. Develop waste segregation at the source and establish environmentally friendly waste recycling and waste-to-energy plants.

6.4.20. Build in stages standard landfills at centralized waste dumps and facilities for temporary storage and disposal of hazardous waste in Ulaanbaatar, regional centers and other cities and towns.

- 6.4.21. Support the development of environmentally friendly production facilities for the disposal and processing of solid waste in the construction, road and transportation sectors.
- 6.4.22. Extend and newly build wastewater treatment plants and increase the number of people provided with sanitary facilities that meet the requirements of standards.

- 6.4.23. Implement pilot projects to eradicate sewage sludge from treatment plants and ger areas in an environmentally friendly manner and disseminate best practices.

GREEN FINANCING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

MONGOLIA IS EXTREMELY VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE DUE TO ITS GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, VULNERABLE ECOSYSTEM AND PEOPLE'S LIFESTYLE.

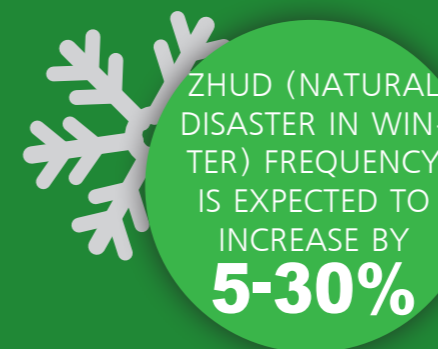
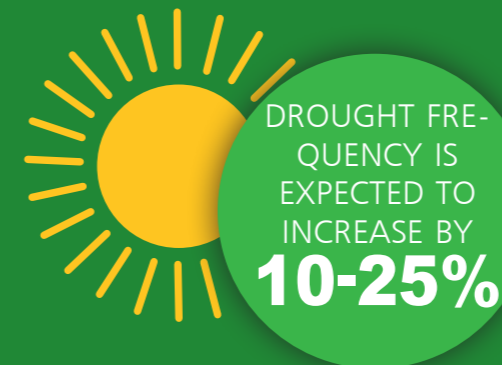
AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE FOR THE LAST 70 YEARS



2045-2060 AVERAGE TEMPERATURE



BY 2045-2060 YEAR



Mongolia has adopted policy documents such as Mongolia's Green Development Policy and Mongolia's Nationally Determined Contribution to the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (NDC) aimed at developing three main pillars of sustainable development, including environment, economy and society. Targets and goals have been identified to tackle climate change. Within the above framework, the Government of Mongolia is actively cooperating with the United Nations Green Climate Fund (GCF).



SAFE AND SECURE SOCIETY

ARMED FORCES

NATIONAL BORDER

SAFETY OF PEOPLE AND SOCIETY

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT

INFORMATION SECURITY

GOAL 7. Ensure human and societal security through strengthening national defense capacity, protecting human rights and freedoms, preserving social order and safety of the living environment of citizens, and reducing disaster risks.





ARMED FORCES

OBJECTIVE 7.1. Strengthen the country's defense system and enhance its capacity.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to strengthen the defense system, introduce technological advances and develop the defense industry.

1. Strengthen local defense systems and enhance defense capabilities.
2. Upgrade armaments of the armed forces, military and special machinery and equipment, and increase the capacity of the armed forces to perform duties.
3. Improve the legal environment and planning process for mobilization, and increase number and quality of personnel in the mobilization reserve.
4. Increase the participation and capacity of the armed forces in United Nations peacekeeping missions and in the country's development.
5. Ensure a sustained growth of defense budget, develop the production of certain types of armaments and technical parts, and thus meet domestic demand.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to strengthen professional and competent armed forces.

1. Increase the capacity of designated local defense units to perform their duties.
2. Develop professional, mobile and highly maneuverable armed forces.
3. Domestically produce the resources needed to implement the mobilization plan, and ensure the independence of the supply of certain products.
4. Enhance participation and capacity of the armed forces in peacekeeping missions.
5. Transform the defense budget from consumption budget to development budget, and fully provide customers and consumers with comprehensive services and products of the defense industry.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

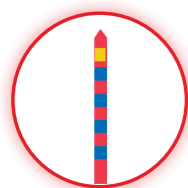
The period to strengthen an integrated defense system.

1. Ensure preparation of basic measures of local defense in peacetime and wartime.
2. Fully enhance the ability of armaments and equipment of units and organizations of the armed forces to perform combat and other duties.

3. Create the resources needed to implement the mobilization plan, and increase preparedness capacity.
4. Provide the armed forces with professional human resources that are highly capable to play a multifaceted role in peacekeeping missions, and build their capacity to perform duties anywhere in the country and in the region.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 7.1.1. Develop a curriculum for military-patriotic education at all educational levels and establish special classrooms.
- 7.1.2. Strengthen the capacity and training system to conduct basic local defense operations in peacetime and to ensure the readiness of designated local defense units.
- 7.1.3. Accumulate local defense resources and establish integrated information system.
- 7.1.4. Increase the number of highly qualified ground forces, units and branches with qualified permanent personnel and high potential for movement, fire and strike, and provide the necessary equipment and tools to increase the carrying capacity and transport capabilities of the armed forces.
- 7.1.5. Develop the air force command, increase the ability to control air borders and airspace and protect the country's critical and strategically important facilities, and establish a new anti-aircraft missile, a radio engineering and a radio electronic combat unit.
- 7.1.6. Provide units of the armed forces with special armored and runnable vehicles and equipment.
- 7.1.7. Upgrade tools of military command, communications and information, and increase their capabilities to ensure security and combat cyber-attacks.
- 7.1.8. Develop and implement long-term and medium-term defense resource management policies to create mobilization resources.
- 7.1.9. Establish regional mobilization training centers.
- 7.1.10. Provide peacekeeping units and branches with modern armaments and equipment, and deploy quick reaction forces, infantry battalion and engineering company of the armed forces to support peacekeeping missions.
- 7.1.11. Create training environment and deployment opportunities for the human resources to operate in the United Nations peacekeeping missions and in leadership positions in the international military commands.
- 7.1.12. Include provisions for the sustainable increase of defense budget in the Law on budget, and legislate its share in the state budget expenditures.
- 7.1.13. Improve the legal environment for development of the defense sector innovation system, identify its priorities, establish a gradual training system for qualified engineers and technicians and include them in fellowship programs.
- 7.1.14. Establish a technology incubator, technology transfer center, ecosystem and science park suitable for the defense sector, and design and test some defense and civilian products.
- 7.1.15. Increase revenue sources of the armed forces development fund and use the fund to finance projects and programs.



NATIONAL BORDER

OBJECTIVE 7.2. Ensure the inviolability of the state border and the security of the border area, develop the border military structures and increase the border protection capacity.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to create an integrated system of border security, develop a regional border protection, introduce communications, armaments, technical and technological advancements, and enhance the infrastructure.

1. Streamline the international treaties and agreements on border issues.
2. Enhance the capacity of border troops and remodel the border protection tactics tailored to regional specifics.
3. Introduce modern integrated system of communications, armaments, equipment, alarm, control and security and practices in state border protection, border security and checkpoint activities, and enhance the preparedness of the service.
4. Renovate at least 50 percent of engineering, technical facilities, buildings and infrastructure of state border protection.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to strengthen the border protection service based on skilled border guards and technologies.

1. Strengthen the management and control systems in line with regional border protection.
2. Strengthen the specialized border service.
3. Introduce innovations of artificial intelligence and inspection technologies in state border protection, and improve the border security and checking capability.
4. Renovate at least 70 percent of engineering, technical facilities, buildings and infrastructure of state border protection.
5. Improve social protection of border guards in accordance with regional specifics.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to strengthen the border protection capacity to the level of similar foreign organizations and neighboring countries.

1. Strengthen an electronic technology-based border protection and ensure its reliability and promptness.
2. Improve constant preparedness and capacity of the border protection service.
3. Completely renovate engineering and technical facilities, buildings and infrastructure of state border protection.
4. Bring the border protection capacity to the level of similar foreign organizations and neighboring countries.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 7.2.1. Improve international treaties and agreements on border issues to which Mongolia is a party and conduct joint inspections along the border.
- 7.2.2. Develop the structure of the border troops, intensify the implementation of the "Regional border protection" program, and create a structure and supply system in line with modern trends.
- 7.2.3. Update Mongolia's border protection rules to adapt border protection methods and tactics to regional specifics and introduce comprehensive measures to detect and suppress border violations and cross-border crimes.
- 7.2.4. Establish new detachments and outposts in remote border areas and increase the density of border protection.
- 7.2.5. Establish a Mongolian border protection control center based on modern advanced techniques and technologies and transfer it for border protection.
- 7.2.6. Develop an aerial surveillance system to protect the state border and use satellites for border protection.
- 7.2.7. Introduce and provide modern military communications, armaments, equipment, technology, alarm, control and protection systems and methods for state border protection, security and activities of border checkpoints.
- 7.2.8. Connect border checkpoints to high-speed fiber optic networks.
- 7.2.9. Gradually introduce modern inspection equipment and advanced technologies in economic cooperation zones and border checkpoints, and increase the border crossing capacity.
- 7.2.10. Introduce intelligent electronic gateways based on biometric data into the checkpoint service.
- 7.2.11. Establish new checkpoint units and branches at border crossings where air and rail infrastructure has been created.
- 7.2.12. Establish a new specialized border guard training center.

- 7.2.13. Connect a certain percentage of border detachment, outpost, guard and checkpoint buildings to the central power line in accordance with the regional border protection policy.
- 7.2.14. Renovate engineering and technical facilities, infrastructure and buildings for state border protection and establish a unit responsible for this.
- 7.2.15. Ensure the safety of citizens living in the border area.
- 7.2.16. Improve the social protection of border guards.
- 7.2.17. Develop and implement a "Facility Renovation" program for state border protection.

NATIONAL BORDER

ENSURING INVIOABILITY OF STATE BORDER AND SECURITY OF BORDER AREAS AND IMPROVING BORDER PROTECTION SERVICE TO INCREASE BORDER PROTECTION CAPACITY



SAFETY OF PEOPLE AND SOCIETY

OBJECTIVE 7.3. Enhance the capacity to reduce, prevent and mitigate the potential risks of non-traditional threats and increase the safety of people and society.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to strengthen the capacity to prevent and mitigate the potential risks of non-traditional threats and increase the engagement of state, private sector, civil society organizations and citizens.

1. Develop organization and capacity of law enforcement and special task-force agencies tailored to needs of various social groups and social development demands.
2. Improve legal environment for combating transnational organized crimes, introduce innovation-based technical and technological advancements in prevention and protection of citizens from crimes, implement comprehensive impact measures, and increase prevention capacity and crime detection.
3. Enhance local disaster protection capacity, strengthen its structure and fully determine the national disaster risk level.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to implement comprehensive policies, technical solutions and impact measures aimed at reducing risks and enhance international cooperation.

1. Expand research centers based on scientific achievements, improve their capacity for analysis, and develop mutual understanding and cooperation between law enforcement agencies.
2. Expand international cooperation to strengthen national capacity to combat and prevent transnational organized crimes.
3. Strengthen national and local disaster risk assessment and disaster prevention capacity in urban planning, and build disaster-resistant infrastructure.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to enhance the capacity to overcome risks and increase the safety of people and society.

1. Upgrade performance capacity of law enforcement and special task-force agencies to a level that allows them to compete internationally.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021–2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 7.3.1. Protect thermal power plants that have not been transferred to internal troop's protection, water supply source facilities in some aimag centers and settlements and in high-density soums, and create conditions for the safety of citizens.
- 7.3.2. Develop the correctional system on a regional basis.
- 7.3.3. Gradually renovate local detention facilities, construct and commission new detention facilities in accordance with international standards.
- 7.3.4. Put into operation the complex of buildings and facilities of the "Educational segregated units", bringing the environment and conditions of imprisonment to a level that meets human rights.
- 7.3.5. Ensure the health and safety of citizens with basic diseases and disabilities prisoned and detained in correctional units, detention centers and "Educational segregated units", and create an environment and conditions that uphold human rights.
- 7.3.6. Ensure the implementation of national programs to prevent and combat transnational organized crime (economic crimes, cybercrime, drug and psychotropic substances trafficking, human trafficking, etc.), and stabilize international cooperation.
- 7.3.7. Expand advocacy to prevent children and women from becoming victims of sexual exploitation and human trafficking through partnerships with social organizations, the state and private sector.
- 7.3.8. Establish an integrated surveillance camera center in the capital city and local centers to prevent and suppress crime and violations, and develop information, communication and construction infrastructure in accordance with modern needs and requirements.
- 7.3.9. Strengthen the witness and victim protection system, establish a center to provide medical and psychological treatment and social services to drug users and addicts, and implement a comprehensive advocacy campaign for the public.
- 7.3.10. Build and operate a central sobering-up station in Ulaanbaatar and sobering facilities at each local police station.
- 7.3.11. Establish temporary shelters for the elderly and people with disabilities exposed to domestic violence, and information and counseling centers for victims of domestic violence.
- 7.3.12. Upgrade and improve the equipment used by police officers who are directly involved in combating crimes and maintaining public order.
- 7.3.13. Fully equip special task-force agencies and border checkpoints with modern techniques and equipment for the detection of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, establish structures and dog training centers to monitor raw materials (precursors), and create a unified database.
- 7.3.14. Strengthen the national capacity of local disaster protection councils to carry out professional disaster response activities, and gradually establish local emergency management units.
- 7.3.15. Improve the coordination of state resources, humanitarian aid and instrument preparedness, and enhance capabilities of search, rescue, damage repair and urgent recovery at the site of a disaster.
- 7.3.16. Develop methods, methodologies and models for disaster risk assessment for different types of hazards and conduct risk assessments.
- 7.3.17. Improve technical and technological updates based on innovation, strengthen and evaluate electronic evidence related to cybercrime, develop the ability to use artificial intelligence and expand international cooperation in this field.
- 7.3.18. Gradually organize bilateral cooperation, training and information exchange to expand the structure and staffing of transnational organized crime prevention and combat units, increase their capacity, and freeze and reclaim assets illegally exported as a result of such crimes.
- 7.3.19. Create disaster-resistant infrastructure in the capital city and densely populated cities by fortifying, expanding, rebuilding and sustaining critical urban infrastructure.
- 7.3.20. Introduce space and other advanced technologies, equipment and tools in disaster prevention, combating and protection activities, strengthen national disaster management capacity and bring it to the international level.
- 7.3.21. Develop disaster research, develop methods and technologies for estimating disaster damage and recovery needs, and develop disaster database and national disaster management.
- 7.3.22. Improve disaster risk reduction, vulnerability reduction, disaster risk prevention and insurance system.
- 7.3.23. Establish additional firefighting units in urban areas in accordance with standards, and introduce advanced technologies, new techniques and equipment in the field of fire detection and extinguishing.
- 7.3.24. Establish aviation units with law enforcement and special task-force functions and gradually supply helicopters.
- 7.3.25. Establish a logistics center for humanitarian aid.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT

OBJECTIVE 7.4. Improve legal environment of the law enforcement sector, support its development, improve working conditions, train skilled human resources and develop its competitiveness.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to strengthen legal environment and material base of the law enforcement sector and improve human resource capacity.

1. Deepen legal reform, develop a system of training and specialization of civil servants in line with international standards, and create skilled human resources.
2. Strengthen development and management system of the sector, and systematically renovate buildings, facilities and infrastructure of agencies.
3. Improve structure and organization and strengthen the research base for the introduction of cutting-edge scientific technologies in the sector's activities.
4. Improve the capacity of equipment and human resources of forensic agencies.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to support the development of the law enforcement sector and strengthen the reliability and promptness of services provided to citizens.

1. Introduce artificial intelligence-based technologies in the integrated legal information system and protection system of intellectual property rights.
2. Create legal environment to support innovation.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to develop national capacity based on high technologies and bring security closer to the level of developed countries.

1. Introduce smart systems based on technological advances that reduce human involvement in the sector.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 7.4.1. Improve the legal reform of the sector in accordance with the needs and requirements of social development.
- 7.4.2. Optimally resolve structural, organizational and staffing issues of the sector in line with changes in social relations and economic development.
- 7.4.3. Develop a system of training, retraining and specialization of personnel in accordance with international standards and create skilled human resources.
- 7.4.4. Increase in salaries and wages of personnel due to the growth of inflation in corresponding year and to the level of similar organizations in developed countries.
- 7.4.5. Develop prompt and accessible state services for receiving calls and information and for the elderly, disabled and other citizens, and ensure operational cooperation between the police, emergency management, judgment enforcement and ambulance offices.
- 7.4.6. Establish laboratories and factories upon studying the quality and standards of uniforms, weapons, special tools and equipment for personnel of the sector.
- 7.4.7. Gradually upgrade the supply of vehicles and special equipment in the sector.
- 7.4.8. Establish an "Electronic monitoring center" and develop a probation system in order to rehabilitate convicts, prepare them for release and ensure sentencing policy without segregation.
- 7.4.9. Expand a factory for printing citizen identity cards and passports and set up a domestic factory for their billets.
- 7.4.10. Gradually modernize the latest high-performance servers and equipment to strengthen the database of state registration organs and improve its storage.
- 7.4.11. Establish a training center with the ability to organize capacity building, specialization and internships for personnel of the sector and judgment enforcement offices.
- 7.4.12. Build a complex of an office building, a training center and a development center for the Intellectual Property Office and develop services that meet international standards.
- 7.4.13. Improve the working environment of legal aid centers and local state registration organs and forensic services, and increase access to services.
- 7.4.14. Increase prisoner employment by expanding production, improve its economic efficiency, and reduce the burden on the state budget.
- 7.4.15. Bring hospitals of special task-force agencies in line with international standards.
- 7.4.16. Organize training activities to provide non-formal legal education to citizens.

- 7.4.17. Increase funding and introduce modern technology, hardware and software for the research development.
- 7.4.18. Improve the storage and protection of documents in the national memory archives.
- 7.4.19. Discover and purchase documents related to the history and culture of Mongolia and stored abroad.
- 7.4.20. Establish a reserve database of the state registration database in another geographical location.
- 7.4.21. Strengthen capabilities of criminology, forensic medicine and specialized analysis, improve the skills of human resources, introduce technical and technological advances, and improve the conditions for analysis.
- 7.4.22. Introduce new analysis methods and techniques for analysis laboratories, develop DNA, chemical, physical and biological laboratories in accordance with international standards, and establish new mitochondrial and bacteriological laboratories.
- 7.4.23. Create a unified DNA database to use it to identify crimes that are subject to investigation or committed by covert methods, the perpetrators of which have not been identified.
- 7.4.24. Introduce and develop an artificial intelligence-based system in the integrated legal system and the field of intellectual property.
- 7.4.25. Improve the intellectual property control system.
- 7.4.26. Establish a special investment fund to support innovation in the sector and invest in start-up businesses, and create a legal environment for its functioning.
- 7.4.27. Develop the technological advances of the judgment enforcement offices through innovation.
- 7.4.28. Increase the science and innovation capacity of the University of Internal Affairs.
- 7.4.29. Introduce an electronic card system in the internal services of correctional units and organizations.
- 7.4.30. Introduce a registration and identification system with biometric data.
- 7.4.31. Introduce communication solutions based on the latest technological advances in telephone and mobile communications, and adapted to the specifics of police, internal troops and judgment enforcement offices.

Figure 7.1 Development of Law Enforcement





INFORMATION SECURITY

OBJECTIVE 7.5. Guarantee information integrity, confidentiality and accessibility for the state, citizens and private sector, and create its competitiveness.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to develop a legal environment for cyber security, and technology-based innovation and integration, and enhance the national capacity of risk management.

1. Strengthen cyber security system.
2. Strengthen the capacity and infrastructure to study, own and use space technologies, and create national products and services based on space technologies.
3. Establish a system to support national production of information, technology and communication systems, hardware and software, reduce technological dependence, and strengthen the capacity to fight cybercrime and cyber-attacks.
4. Create an electronic database of state organs, strengthen their capacity to prevent the disclosure and loss of state and official secrets, and reduce the risk of crimes and violations of disclosures and loss of state secrets.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to develop innovation in electronic information and information technology and increase national capacity.

1. Conduct an information technology research, introduce innovations, and develop safe products.
2. Establish a new national satellite communications network, develop the operation and control management of the national communications network, and ensure information security.
3. Ensure the security of electronic databases of state organs and their infrastructure, increase their capacity, and strengthen the system for developing information security solutions.
4. Increase the capacity to prevent the disclosure and loss of state and official secrets, to detect and suppress such violations.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to develop innovation in electronic information and information technology and enhance national capacity.

1. Increase the capacity to protect national interests, to ensure and prevent information security of the state, citizens and organizations to a level that allows competing regionally and internationally.
2. Develop natural disaster warning systems, border and area monitoring, remote education and health services with the help of space technologies, and create benefits for the country's economy, security and business competitiveness.
3. Develop innovations by supporting achievements in the field of information and technology and by generating new knowledge, and bring security management capacity closer to that of developed countries.
4. Fully protect databases of state organs, and state and official secrets.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 7.5.1. Develop a capacity to detect and suppress attacks on national information infrastructure, and combat cyber crimes.
- 7.5.2. Create a legal environment to ensure cyber security, strengthen its monitoring system, strengthen the ability to prevent cyber attacks and conflicts, and improve the ability of civil servants and citizens to use technological knowledge and innovations.
- 7.5.3. Expand information technology research, develop new products and services of knowledge-based innovation, soft and hard infrastructure, expand cooperation with international and regional organizations conducting research and analysis in the field of cyber security, and bring Mongolia's information security to the international level.
- 7.5.4. Intensify the activities of the national computer emergency preparedness team capable of combating attacks on national information and communication technology infrastructure and attempts to weaken economic and social capacity.
- 7.5.5. Create teams combating cyber attacks in organizations with critical infrastructure and train skilled human resources by amending relevant laws, rules and regulations to classify, identify and evaluate electronic information, detect vulnerabilities in state information and communication infrastructure and conduct regular risk assessments.
- 7.5.6. Strengthen the ability to reduce, prevent and respond to cyber security vulnerabilities.
- 7.5.7. Improve the ability of civil servants and citizens to use technological knowledge and innovations.
- 7.5.8. Expand information technology research, develop new products and services of knowledge-based innovation, soft and hard infrastructure.

- 7.5.9. Expand cooperation with international and regional organizations conducting research and analysis in the field of cyber security, and bring Mongolia's information security to the international level.
- 7.5.10. Strengthen the capacity to protect human rights and freedoms in the cyber environment by improving the public's e-knowledge and education through social networks, websites, television programs and articles, and by promoting the proper and cultural use of the internet.
- 7.5.11. Conduct research on new space technology-based start-ups, open bases for space tourism simulation, and take measures to launch satellite in cooperation with foreign countries and to attract investment to build a ground station.
- 7.5.12. Develop a university program to train national specialists in space technology, and establish and develop an institute of space science and high technology.
- 7.5.13. Expand the network to establish and coordinate the operation and control management of the national communications network using the national satellite communication satellite network, ensure its normal operation, and take comprehensive measures to ensure the security of state information.
- 7.5.14. Establish a laboratory to study space technology and launch a national satellite.
- 7.5.15. Strengthen competitive information and communication systems, hardware, software, national cryptographic production and information security solutions development systems.
- 7.5.16. Develop a public key infrastructure for digital signatures, make digital signatures available to the public, and ensure the confidentiality and protection of digital signature-based electronic services.
- 7.5.17. Expand the scope of the unified state information network (central and local), and improve and develop the information security system of state organs by fully involving state administrative organs in the protected internet and the internet networks.
- 7.5.18. Establish a computer emergency preparedness team to combat cyber attacks and conflicts by state organs, reduce vulnerabilities by monitoring the flow of information, and expand and modernize activities of the National Center for Cyber Forensic.
- 7.5.19. Create technical conditions to fully cover state organs and diplomatic missions of Mongolia abroad in special purpose networks, introduce cipher communications, and monitor the use of special purpose radio frequency bands and the interaction between frequencies.
- 7.5.20. Expand and upgrade the shortwave radio network and mobile communication centers connecting the capital city and aimag centers for use in emergencies and disasters.
- 7.5.21. Establish a data transmission and exchange network connecting remote points that are not connected to the information and communication infrastructure.
- 7.5.22. Strengthen competitive information and communication systems, hardware, software, national cryptographic production and information security solutions development systems.
- 7.5.23. Improve the capacity to prevent, detect and suppress crimes of illegal acquisition, disclosure and loss of state secrets, and train civil servants.
- 7.5.24. Improve the protection of information systems, networks and databases of the National Data Center.
- 7.5.25. Develop the capacity to detect and suppress attacks on national information infrastructure and combat cyber crimes.
- 7.5.26. Ensure the integrity and safety of the database and data of state electronic memory, and create and develop single-source information and open data.
- 7.5.27. Expand the network to establish and coordinate the operation and control management of the national communications network using the national satellite communication satellite network, ensure its normal operation, and take comprehensive measures to ensure the security of state information.
- 7.5.28. Develop state secret software, introduce it into the activities of state organs, and create a unified database of registration and information constituting state and official secrets.



REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE

TOURISM

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

GOAL 8. Pursue a competitive and relatively well-balanced regional and local development, aligned into the regional economic integration, through respect for national culture, sustainable settlements, preserved nature and eco-balance to be inherited by future generations, and the coherent green production with combined economic diversification and specialization.



INFRASTRUCTURE

OBJECTIVE 8.1. Prepare fundamental conditions for rapid economic growth by fully connecting to the regional economic integration through an integrated infrastructure network.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to connect the leading economic regions and sectors with infrastructure.

1. Prepare the necessary conditions for participating in trade and economic cooperation by constructing a main horizontal axis road connecting the East-West countries and certain vertical axis road connecting the neighboring countries in the north and south.
2. Identify and gradually connect promising settlements to the main vertical and horizontal axis road networks.
3. Create conditions to increase export of mining products through building railways connecting strategic mineral deposits with border points.
4. Gradually establish an integrated international and regional transport and logistics network and connect it to the networks of neighboring countries.
5. Gradually establish two-way information and communication complexes in aimags and high-risk soums to provide herders with local news and early warning for harsh weather to ensure their preparedness.
6. Improve the airfields of some aimags as complex international airports with 4C airfields and passenger services, and promote the development of tourism and foreign trade.
7. Establish free trade and economic zones and cargo logistics centers nearby the international airports.
8. Renovate facilities and upgrade equipment for free zones and border points and increase their entrance capacity in line with international standards.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to fully connect to neighboring countries and international economic integration through an integrated infrastructure network.

1. Complete the vertical roads connecting the northern and southern neighbors, and create the basic conditions for participation in trade and economic cooperation of neighboring countries, and the Central and the Northeast Asia.
2. Identify and gradually connect promising settlements to the main vertical axis roads connecting neighbors in the north and south.
3. Build the Ulaanbaatar-New capital city express railway and the western vertical railway, and establish an integrated network.
4. Gradually establish unified local transport and logistics networks and connect them to international and regional transport and logistics networks.
5. Develop airport complexes with airfields and passenger services for the aimags.
6. Renovate facilities and equipments of border checkpoints to meet international standards, and increase their entrance capacity.
7. Connect all soums and settlements with modern high-speed information networks.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to support economic development through modern smart infrastructure networks.

1. Build road networks that are compatible with modern technology-based vehicles.
2. Connect all settlements with national and regional roads.
3. Connect densely populated centers with high economic attractiveness to railway networks.
4. Introduce a modern smart transportation and logistics network accessible to every consumer.
5. Establish airport complexes with aerodromes and passenger services in promising settlements.
6. Become an energy exporter by establishing an independent integrated energy system, and by transposing to a smart system for the diverse use of renewable energy sources.

Figure 8.1 Map network of transportation infrastructure



ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 8.1.1. Establish the following international, regional and local roads:
- The rear intersection “Khovdyn Myangad” – “Zavkhany Zagastain davaa”;
 - “Ulgii” - “Khokh ereg boomt”;
 - “Battsengel” – “Khanuin guur”;
 - “Khovd” – “Ulaangom”;
 - “Zavkhany Songino” – “Tes” – “Arts suuri boomt”;
 - “Esunbulag” – “Uliastai”;
 - “Baga Ilenkhi” – “Teshig” – “Khutag-Undur”;
 - “Bulgany Orkhon” – “Khishig-Undur” – “Gurvanbulag”;
 - “Altanbulag” – “Darkhan-Uul” – “Ulaanbaatar”;
 - “Choibalsan” – “Baruun-Urt”;
 - “Bayandalai” – “Shiveekhuren boomt”.
- 8.1.2. Identify and connect promising settlements to national and regional road networks.
- 8.1.3. Build the following railways that connect strategic deposits to border points:
- “Tavantolgoi” – “Zuunbayan”;
 - “Zuunbayan” – “Khangimandal”;
 - “Nariinsukhait” – “Shiveekhuren”;
 - “Tavantolgoi” – “Gashuunsuhait”;
 - “Sainshand” – “Baruun-Urt” – “Khoot”.
- 8.1.4. Build 3 international transport and logistics centers, 6 regional transport and logistics centers, and 33 local transport and logistics centers.
- 8.1.5. Create complex international airports with 4C airfields and passenger services in the new capital city and Dornod, Umnugovi, Khovd, Uvs, Zavkhan, Khuvsgul aimags.
- 8.1.6. Establish free economic zones and cargo logistics centers in Khushigiin khundii and Govisumberiin Bayantal.
- 8.1.7. Complete the construction of the Zamyn-Uud, Altanbulag and Tsagaannuur free zones.
- 8.1.8. Increase the entrance capacity of border checkpoints, including Khavirga, Gashuunsukhait, Shiveekhuren, Bulgan, Borshoo, Artssuuri and Baga Ilenkhi points.
- 8.1.9. Establish 33 agricultural production and technology parks in promising settlements on the basis of regional specifics and nomadic animal husbandry.
- 8.1.10. Establish two-way information and communication complexes in 18 aimags and 13 high-risk soums to provide herders with local news and early warning for harsh weather to ensure their preparedness.



OBJECTIVE 8.2. Develop regional and local tourism based on leading economic sectors and location advantages.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030) The period of development.

1. Develop a regional tourism on the basis of natural ecology, archeology, paleontology, nomadic heritage, history, culture, recreational resources and local community.
2. Gradually establish agricultural production and technology parks with supply chains in promising settlements, taking into account regional specifics and nomadic pastoralism.
3. Select the location of a new capital city in the Orkhon valley, develop a feasibility study and general development plan, and commence construction work.
4. Decentralize Ulaanbaatar, gradually meet the standards and norms of social services provided by the state fit to the size of regional and local population, and create a healthy, safe and comfortable working and living environment for citizens.

STAGE II (2031-2040) The period to develop economic relations and cooperation.

1. Increase access and revenue of the tourism sector through the introduction of modern advanced technology.
2. Integrate the local agricultural production and technology parks and their supply chains into the international value networks.
3. Start the phased relocation of state administrative organs and some social services to the new capital city.

STAGE III (2041-2050) The period to independently develop regional and local economies.

1. Introduce Mongolian brand products to the world market.
2. Make the new capital city a UNESCO-registered city of cultural creativity.

ZONING FOR DEVELOPING TOURISM BASED ON

GEOGRAPHICAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL SPECIFICS

ZONES OF FRESH WATER AND NATURAL LANDMARKS

CITY ZONE

ZONES OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF CHINGGIS KHAN

Region 1

Region 6

Region 5

Region 2

Region 3

Region 4

ZONES OF HIGH MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEM WITH ETHNIC AND CULTURAL SPECIFICS

ZONE OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

ZONES OF UNIQUE NATURAL, PALEONTOLOGICAL SITES AND RARE WILD LIFE

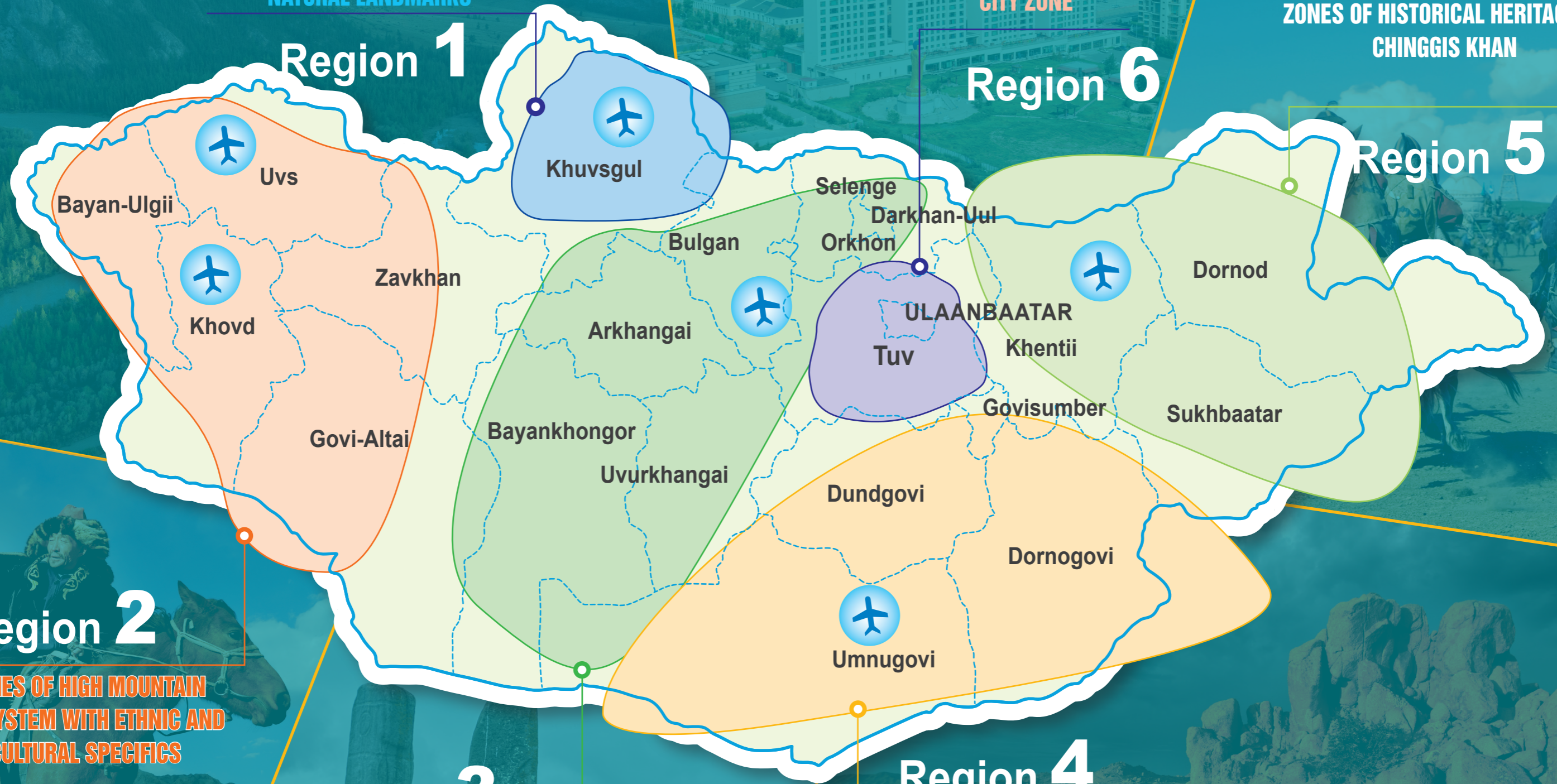
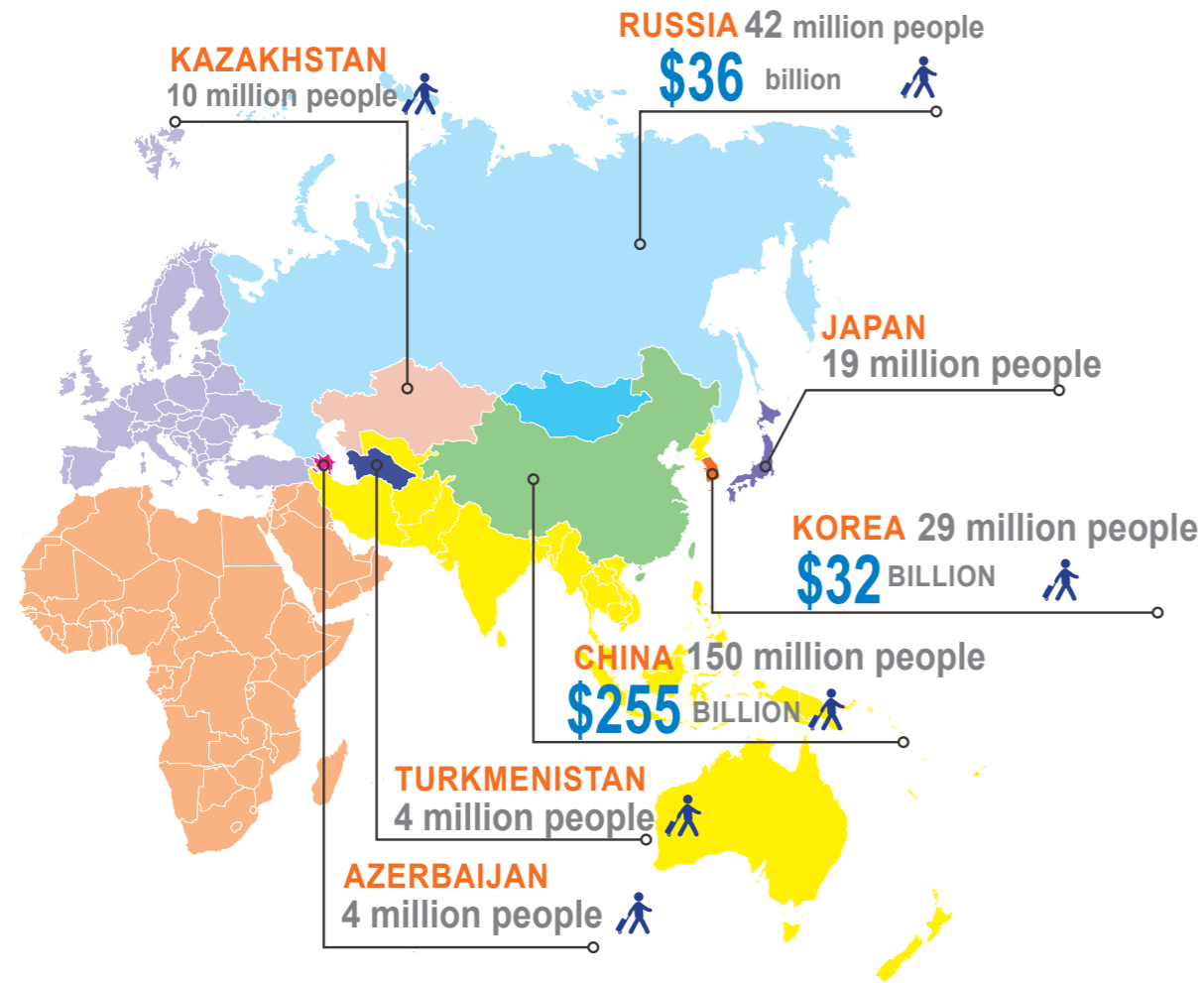
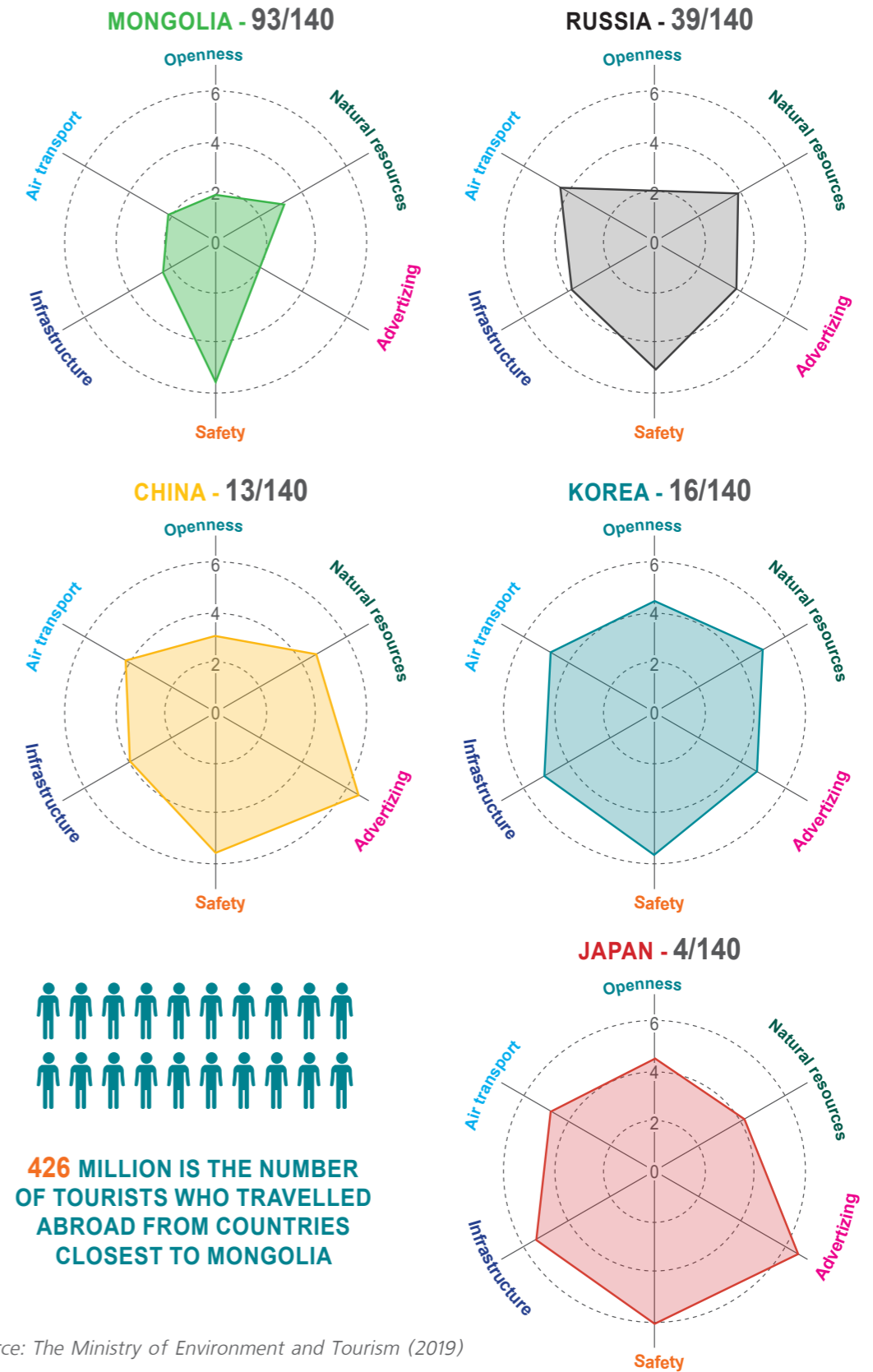


Figure 8.2 Zoning for Developing Tourism Based on Geographical, Natural and Cultural Specifics

NUMBER OF TOURISTS TRAVELLING ABROAD BY YEAR AND EXPENDITURES



COMPETITIVE INDICATORS OF TOURISM 2020



426 MILLION IS THE NUMBER OF TOURISTS WHO TRAVELLED ABROAD FROM COUNTRIES CLOSEST TO MONGOLIA

AIMS OF TRAVEL AND TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION

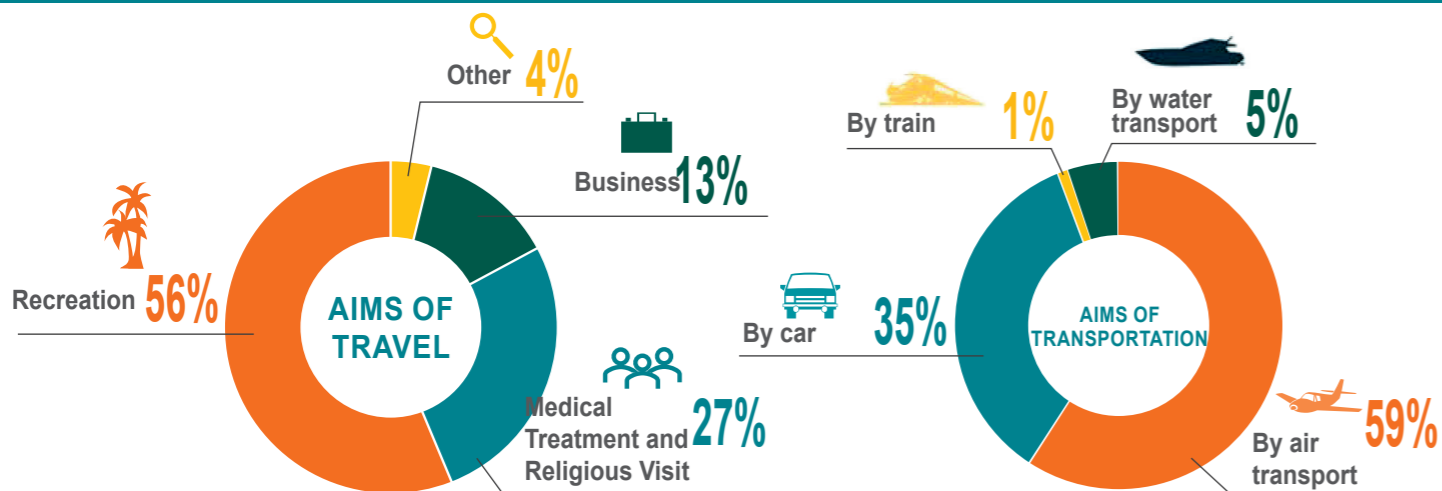


Figure 8.3 Tourism

Source: The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (2019)

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021–2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 8.2.1. Establish tourism complexes in the western aimags on basis of high mountain ecosystems, natural and geographical features of the Great Lakes Valley, and multi-ethnic live, culture and heritage.
- 8.2.2. Establish cultural tourism complexes based on Lake Khuvsgul, the Khangai Mountain Ecosystem, major river basin adventures and the Orkhon Valley Monuments.
- 8.2.3. Establish recreation and recovery tourist complexes based on paleontology and rare animal parks, historical, religious and cultural heritages, natural landscape and spa resort in the Gobi aimags.
- 8.2.4. Support Khalkh River, Buir Lake and border tourism in Dornod aimag.
- 8.2.5. Establish “Chinggis Khaan Tourism Complex” in Khentii aimag on the basis of the historical heritage of Mongolian statehood, nomadic culture and traditional way of life.
- 8.2.6. Support border tourism based on historical and cultural heritage in Sukhbaatar aimag.
- 8.2.7. Develop business tourism in the central and Ulaanbaatar regions.
- 8.2.8. Select the location of a new capital city in the Orkhon valley, develop a feasibility study and general development plan, and start construction work.
- 8.2.9. Decentralize Ulaanbaatar by meeting the standards and norms of social services provided by the state to the regions and localities.



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

OBJECTIVE 8.3. Develop agriculture as a leading sector of the economy that is environmentally friendly, adaptable to climate change, resilient, responsive to social development trends, needs and requirements, responsible, highly productive and sustainable.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021–2030)

The period to aggravate the resource utilization and commercialization of the agricultural production and transform the sector from quantity to productivity and quality.

1. Comply to the principles of green economy in agricultural production, strengthen capacity to adapt to climate changes and risks, and develop smart systems based on insurance, registration and information.
2. Sustainably develop ecologically friendly and organic livestock while preserving the traditional nomadic heritage, diversify intensive agricultural production, and develop and improve cluster, logistics and leasing services.
3. Prepare and reinforce human resources in the agricultural sector, increase the value of their labor, ensure their stable employment, and improve their living conditions and social security.
4. Evaluate, record, sustainably use and protect livestock genetic resources, improve livestock reproduction, breeding and selection, and transform livestock production from quantity to quality and productivity.
5. Protect the livestock and animal health, meet hygiene and sanitation requirements of animal raw materials and products, protect the public health and promote free trade.
6. Improve the utilization of the total crop rotation fields, ensure the main cultivated crops to fully meet domestic demand and increase the production of other functional crops.
7. Develop specialized markets, supply chains and value chains for agricultural raw materials and products, and boost their economic potential and effectiveness.
8. Provide and stabilize the population with food supply from agricultural production and supply the processing industry with high-quality raw materials.

**STAGE II
(2031-2040)**

The period to fully utilize agricultural resources and compete for sustainable production, efficiency and productivity.

1. Develop agricultural production with a science and knowledge-based approach to sustainable development, develop knowledge as consumption, introduce advanced technologies and innovation, and strengthen cooperation.
2. Establish quality evaluation for agricultural raw materials and products, strengthen the exchange trading system, and improve and expand the capacity utilization of resource-based processing plants.
3. Expand foreign markets for agricultural raw materials and products, and reject imports and increase exports of some raw materials and products.
4. Reform value chain financing and increase investment in agricultural production, increase exports of organic livestock products that contribute to the development of nomadic pastoralism around the world.

**STAGE III
(2041-2050)**

The period to develop a "smart" agriculture.

1. Support and develop science-based green production, business and agricultural tourism.
2. Renovate the agricultural research and development system and expand biotechnology production aimed at full utilization of biological resources.
3. Increase export through production of more competent, organic and branded products and create new sources of income in the economy.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 8.3.1. Create conditions for intensive commercialization of agricultural raw materials and products and increase the production of agricultural products in the production of gross domestic product.
- 8.3.2. Strengthen the ability to adapt and reduce risks in agricultural production, improve the insurance system in agriculture, and reduce economic losses and risks that may arise from unforeseen risks.
- 8.3.3. Clarify the legal environment regulating relations with respect to using, improving and protecting pastureland, establish an integrated pastureland management system, and reduce pastureland degradation and desertification.
- 8.3.4. Set maximum ceilings for livestock numbers, types and structures in conjunction with nature ecology and pasture capacity, control pasture rodents and insects, increase livestock pasture, hay, fodder, water supply and sufficiency, and to reduce livestock risks.
- 8.3.5. Dominate pastoralism that preserves traditional heritage, develop intensive regional farming based on advanced technology and techniques in urban areas, utilize resources sustainably and rationally, and develop green economy-oriented livestock.

- 8.3.6. Increase the competitiveness and value of Mongolian crops grown on fertile soils, increase their exports, and develop smart technology-based agriculture.
- 8.3.7. Zone and diversify the activities of intensive agricultural producers, stabilize the food supply and distribution of the centralized population, and reduce imports and support exports of some products.
- 8.3.8. Gradually implement technical and technological innovations in intensive agricultural production and develop cluster, logistics and leasing services.
- 8.3.9. Improve the conditions for human resources in the agricultural sector to work steadily and increase knowledge, increase the value of their labor, and prepare their successors.
- 8.3.10. Improve the living and working conditions and social security of agricultural workers in the local areas.
- 8.3.11. Develop tourism with nomadic culture, civilization and traditions based on herders' livelihoods and increase their income and profits.
- 8.3.12. Support initiatives of agricultural workers to expand agricultural production and cooperatives by state policies, and maintain their sustainable employment.
- 8.3.13. Encourage cooperatives, eco-initiatives and investment in agriculture, and increase resource utilization.
- 8.3.14. Establish an enterprise system and activities for recording, assessing, registering, sustainable utilization, protection and research of livestock genetic resources.
- 8.3.15. Carry out animal genetics, selective breeding and selection in accordance with science-based breeding strategies, and improve livestock breeding, productivity and quality.
- 8.3.16. Protect the genetic resources of national breeds and strains, produce breeding products, widely introduce advanced biotechnological methods into production, and reduce the economic losses of livestock reproduction.
- 8.3.17. Improve the capacity of livestock breeding, its technological work and services, bring mobile services to international standards, and develop a unified national registry and database of animal genetic resources.
- 8.3.18. Reduce the spread of livestock and animal diseases and ensure the infectious disease safety at the regional and local levels.
- 8.3.19. Introduce modern diagnostic and testing methods and technologies in veterinary laboratories and improve their diagnostic capacity.
- 8.3.20. Create conditions for the use of highly active, safe and quality guaranteed veterinary drugs and bio-preparations for treatment, and promote the rational use of drugs.

- 8.3.21. Support from the state the provision of professional, prompt, independent and comprehensive veterinary services and of improving the quality and availability of veterinary services.
- 8.3.22. Increase the cultivation and production of strategic food and other crops, meet domestic demand, develop greenhouses, create new types of crop production and reduce their imports.
- 8.3.23. Fully introduce zero and downsizing technologies in crop production, promote the use of environmentally friendly fertilizers, and protect and improve soil fertility.
- 8.3.24. Improve the supply of fresh vegetables.
- 8.3.25. Grow and introduce new varieties of drought, disease and pest resistant crops, and fully meet domestic demand for seeds of certified varieties.
- 8.3.26. Improve the use of agricultural parks, domestically assemble some types of spare parts and equipment for the repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment, and introduce advanced irrigation techniques and technologies with low water consumption.
- 8.3.27. Implement comprehensive ecological friendly plant protection measures against the spread of diseases, weeds, pests and rodents of cultivated plants, and introduce good practices.
- 8.3.28. Establish an effective system for quality control and certification of agricultural raw materials and products, and improve the coordination of agricultural exchanges, national processing plants and suppliers.
- 8.3.29. Provide an investment and incentive support for concentrating and primary processing agricultural raw materials and products in accordance with the standards and supplying them to the market.
- 8.3.30. Fully utilize the capacity of processing plants in accordance with the resources of agricultural raw materials and products, and bring the level of processing of products to international standards.
- 8.3.31. Rationally utilize the livestock resources in the region, increase the range of export products, and reduce imports and support exports of some products.
- 8.3.32. Support the rational utilization of livestock resources in remote areas, and explore and implement opportunities to increase the range of export products.
- 8.3.33. Improve food nutrition, promote rational food consumption, ensure sustainable and balanced food supply, and increase food distribution.
- 8.3.34. Stably meet the needs of the population in strategic and staple food products through domestic production, and reduce the seasonal dependence of meat and milk.
- 8.3.35. Create an optimal institutional system to ensure the safety of raw materials and products at all stages of the food chain.
- 8.3.36. Increase the utilization of processing facilities, improve their competitiveness and develop export-oriented industries sustainably.
- 8.3.37. Protect domestic production through tariff and non-tariff regulation and improve state support and investment.
- 8.3.38. Fully satisfy the domestic demand for vegetable seeds.



LIVESTOCK



9 MILLION
LIVESTOCK



20.8 THOUSAND
PIGS

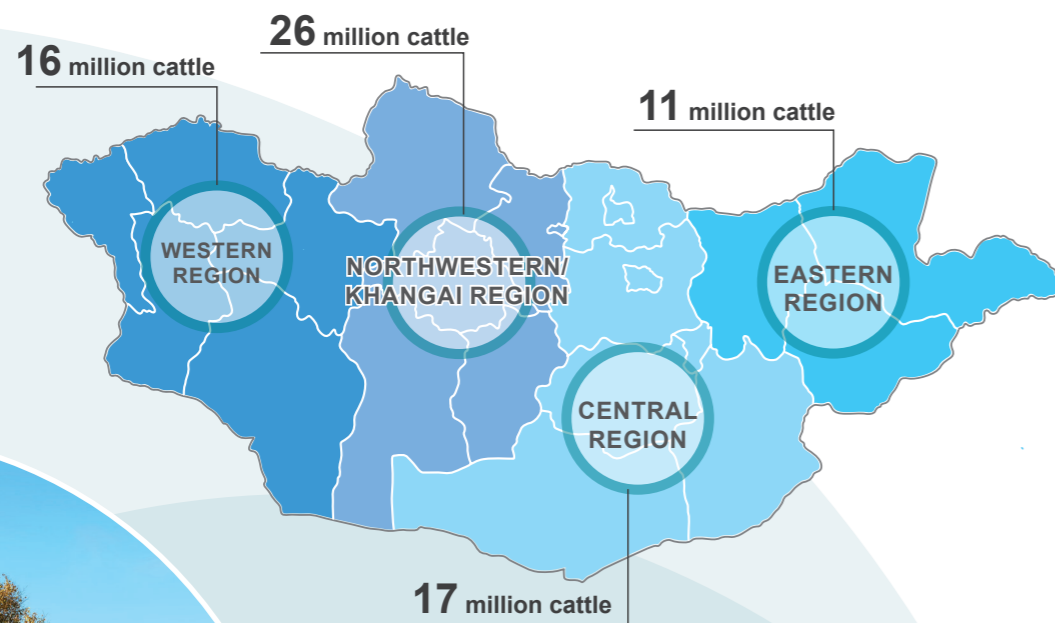


675.8 THOUSAND
LAYING BIRDS



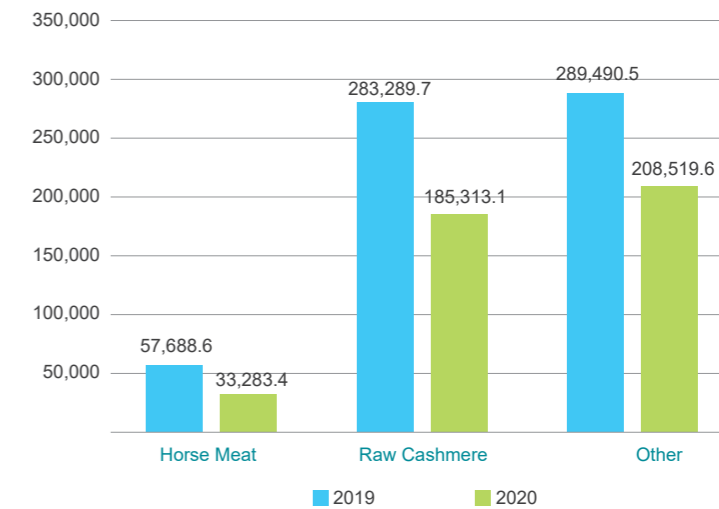
10.8 THOUSAND
BEE FAMILY

LIVESTOCK, HERDING HOUSEHOLDS, BY REGIONS

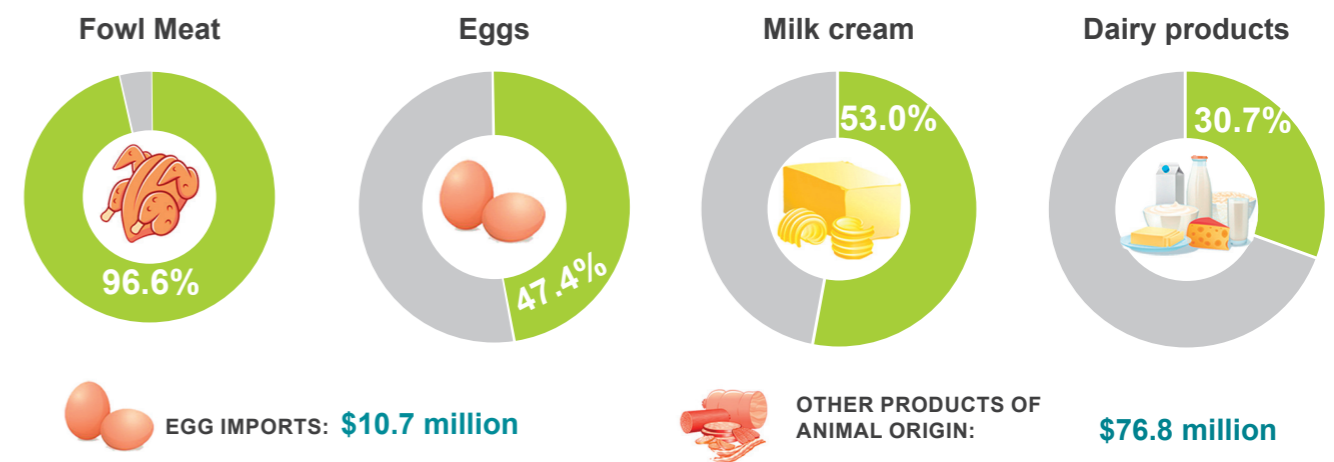


TOTAL 285000 HERDERS	
34 THOUSAND	EASTERN REGION
61 THOUSAND	CENTRAL REGION
70 THOUSAND	WESTERN REGION
119 THOUSAND	NORTHWESTERN KHANGAI REGION

EXPORT VOLUME IN USD THOUSANDS



Percentage of imports in consumption



Total Exports
2019
630,468.8

Total Exports
2020
427,116.1

AGRICULTURE - 2019



SHARE IN GDP
10.7



SHARE IN EXPORT
8.2

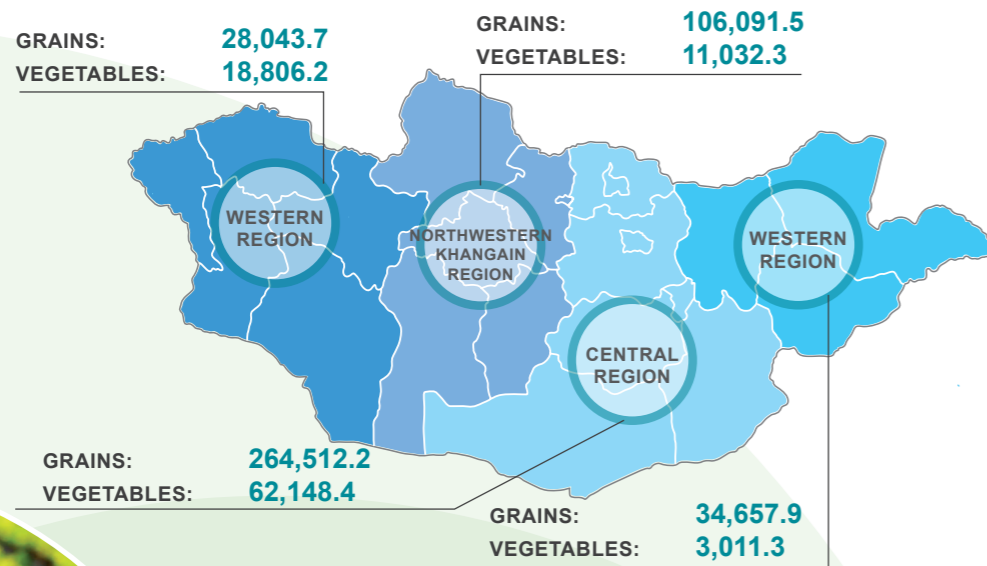


SHARE IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
25.5

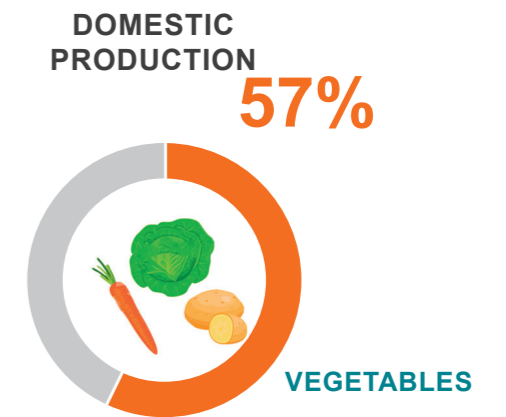
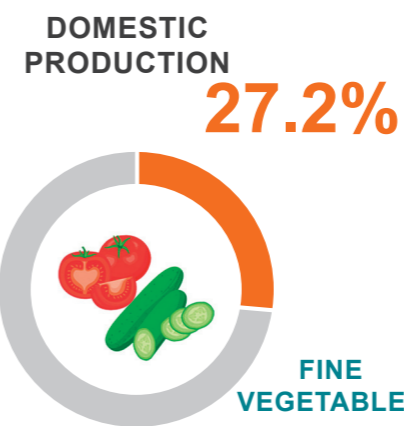


SHARE IN LOCAL ECONOMIES
85

AGRICULTURE BY REGION (TONN)



TOTAL:
GRAINS:
433,305.4
VEGETABLES:
99,546.5



WORKPLACE

LIGHT INDUSTRY	4 icons	1,634
FOOD	6 icons	1,914
AGRICULTURE	12 icons	16,320

AMOUNT OF IMPORT

Wheat	\$2.7 MILLION
Onion	\$3.1 MILLION
Fine Vegetables	\$10.1 MILLION

Figure 8.5 Agricultural

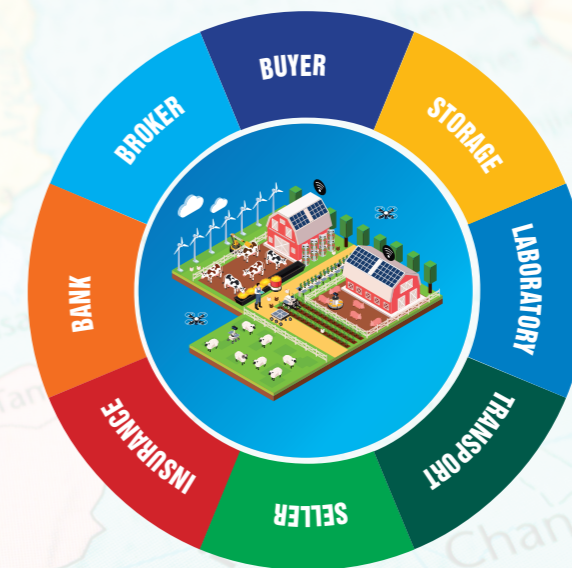
Source: National Statistical Office (2019)

CREATING MARKET NETWORKS AND ENSURING PRODUCT SAFETY



INTEGRATED REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

DIGITAL REFORM OF AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGE



INTEGRATING SECTOR PARTICIPANTS IN AN E-SYSTEM

Total Investment
43.5
billion MNT

Soft Loans for Businesses
15.0
billion MNT

Agricultural exchange infrastructure
28.5
billion MNT

RESULTS

RESULTS

- ✓ Integrated Registration in Food, Agriculture and Light Industry Sector
- ✓ Improving E-barimt (E-document) Information System to Provide Accurate and Verified Information Nationwide
- ✓ Introducing Integrated Sale, Marketing and Distributing System
- ✓ Limiting Shadow Economy in Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
- ✓ Fighting Illegal Activities to Increase Transparency and Accountability of Government Services
- ✓ Providing Information for Sector Participants to Establish Framework for Planning, Forecasting, Implementation and Monitoring
- ✓ Creating Market Information Transparency for Fast and Accessible Government Services Irrespective of Time and Distance Differences



- Improving Product Quality and Quantity
- Introducing Domestic Stocks' Trading
- Introducing Commercial Contracts instead of Direct Product Exchanges
- Increasing Trading by 6-7 times

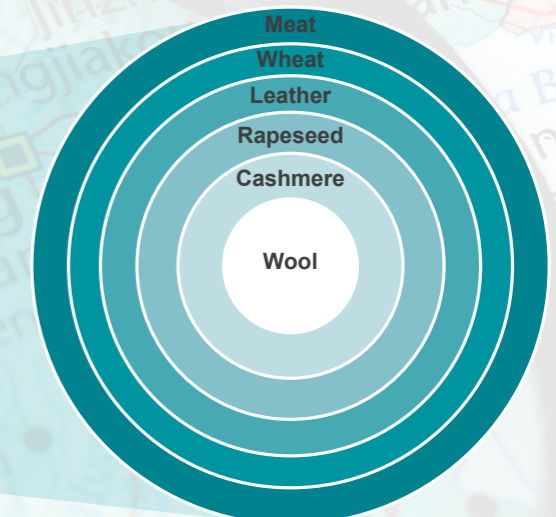
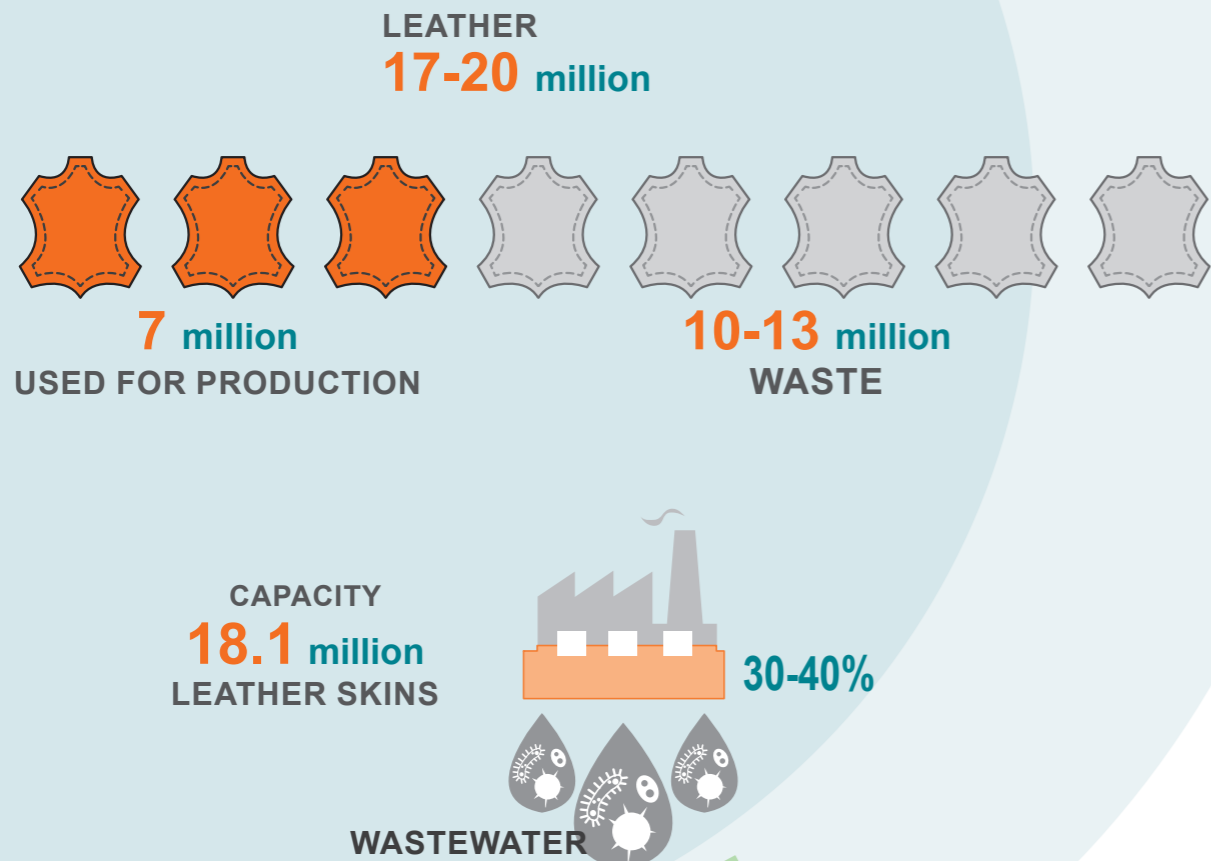


Figure 8.6 Product Safety
Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (2020)

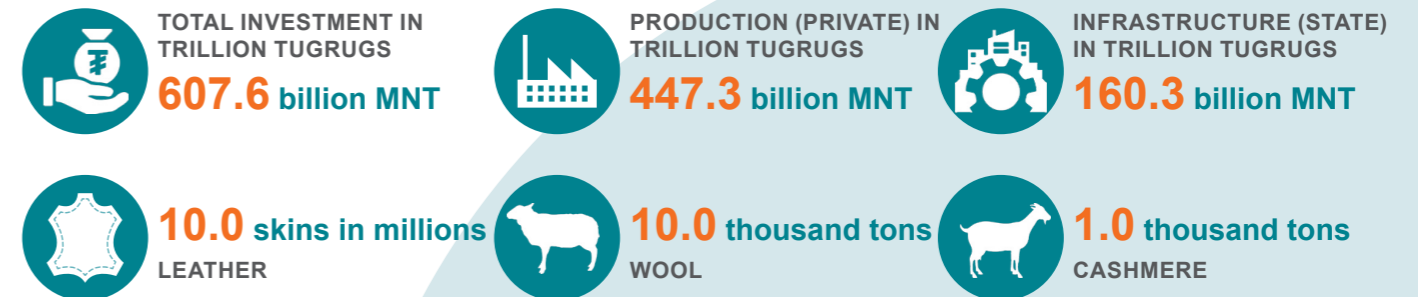
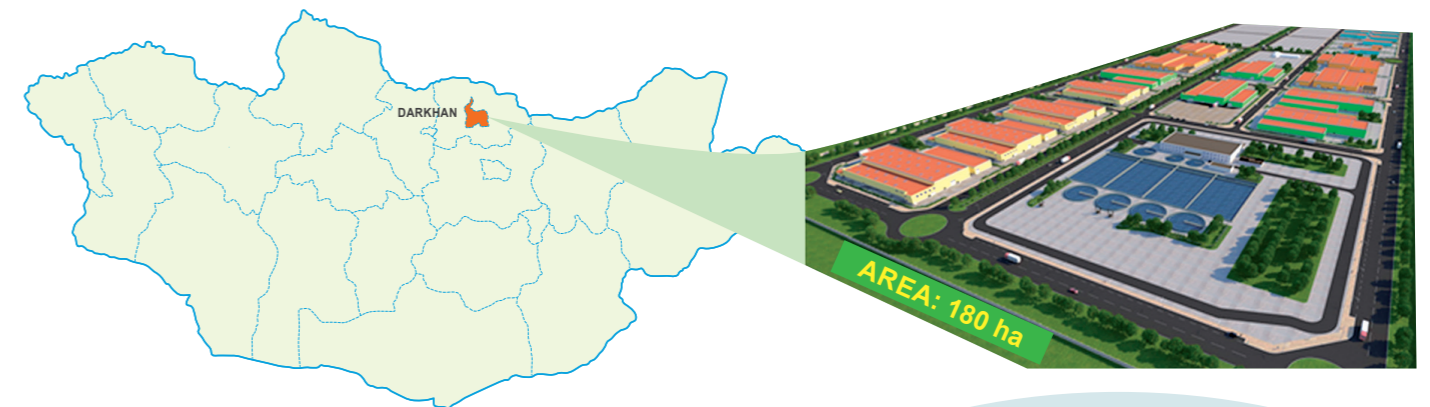
INCREASING LIVESTOCK SECTOR EXPORTS

CURRENT SITUATION



- Increasing Capacity
- Transfer to the Countryside
- Introducing New Environmentally Friendly Zero Waste Technology

DARKHAN LEATHER COMPLEX



RESULTS



Figure 8.7 Livestock Sector Exports

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (2020)



ULAANBAATAR AND SATELLITE CITIES

PEOPLE-CENTERED CITY

ENVIRONMENT-FOCUSED SOLUTIONS

PLANNING-CENTERED DEVELOPMENT

GOOD GOVERNANCE OF THE CITY

SATELLITE CITIES

GOAL 9. Develop a comfortable, environmentally friendly, people-centered and smart city.



PEOPLE-CENTERED CITY

OBJECTIVE 9.1. Become a city of healthy, creative and intelligent citizens with a high labor value, providing opportunities for development of its citizens.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to improve the quality and access of social infrastructure and increase citizens' participation.

1. Increase the capacity and access of social service providers (schools, kindergartens, health, physical education and sports organizations, youth development centers, child protection centers, orphanages, etc.), ensure development and provide with necessary machineries and equipment.
2. Establish coordinated regional networks of healthcare and services and ensure their sustainable operation.
3. Implement projects designed to cultivate civilized urban citizens involving educational institutions at all levels and incorporate social impact measures in activities of the state organs and mass media.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to strengthen an efficient system that ensures the quality, access and equity of citizen-centered social services.

1. Diversify and develop primary, secondary and high schools that meet certain conditions.
2. Construct sports facilities in new satellite cities and sub-centers in accordance with the City planning and construction norms and regulations.
3. Establish cultural centers in line with international standards and professional art organizations in some regions.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to promote city development with globally competitive, creative and socially active citizens.

1. Develop secondary schools and kindergartens as comprehensive development centers that meet the needs and requirements of pupils.
2. Introduce technical and technological advances in physical education and sports activities and enable people of all ages to receive sports consulting services based on artificial intelligence.
3. Increase the labor value of urban population and develop a poverty-free city.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 9.1.1. Build, expand and renovate premises for secondary schools and kindergartens, and thus increase the number of their seats and bring the group size to the normative level.
- 9.1.2. Ensure compliance with environmental standards in secondary schools and kindergartens.
- 9.1.3. Provide necessary machineries and equipment to secondary schools and kindergartens, establish e-learning and distance learning halls in general education schools, lifelong education centers, vocational training and production centers, and supply cameras to kindergartens.
- 9.1.4. Gradually establish a comprehensive child development center with sports and art halls and library in each school.
- 9.1.5. Develop and implement teacher and student exchange programs and scholarships with partner countries and cities.
- 9.1.6. Increase the quality and availability of childcare services to enroll 1-2 age toddlers.
- 9.1.7. Increase access to lifelong learning services, implement training programs for adults and the elderly, and strengthen social partnerships.
- 9.1.8. Increase the capacity of child protection centers, day care centers for people with disabilities, and orphanages, and provide their necessary improvement and maintenance.
- 9.1.9. Build, expand and renovate health facilities, create the comfort and environment for their service that meet the requirements of standard, increase the number of their beds, and build new district standard health centers.
- 9.1.10. Establish a well-coordinated regional network of medical care and services and ensure their sustainable operation.
- 9.1.11. Develop the district health centers into general hospitals and district public health centers, and improve their diagnostic and treatment capacity, and gradually develop services for general surgery, endoscopic surgery, cancer palliative care and rehabilitation.
- 9.1.12. Introduce new and advanced technologies in health first aid and services and strengthen rapid diagnostics, day care, rehabilitation and home care in family and village health centers.
- 9.1.13. Provide high-tech and skilled care and services in the country by introducing advanced scientific technologies and innovations, inviting doctors and medical specialists from developed countries to work in teams, and training national specialists.
- 9.1.14. Develop a model for long-term health care, establish rehabilitating, facilitating and nursing centers, and ensure the participation of private health organizations in this area.

- 9.1.15. Organize a public health council in Ulaanbaatar and ensure its sustainable operation.
- 9.1.16. Introduce advanced telemedicine and e-health technologies in remote districts and satellite cities.
- 9.1.17. Enable citizens of all ages to receive artificial intelligence-based sports consulting services by introducing modern technical and technological advances in physical education and sports activities and services.
- 9.1.18. Increase the availability of standard sports grounds for citizens of all ages in the city, and design and build sports facilities.
- 9.1.19. Provide an environment that enhances the organization's social responsibility and provides services to people with disabilities.
- 9.1.20. Implement projects designed to cultivate civilized urban citizens involving educational institutions at all levels and incorporate social impact measures in activities of the state organs and mass media.
- 9.1.21. Support the provision of psychological counseling and services to the population.
- 9.1.22. Diversify employment options and develop programs that enable employees to become trained and qualified.



ENVIRONMENT-FOCUSED SOLUTIONS

OBJECTIVE 9.2. Develop a comfortable city with balanced ecosystem, low greenhouse gas emissions and green technologies, and ensure a healthy and safe living environment for citizens.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to ensure a healthy and safe living environment for citizens and introduce a recyclable, responsible and economical consumption.

1. Establish value and ecological resilience of ecosystem and implement a sustainable management of natural resources adapted to climate change.
2. Reduce air, soil and environmental pollution and pollutants by introducing environmentally friendly and advanced know-how and technologies.
3. Provide water resources and guaranteed sources of drinking water, collect and reuse surface water, and increase the value of water.
4. Introduce technological innovations in waste sorting, collection and transportation services and create a system to support low-emission and waste-free consumption.
5. Increase the city's green facilities and parks to all possible locations, and reorganize the city's cemeteries.
6. Strengthen the capacity to early detect disasters, and mitigate and be resilient to adverse effects of climate change.
7. Ensure the food security and establish a network of organic food supplies from rural areas.
8. Bring air and environmental quality monitoring capacity to the international level.
9. Introduce and implement green building standards.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period of green and smart technology that ensures the city's ecosystem balance.

1. Protect city ecosystems and biodiversity, improve river flow, build ponds and reservoirs to store water resources, and bring deep-source recharge to ecological level.
2. Establish an efficient water reuse system.
3. Introduce a technology for sorting and automatic collection of household waste (waste collection line).
4. Introduce eco-electric public transportation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

5. Transfer energy consumption of ger area and green zone households to renewable energy sources and provide opportunities to supply electricity generated by households to the central grid.
6. Implement sustainable management of forest protection and rehabilitation and create forest ecosystems.

STAGE III (2041–2050) The period to ensure environmental balance with low greenhouse gas emissions.

1. Minimize greenhouse gas emissions to the lowest level.
2. Develop a system to mitigate climate change.
3. Develop into a risk-free city that is fully prepared in terms of information sharing, communication and resource management in the event of natural disasters, climate change, potential disasters and emergency.
4. Fully introduce smart and green technology in creating comfortable and healthy living environment.

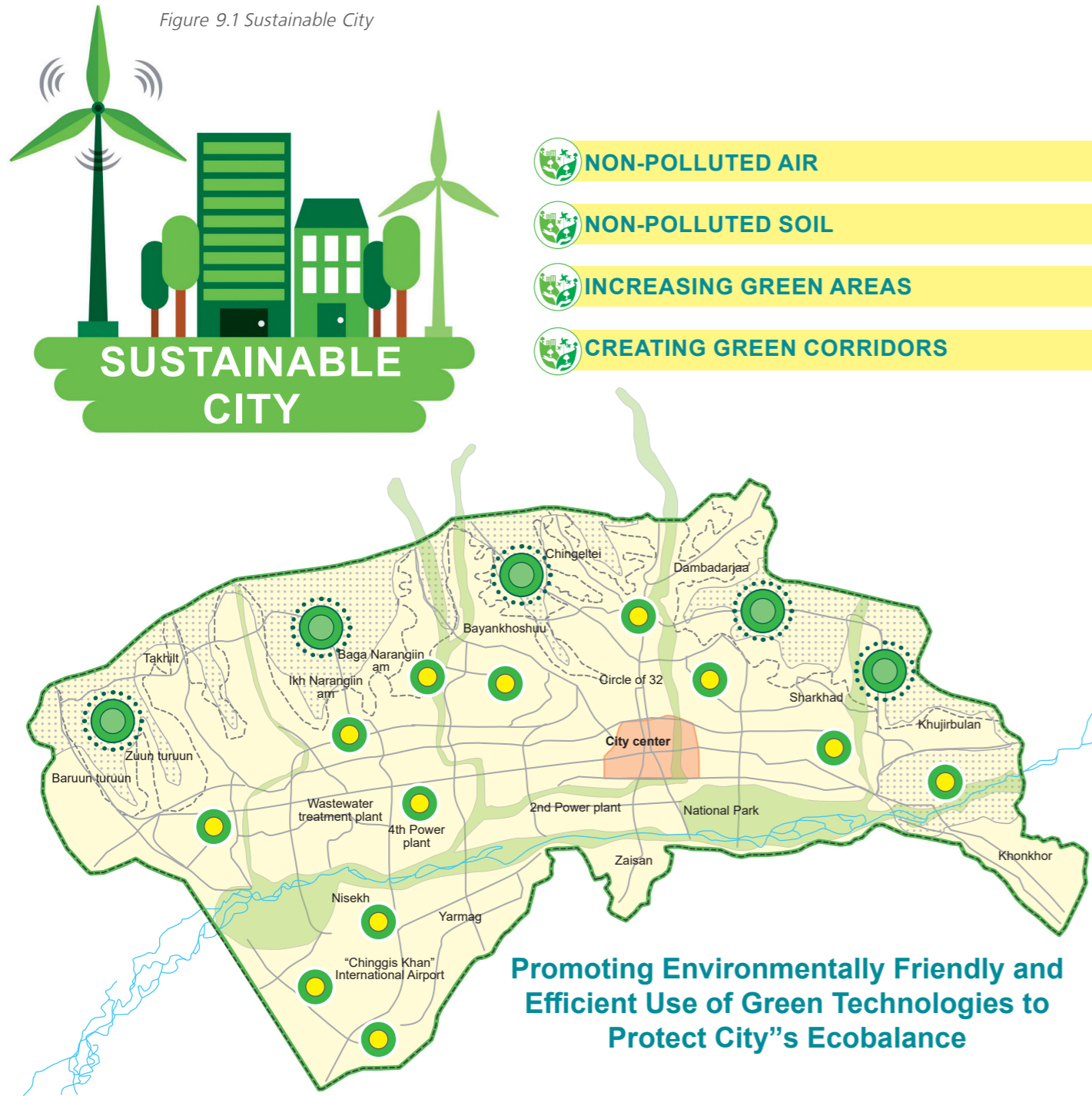
ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021–2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 9.2.1. Establish the values and ecological resilience of city ecosystem develop a comprehensive management system for assessing climate change vulnerability and risks and reducing disaster risks, and establish green zone ecological corridors.
- 9.2.2. Create a green belt to restrict settlements along the boundaries of Ulaanbaatar's residential areas.
- 9.2.3. Ensure the food security and establish a network of organic food supplies from rural areas.
- 9.2.4. Reduce all sources of pollution and create opportunities for reuse and neutralization through the introduction of environmentally friendly and advanced techniques and technologies.
- 9.2.5. Establish a city forest ecosystem that is resilient to climate change, implement sustainable forest protection management, and gradually introduce a payment system of ecosystem service.
- 9.2.6. Implement management to protect soil, rehabilitate soil pollution by biological and technological methods, rehabilitate forests in ecologically important locations and purchase planted forests for the state forest fund.
- 9.2.7. Implement sustainable natural resource management with joint participation.
- 9.2.8. Create climate-resilient forest ecosystems and implement sustainable management of forest protection and rehabilitation on the basis of new scientific and technological achievements.
- 9.2.9. Implement comprehensive measures to reduce forest degradation and deforestation, and ensure normal forest growth.

- 9.2.10. Limit interest in land tenure in forests and water reservoirs by increasing land payments for citizens and business entities that own and use land in forests and water reservoirs, and by collecting ecosystem service fees, and use their proceeds for water and forest resources protection projects.
- 9.2.11. Bring the operation of tree nursery to international standards, improve the quality of seedlings used in green facilities, and increase the variety of useful plants.
- 9.2.12. Strengthen environmental quality monitoring capacity, expand research and analysis, and increase laboratory capacity.
- 9.2.13. Reduce air pollution by reducing emissions from vehicles, intensify ger area redevelopment, and implement a gradual and systematic approach to housing in areas with high levels of air pollution.
- 9.2.14. Create a unified database of land damaged by mining, and eliminate duplication of rehabilitation technology, methodology and legal environment.
- 9.2.15. Provide and protect water resources and guaranteed sources of drinking water, increase the value of water and increase its rational use by economic measures.
- 9.2.16. Take the protection zones of water reservoirs and sanitary zones of water supply sources under the special protection and strictly follow the regime.
- 9.2.17. Develop and commission a feasibility study and working design for the Tuul Water Complex project to increase drinking water resources.
- 9.2.18. Establish an integrated monitoring center to ensure the safety of water supply sources, reservoirs, deep wells and pumping stations, equip it with tele-monitoring, communication and signaling equipment, and implement a project to disconnect transmission and distribution lines.
- 9.2.19. Create ponds and reservoirs collecting surface waters at all possible locations.
- 9.2.20. Reduce flood risk by taking river sources and wetlands under local special protection and maintaining their water absorption capacity to prevent construction.
- 9.2.21. Implement sustainable management of accumulation and rational use water resources.
- 9.2.22. Create a legal environment for the processing waste sludge and sewage sludge into final products, processing and reusing treated water, and implement a project of the main line network for its introduction into production and reuse.
- 9.2.23. Re-treat wastewater from Ulaanbaatar's water supply sources, water treatment plants and other treatment facilities.
- 9.2.24. Gradually implement measures to limit the use of fresh groundwater for industrial purposes and introduce the use of gray water.

- 9.2.25. Organize step-by-step work to bring ger area sanitation facilities up to standard by conducting an integrated environmental assessment of household pit latrines and pollution caused by human faulty activities and creating a legal environment for compensation for environmental pollution.
- 9.2.26. Renovate non-standard household sanitation facilities and turn manure into compost.
- 9.2.27. Use a combination of administrative and incentive methods to reduce emissions and increase waste-free consumption.
- 9.2.28. Reuse ash, sludge and waste from domestic and power plants to produce secondary products.
- 9.2.29. Carry out technological innovations in services of sorting, collection and transportation of waste, develop appropriate standards, transfer to recycling plants, clean and rehabilitate centralized waste disposal sites.
- 9.2.30. Establish a system for sorting, collection, transportation, recycling, neutralization and disposal of hazardous waste.
- 9.2.31. Diversify, renovate and develop small and medium enterprises for recycling of secondary raw materials, and develop production with waste-free technology.
- 9.2.32. Completely close and rehabilitate the landfill area of centralized waste disposal sites in Narangiin Enger and Tsagaandavaa.
- 9.2.33. Organize the works to certificate city buildings and facilities, determine their quality and age, inspect and certify their earthquake resistance, and strengthen or demolish and rebuild risky facilities.
- 9.2.34. Develop a methodology and modeling of flood protection facilities in Ulaanbaatar, develop and approve a master plan for engineering preparations, conduct hydrogeological measurements and construct boreholes in hazardous areas, and connect them to an integrated monitoring system.
- 9.2.35. Become a city free of flood risk by improving information, communication and resource management systems and fully providing engineering preparations in the events of potential disasters and emergencies.
- 9.2.36. Intensify and support activities for increasing the area of green facilities and gardening city in Ulaanbaatar, and create optimal motivations for financing, taxes, loans and incentives.
- 9.2.37. Update irrigation methods and technologies for urban green facilities, observe the watering regime, build new dams and canals in flood risk areas, create floating ponds and underground reservoirs when building drainage lines for soil and road water, use water for many purposes, and build river flow regulation solutions.
- 9.2.38. Strengthen a monitoring system with citizens' participation to protect and increase city's green facilities and formulate urban culture.
- 9.2.39. Renew the value of forest ecosystems of green zones and implement multilateral measures for forest protection.
- 9.2.40. Increase street lighting, fully supply cameras to streets, ensure public safety, ensure uniform standards for street and square names and building addresses, and enhance urban culture.
- 9.2.41. Reduce fire risks by constructing and rehabilitating soil strips for forest fire protection in Ulaanbaatar.
- 9.2.42. Increase the network of local protected areas, create favorable conditions for the growth and reproduction of biodiversity, and prevent ecological imbalances.

Figure 9.1 Sustainable City



Promoting Environmentally Friendly and Efficient Use of Green Technologies to Protect City's Ecobalance

2020: Environmentally Friendly Planning Solutions

2030: Clean and Healthy Environment

2040: Green city

2050: Favorable Living Environment





PLANNING-CENTERED DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE 9.3. Develop an internationally competitive metropolis with rapidly developing satellite cities with the proper settlement system based on optimal spatial planning.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to decentralize the city, increase access to its infrastructure and introduce smart technology innovation.

1. Carry out city development by formulating a general development plan taking into account the required planning of Ulaanbaatar city concentration, expansion and restrictions of residential areas, land management, road network, public transportation and underground space, and connecting it to the integrated information system.
2. Increase housing supply under the city redevelopment project.
3. Increase capacity of the engineering infrastructure and introduce new technologies.
4. Establish safety automation at the spatial level of the city.
5. Introduce multiple and smart public transportation.
6. Relocate enterprises and businesses entities having a negative impact on Ulaanbaatar.
7. Construct the Bogd Khan freight railway.
8. Establish road zoning in Ulaanbaatar and regulate traffic of vehicles.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to accelerate the city development with full infrastructure and smart systems.

1. Carry out the decentralization within Ulaanbaatar by developing new city centers, sub-centers, specialized centers and community centers with cultural, educational, trade and services, housing and social infrastructures, and establish development corridors connecting them.
2. Strengthen e-based financial technology, e-banking, e-money, artificial intelligence, blockchain technology, automation, cloud technology, hard and soft infrastructure.
3. Increase the share of new energy sources in the total energy mix and supply electricity to regions.
4. Build a passenger transport network around the Bogd Khan Mountain.
5. Establish a highway connecting satellite towns and villages.
6. Create a comprehensive network of city streets and roads.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period of metropolitan development with comfortable living environment.

1. Develop a metropolitan with comfortable living environment.
2. Introduce new generation technologies of smart system based on artificial intelligence in the city development.
3. Establish a modern highway transport network connecting regions with Ulaanbaatar.
4. Increase green energy production and ensure sustainable energy supply to the region.
5. Host and organize major international, continental and world festivals.
6. Establish and develop an underground transportation network.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

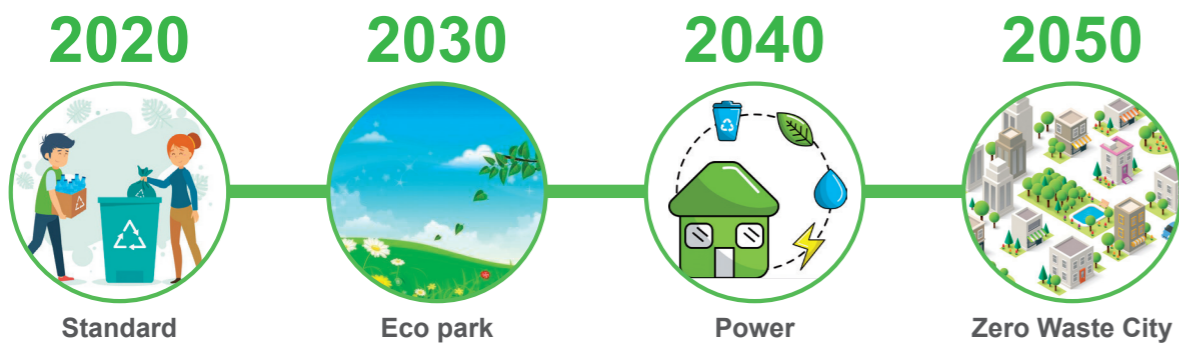
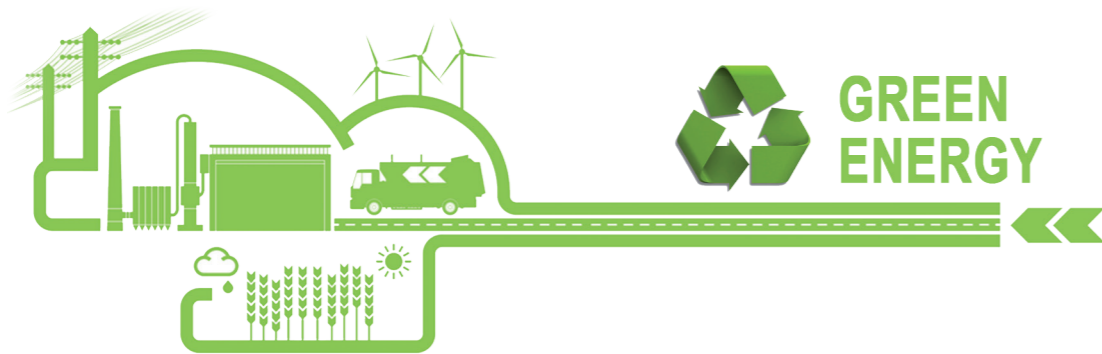
- 9.3.1. Implement city development activities by developing a general development plan taking into account the required planning of Ulaanbaatar city concentration, expansion and restrictions of residential areas, land management, road network, public transportation and underground space, and connecting it to the integrated information system.
- 9.3.2. Carry out the decentralization within Ulaanbaatar by establishing new city centers, sub-centers, specialized centers and community centers with cultural, educational, trade, service, housing and social infrastructures.
- 9.3.3. Increase housing supply under the city redevelopment project.
- 9.3.4. Increase the supply of various types of housing (income-based, rental, green) and implement a housing program for 150,000 households.
- 9.3.5. Develop and implement city zoning rules.
- 9.3.6. Regularly implement activities to preserve, protect and restore the historical and cultural heritage.
- 9.3.7. Implement a unified policy to relocate enterprises and business entities that have a negative impact on Ulaanbaatar out of the city.
- 9.3.8. Optimally use the underground space for roads, transport and engineering networks.
- 9.3.9. Introduce new generation technologies of smart system based on artificial intelligence in the city development.
- 9.3.10. Become a metropolis that is internationally and regionally competitive.
- 9.3.11. Establish an integrated automation network of alarm and control to ensure safety at the spatial level of the city.
- 9.3.12. Introduce multiple and smart public transportation.

Figure 9.2 Zero Waste City



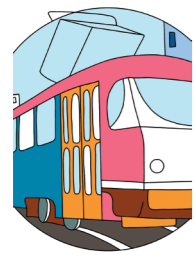
ZERO WASTE CITY

-  **RECYCLING**
-  **ECO PARK**
-  **ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION**



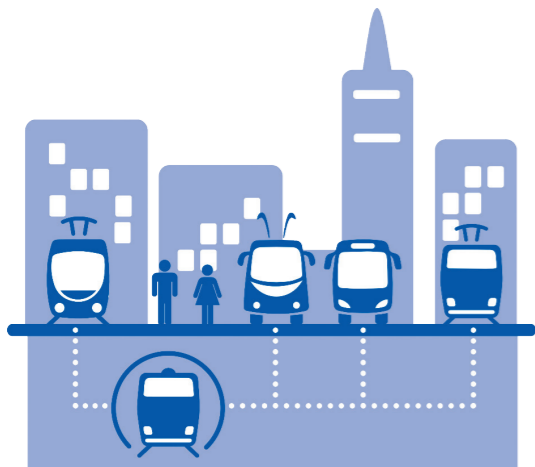
2050

Figure 9.3 Intelligent Multi Transport System



INTELLIGENT MULTI TRANSPORT SYSTEM

- AUTO TRANSPORT
- AIR TRANSPORTATION
- BUS RAPID TRANSIT TRAFFIC
- ELECTROMAGNETIC TRANSPORT
- UNDERGROUND TRANSPORT
- INTERCITY TRANSPORT
- REGIONAL HIGHWAY TRANSPORT



Introducing Multiple and Smart High-Speed Public Transportation to Connect Ulaanbaatar City with Its Satellites and Other Regions and Enable Efficient Traffic Free of Congestion



2050

2020



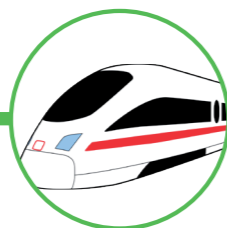
Technology Innovation

2030



Jam-free City

2040



Light Traffic for Intercity between Satellite Cities

2050

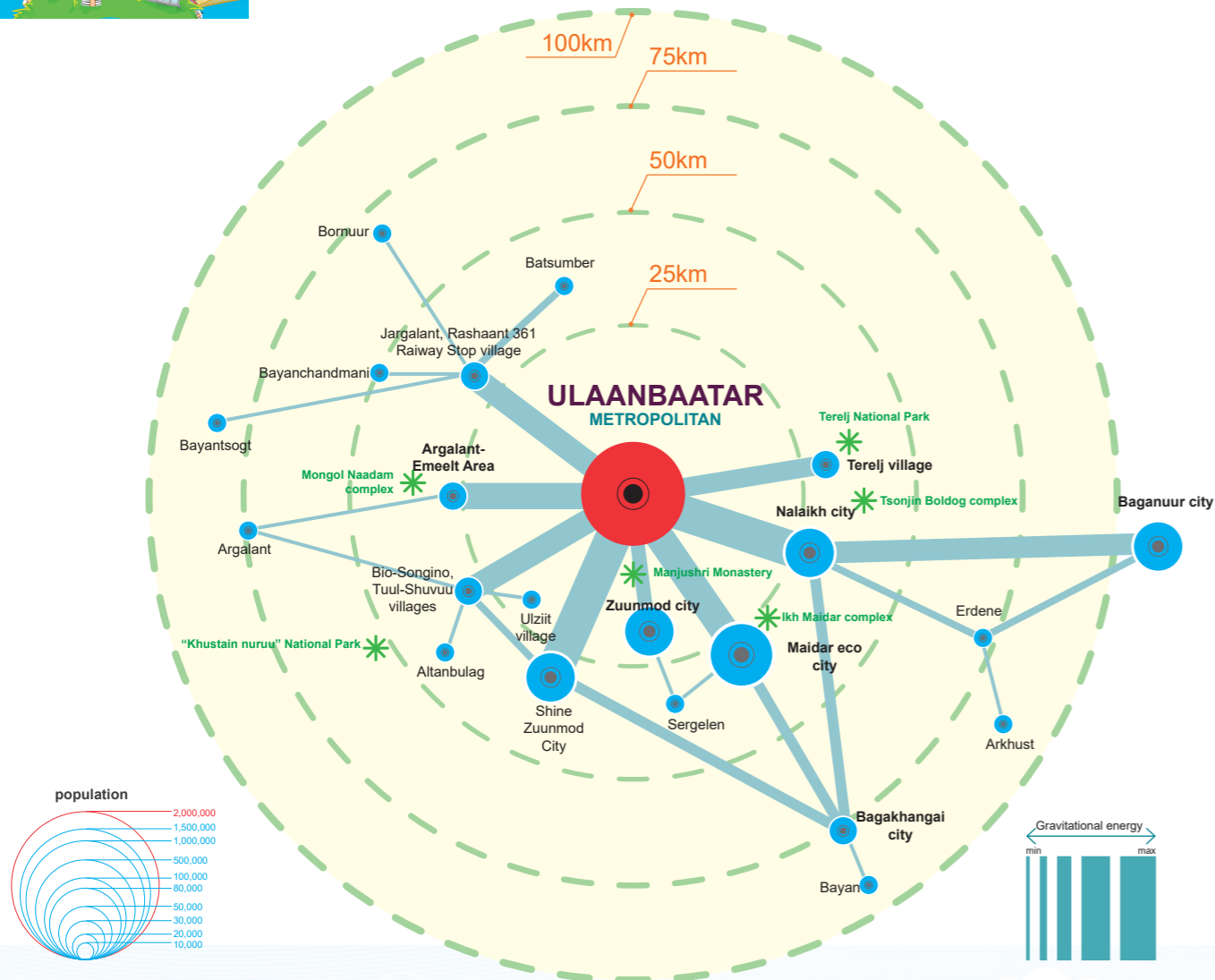


Regional Highway Traffic

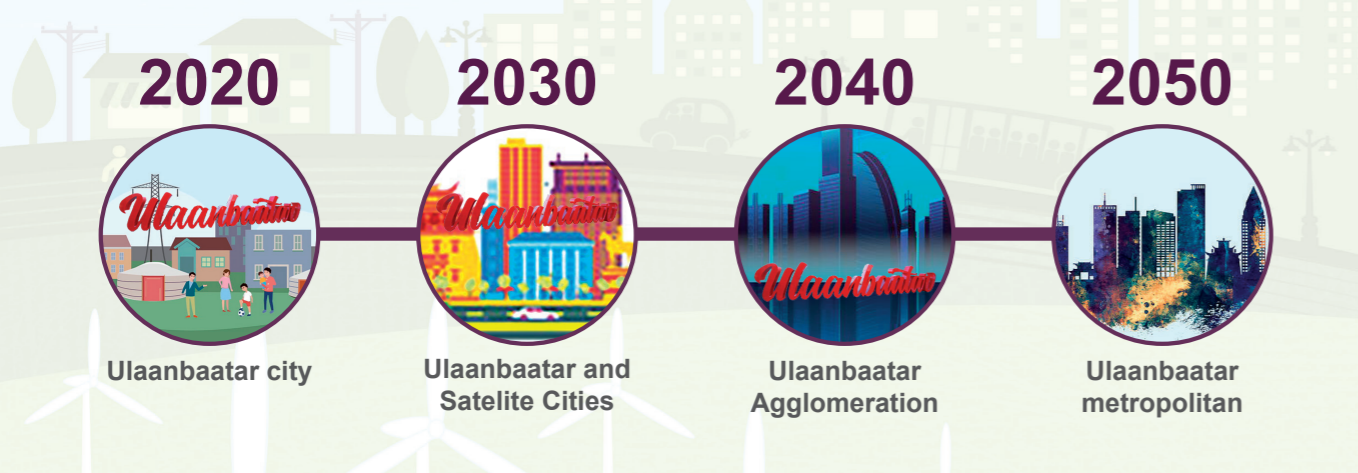
Figure 9.4. Ulaanbaatar Metropolitan



ULAANBAATAR METROPOLITAN



Developing Ulaanbaatar as Internationally Competitive Metropolis with Rapidly Developing Satellite Cities to Ensure Rational Settlement System and Optimal Spatial Planning.



DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

TOURISM

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDUSTRIES

CULTURE, EDUCATION, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

FREE ZONES, TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS

BANKING, FINANCE, TRADE AND SERVICES

INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY PARK

- 9.3.13. Carry out the gradual construction of the city's horizontal, vertical and circular road network, and road networks of satellite sites.
- 9.3.14. Introduce high-capacity "electromagnetic transportation" along large corridors with high passenger traffic.
- 9.3.15. Introduce "air suspension transport" and build its dedicated parking lots and infrastructure.
- 9.3.16. Establish a special road bus network.
- 9.3.17. Relocate households and business entities included in the protection zones of roads and road facilities, manage land use and organization, and build networks of streets and roads reflected in the general development plan.
- 9.3.18. Fully implement smart systems in the road networks.
- 9.3.19. Establish a unified auto service registration and information database and improve the warranty service system in the auto service sector.
- 9.3.20. Establish distribution centers based on the city sub-centers and facilitate large-scale trucking on suburban main roads.
- 9.3.21. Depending on the flow of passengers, introduce high-capacity transport connecting satellite cities.
- 9.3.22. With integrated coordination, establish terminals and parking lots for transferring passengers on another vehicle.
- 9.3.23. Develop transportation services for school children.
- 9.3.24. Establish a network to charge vehicles with electricity and gas.
- 9.3.25. Renovate the public transport management, information and control center and fully introduce the smart system into the road networks.
- 9.3.26. Build and expand sidewalks and bicycle paths, increase tunnel and bridge crossings, and establish their monitoring systems.
- 9.3.27. Establish a sophisticated car parking management system.
- 9.3.28. Establish road zoning in Ulaanbaatar and regulate traffic of vehicles.
- 9.3.29. Introduce car co-ownership and car rental services in Ulaanbaatar.
- 9.3.30. Implement projects and programs to develop city taxi services.
- 9.3.31. Build a passenger transport network around the BogdKhan Mountain.
- 9.3.32. Construct the BogdKhan freight railway.
- 9.3.33. Build highways connecting cities and villages.
- 9.3.34. Introduce high-speed transportation on special roads connecting regions with Ulaanbaatar.
- 9.3.35. Increase the capacity of engineering in infrastructure, introduce new technologies and bring it to full supply.
- 9.3.36. Implement a national energy saving program.
- 9.3.37. Build partial and independent heating sources with environmentally friendly and advanced technology that work during peak hours in remote areas of the capital city, connect them to the central heating supply system and increase their efficiency.
- 9.3.38. Renovate and commission the Ulaanbaatar central wastewater treatment plant.
- 9.3.39. Implement a project to build a main line network for processing waste sludge and sewage sludge into final products and reuse.
- 9.3.40. Build and operate the western lower source of water supply in Ulaanbaatar, water treatment plants and their transmission lines.
- 9.3.41. Improve the sanitation facilities in ger areas by protecting water resources from pollution, enforcing regimes, and creating a legal environment for compensation for environmental pollution.
- 9.3.42. Become a city free of flood risk by fully providing engineering preparations.
- 9.3.43. Develop a feasibility study for the "absorbent technology" program, introduce international norms and standards, and create its legal environment.
- 9.3.44. Introduce new engineering infrastructure solutions and technologies.
- 9.3.45. Implement water reuse technology at the regional level.
- 9.3.46. In accordance with the General development plan of Ulaanbaatar, gradually build and expand the engineering infrastructure of the capital city and satellite cities and villages.
- 9.3.47. Use of renewable energy by connecting ger areas to centralized, partial and independent engineering supply within the framework of city redevelopment.
- 9.3.48. Build a 30,000-40,000-seat stadium that meets international standards for hosting continental and world championships and major sporting events.
- 9.3.49. Implement projects to promote Mongolian intellectual creations in the world market and promote the national traditional cultural heritage in the framework of cooperation with related cities.
- 9.3.50. Establish and implement art and cultural programs with national features for tourists.
- 9.3.51. Develop traditional Mongolian sports (archery, ankle archery, etc.), equestrian centers (equestrian polo, camel polo), establish their national teams, and support the system of inviting foreign and domestic teams to play.



GOOD GOVERNANCE OF THE CITY

OBJECTIVE 9.4. Become a city with a stable legal environment and good governance ensuring city rules and standards.

THE OBJECTIVE'S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021-2030)

The period to undertake a legal reform, strengthen human resources capacity and create a favorable environment for city governance and economic and social development.

1. Establish an effective system of city governance, ensure the participation of citizens and the public in the planning, development, approval and decision-making at all levels, and improve opportunities for citizens to obtain information through open, accessible and transparent channels.
2. Strengthen the participation and partnership of the state organs, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the public in city governance, and support projects and programs implemented by the private sector under its social responsibility.
3. Digitize information and create a system for delivering e-state services to citizens.
4. Diversify city taxes and create excise taxes.
5. Renew the legal environment for the city's independent development, and develop a set of city rules and master plans for sectors in line with regional development policies.
6. Improve the management of state organs and strengthen human resources.

STAGE II (2031-2040)

The period to strengthen sustainable city governance and create a legal environment for friendly international relations.

1. Create full opportunities for citizens to receive state services online without having to visit state organs in person and strengthen the system of state services that respect citizens.
2. Prioritize and finance investment projects and activities of the city budget, establish an investment fund, and set up integrated management system.
3. Transform local state-owned enterprises into public companies, increase efficiency and improve management.
4. Establish a system for efficient possession, management, development and free commercialization of unused real estate and make it transparent and open to the public.

STAGE III (2041-2050)

The period to strengthen good city governance and sustainable international relations.

1. Develop city governance with internationally recognized "smart" state services that create comfortable living and working environment for citizens.
2. Strengthen good governance in the citizen-centered city.
3. Strengthen city e-governance in line with international standards.
4. Fully implement e-government technology at all levels and build state services free from corruption and bureaucracy.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 9.4.1. Form the legal environment for the city's independent development, and develop a set of city rules and master plans for sectors that are in line with regional development policies.
- 9.4.2. Establish a system for developing and enforcing unified city standards and monitoring their implementation.
- 9.4.3. Establish an effective system of city governance, ensure the participation of citizens and the public in the planning, development, approval and decision-making at all levels, and improve opportunities for citizens to obtain information through open, accessible and transparent channels.
- 9.4.4. Strengthen the participation and partnership of the state organs, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the public in city governance, and support projects and programs implemented by the private sector under its social responsibility.
- 9.4.5. Improve the management and coordination of state organs and strengthen human resources.
- 9.4.6. Create a legal environment for organizing top international events.
- 9.4.7. Digitize information and create a system for electronic delivery of state services to citizens.
- 9.4.8. Establish a smart and safe tourism service system.
- 9.4.9. Introduce car co-ownership and car rental services in Ulaanbaatar.
- 9.4.10. Diversify city taxes and create excise taxes.
- 9.4.11. Create legal regulations that promote healthy, safe and green development of the city.
- 9.4.12. Implement policies and programs to increase the social responsibility of state organs, non-governmental organizations and the private sector operating in Ulaanbaatar.

Figure 9.5 Multi-center City



MULTI-CENTER CITY

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

CITY CENTER

NEW CITY CENTERS



CITY SUB-CENTERS

CITY SUB-CENTERS

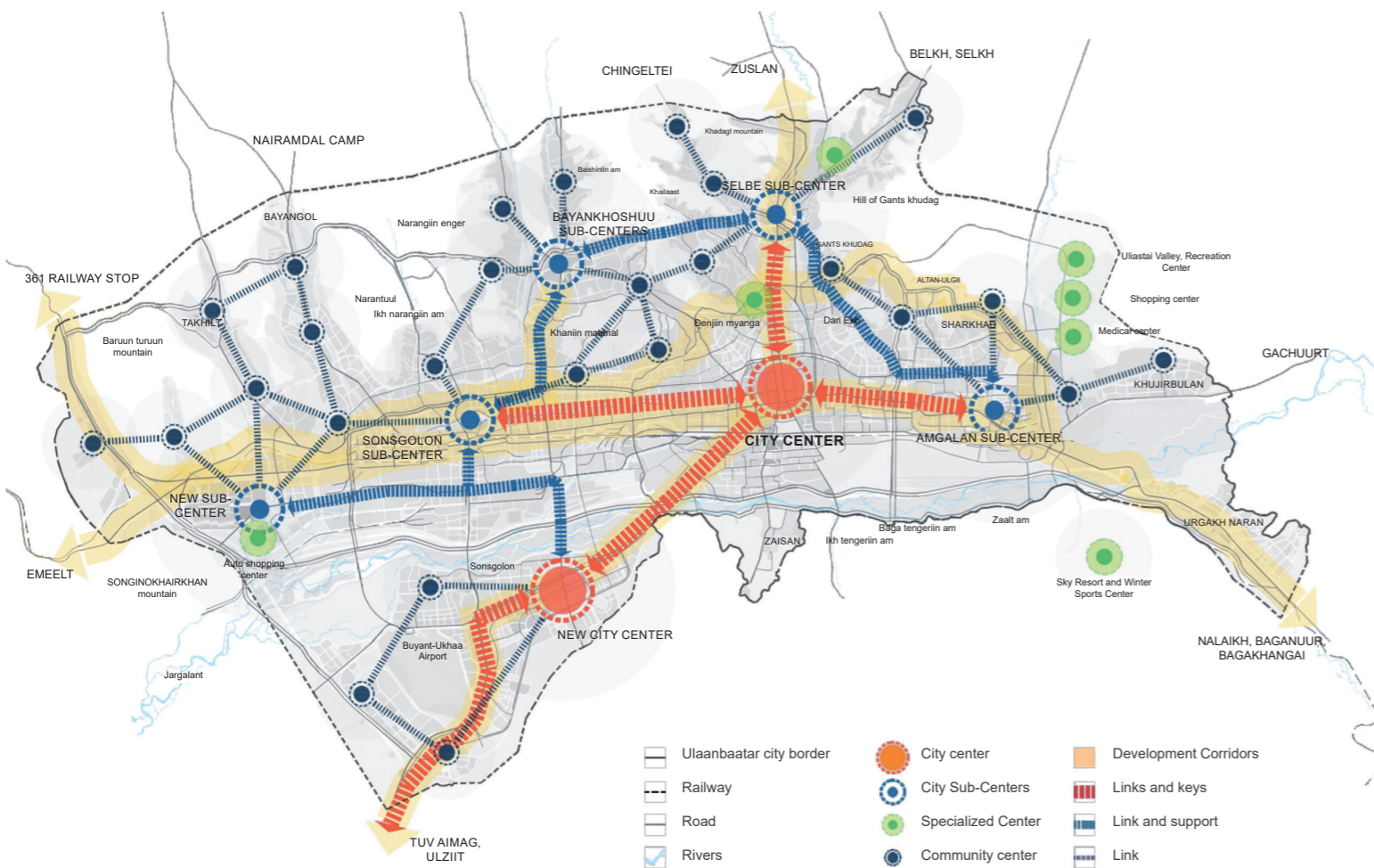


CITY COMMUNITY CENTER

CITY SPECIALIZED CENTER



2050



Decentralizing Ulaanbaatar by Diversifying and Developing the City's Center and Its Subcenters by Providing Infrastructures of Trade and Services, Culture, Education and other Services to Create a Multi-center City

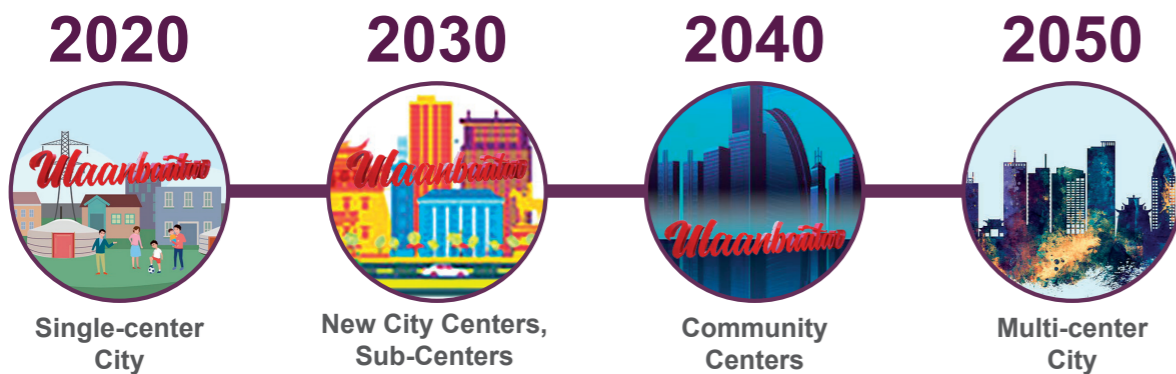


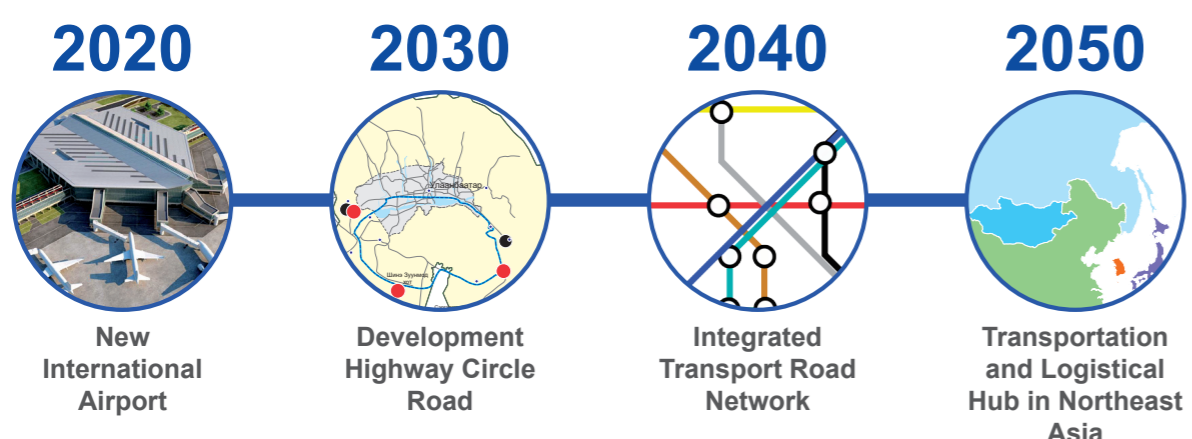
Figure 9.6 Transportation and Logistical Hub in Northeast Asia

TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICAL HUB IN NORTHEAST ASIA



- LOGISTIC**
 - Bayan-Urtuu
 - Argalant-Emeelt
 - Shine Zuun Mod
- DISTRIBUTION CENTER**
 - 9 locations in Ulaanbaatar
- MEGA SPECIALIZED STORAGES**
 - Argalant-Emeelt
 - Bagakhangai
 - Nalaikh

- Identification**
- Planned City Logistics
 - Planned Storage Areas
 - Centers of Satellite Cities and Villages
 - Passenger Railways
 - Planned Freight Railway
 - Development Highway Circle Road
 - Planned passenger road
 - Freight Transport Road



2050

- 9.4.13. Enhance city governance with internationally recognized “smart” state services that create a conducive environment for citizens to work and live.
- 9.4.14. Strengthen good governance of the citizen-centered city.
- 9.4.15. Strengthen city e-governance in line with international standards.
- 9.4.16. Fully implement e-governance technologies at all levels and build state services without corruption and bureaucracy.
- 9.4.17. Introduce ISO9000 standard to all administrative organs of the capital city.



SATELLITE CITIES

Objective 9.5. Develop satellite cities that create national tourism, cultural services and industries reflecting unique national features, and serve as transport, logistics and international hubs in Northeast Asia.

THE OBJECTIVE’S STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED RESULTS

STAGE I (2021–2030)

The period to create new investment opportunities and expand production regions.

1. Implement a multi-center city structure, commence construction of the new satellite cities “Shine Zuunmod” and “Maidar” and proceed gradually to building their engineering networks and housing.
2. Intensify efforts to make the capital city as a Northeast Asian hub for passenger and cargo transportation and commission the new international airport in Ulaanbaatar.
3. Establish tourism complexes along the highway bypassing cities and villages and open up a Mongolian brand shopping center.
4. Plan industrial zones in each sector and develop satellite cities as clusters.
5. Develop high-tech and knowledge-based industries.

STAGE II (2031–2040)

The period to intensify economic diversification with proper settlement system.

1. Introduce high-tech industries in the Ulaanbaatar region and set up an internationally competitive free economic zone.
2. Open up branches of multinational corporations and international organizations.
3. Increase production and services infused with new technologies and innovations in satellite towns and villages.
4. Diversify some universities and institutes by specialization and sector, and relocate them to campuses to be set up in satellite cities.
5. Relocate enterprises and business entities having negative impact on Ulaanbaatar to satellite cities in line with integrated policy and planning.

**STAGE III
(2041-2050)**

The period for internationally competitive rapid development.

1. Decentralize Ulaanbaatar by diversifying and developing each satellite town and village in trade, services, culture, education, agriculture, food, light industry, transportation logistics and tourism, and increasing jobs.
2. Host world-class festivals of culture and art.
3. Become a recognized cultural and scientific center in Northeast Asia.
4. Establish an international information data center taking advantage of the country's geographic location.
5. Open up new foreign trade opportunities and create new trade networks by joining economic integration with friendly cities.

ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021-2030 OF THE OBJECTIVE

- 9.5.1. Decentralize Ulaanbaatar by diversifying and developing each satellite town and village in trade, services, culture, education, agriculture, food, light industry, transportation logistics and tourism, and increasing jobs.
- 9.5.2. Intensify the construction of the new satellite cities "Shine Zuunmod" and "Maidar" and proceed gradually to building their engineering networks and housing.
- 9.5.3. Intensify the construction of a new city "Shine Zuunmod" to be built next to the international airport in Khushigiin Khundii.
- 9.5.4. Fully commission the new international airport in Ulaanbaatar and establish a Northeast Asia hub for passenger and cargo transportation.
- 9.5.5. Relocate enterprises and business entities that have a negative impact on Ulaanbaatar to satellite cities in accordance with unified policy and plan, and promote their activities.
- 9.5.6. Diversify some universities and institutes by specialization and sector, and relocate them to campuses to be established in satellite cities.
- 9.5.7. Establish a complex for hosting international summits and events, and develop their service management and security system.
- 9.5.8. Prioritize investment projects and activities by their economic and social benefits, finance them by the city budget, create a viable environment in which financial problems can be solved independently, and promote accumulation.
- 9.5.9. Plan industrial zones in each sector, develop satellite cities as their clusters, and sell and lease industrial technology parks to attract investment.
- 9.5.10. Introduce high-tech industries in the Ulaanbaatar region and establish a free economic zone that can compete in the world market.
- 9.5.11. Establish tourism complexes along the highway bypassing cities and villages and open up a Mongolian brand shopping center.

- 9.5.12. Create a legal environment for the development of cultural tourism and creative industries, and improve inter-sectorial coordination to expand the culture and arts market.
- 9.5.13. Implement major tourism projects and programs in the framework of public-private partnerships.
- 9.5.14. Build sports facilities that meet the requirements of hosting major international, continental and world festivals.
- 9.5.15. Establish and implement art and cultural programs with national features for tourists.
- 9.5.16. Support and develop industries based on high-tech and knowledge.
- 9.5.17. Establish an international information data center taking advantage of the country's geographic location.
- 9.5.18. Expand the Mongolian brand trade network of organic food products supplied from rural areas.

Figure 9.7 Integrated Planning for New Satellite Cities

INTEGRATED PLANNING FOR NEW SATELLITE CITIES

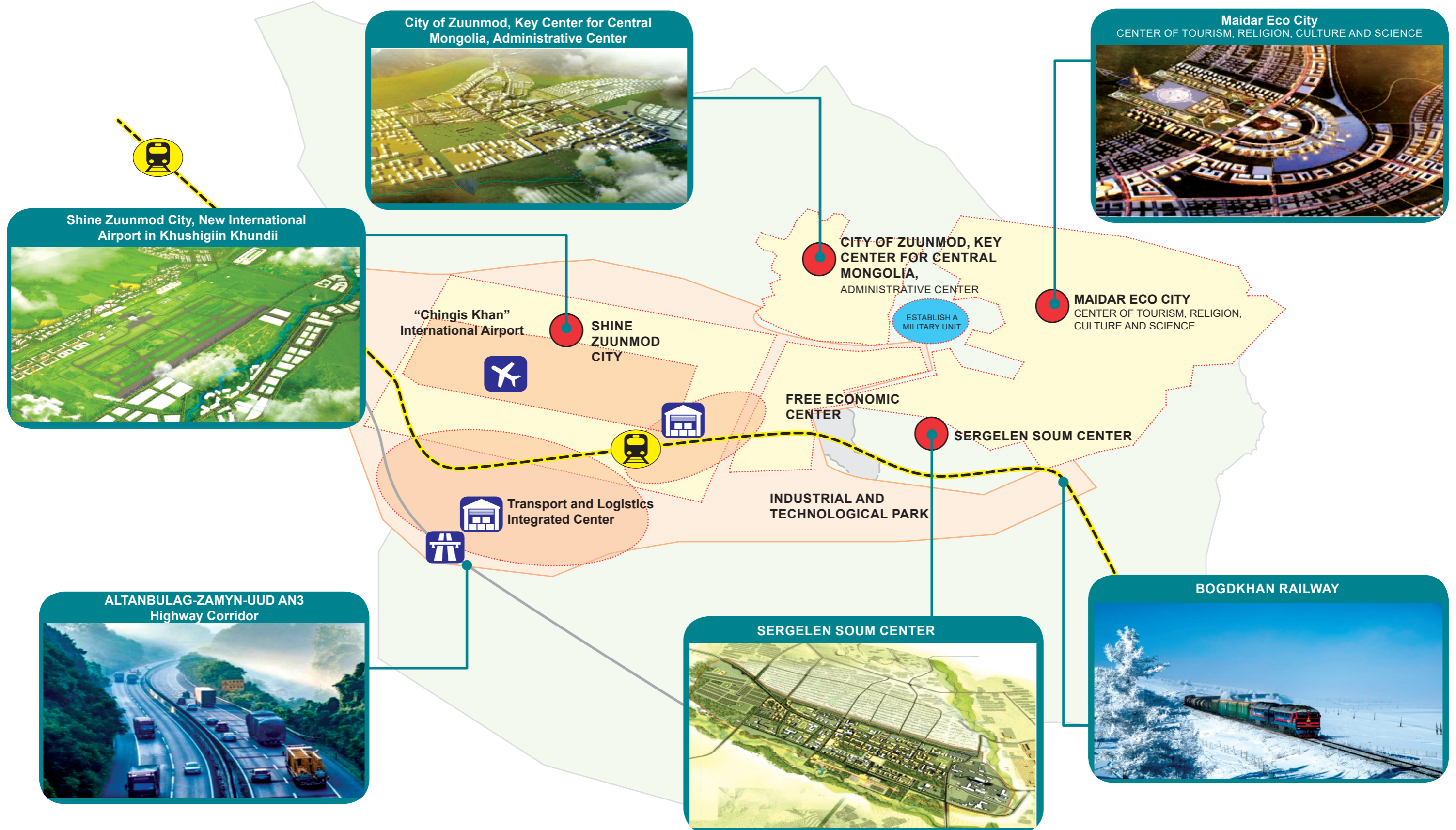
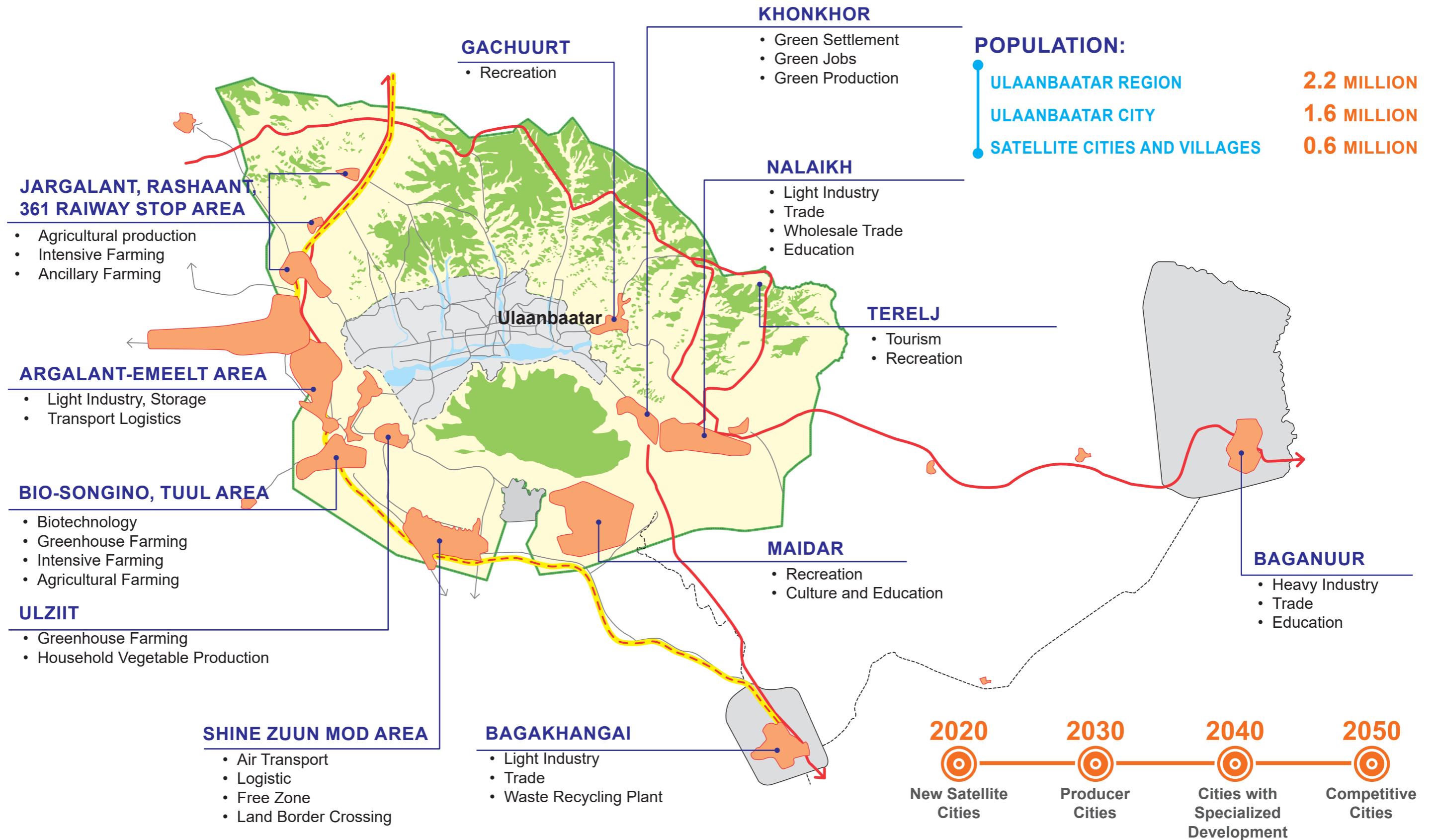


Figure 9.8 Specialized City Development

SPECIALIZED CITY DEVELOPMENT



COVERAGE BY CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM OF ULAANBAATAR CITY

Figure 9.9 Coverage by Central Heating System of Ulaanbaatar City

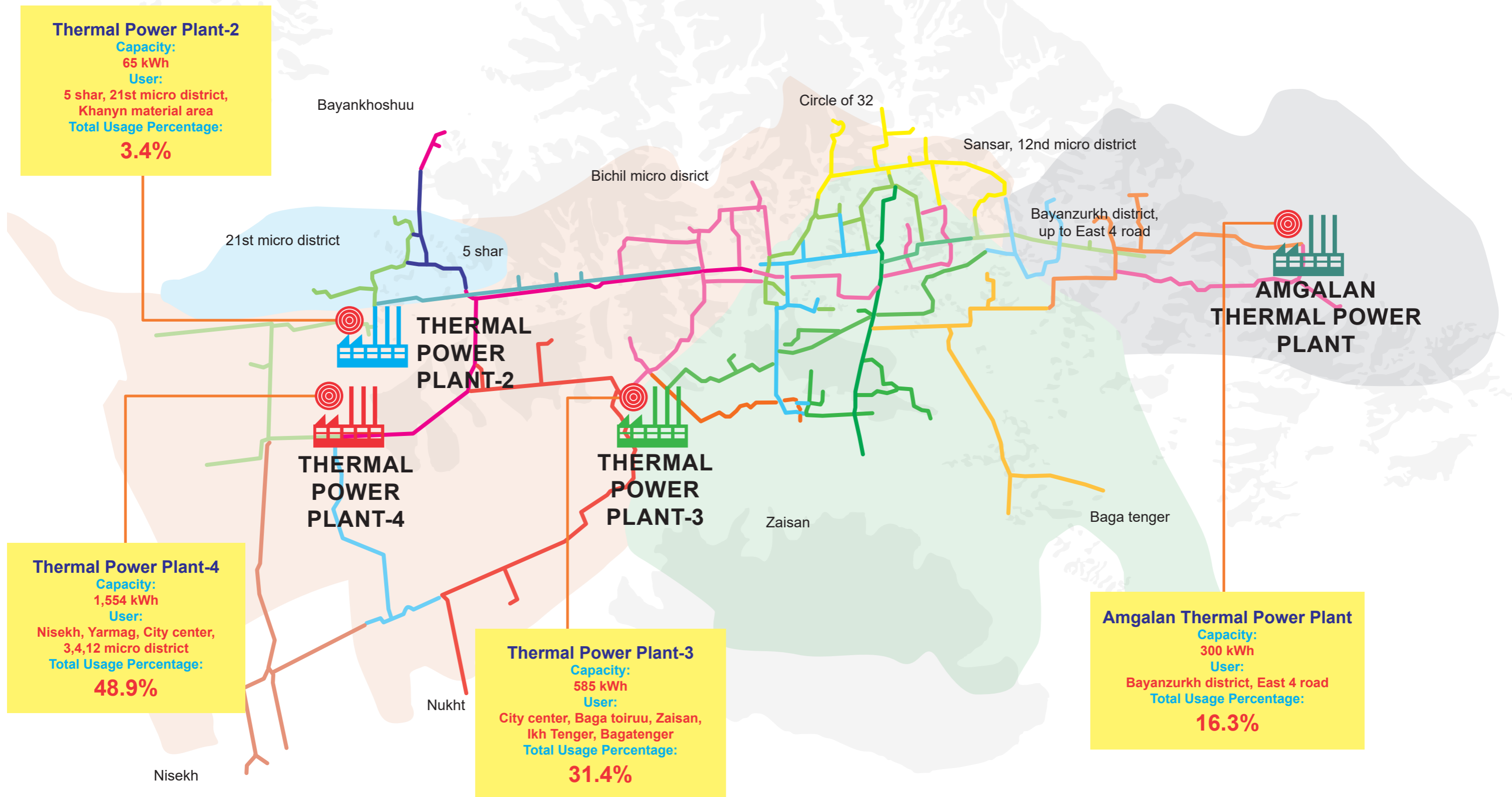
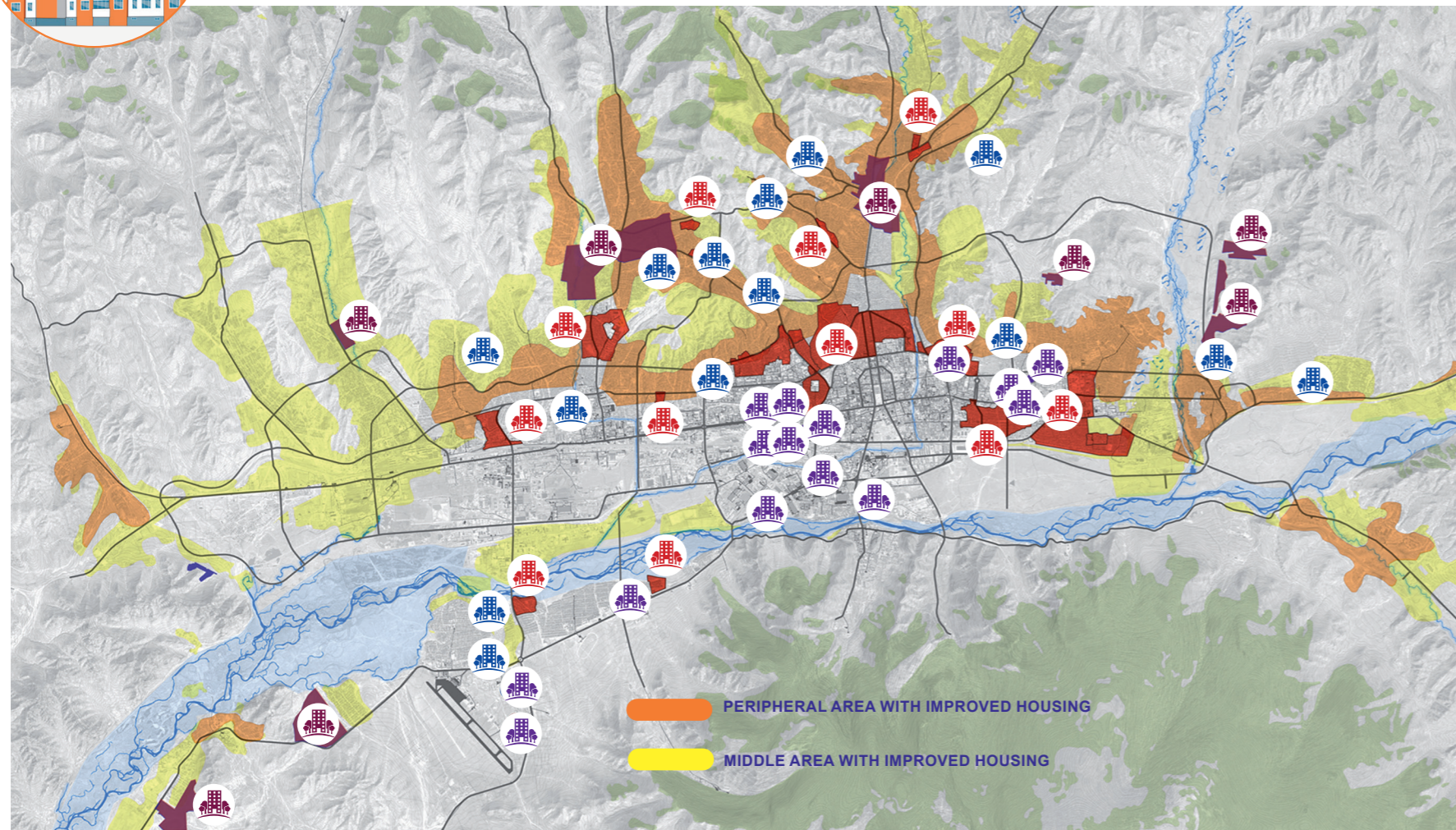


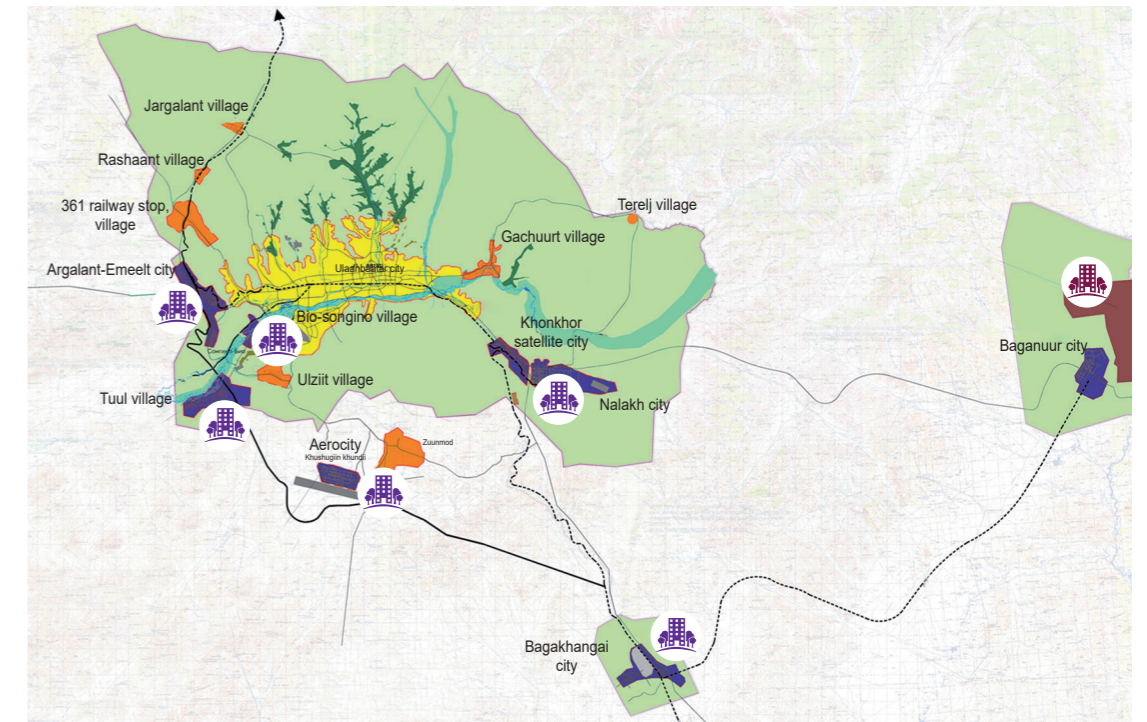
Figure 9.10 Housing Policy in Ulaanbaatar City



HOUSING POLICY IN ULAANBAATAR CITY

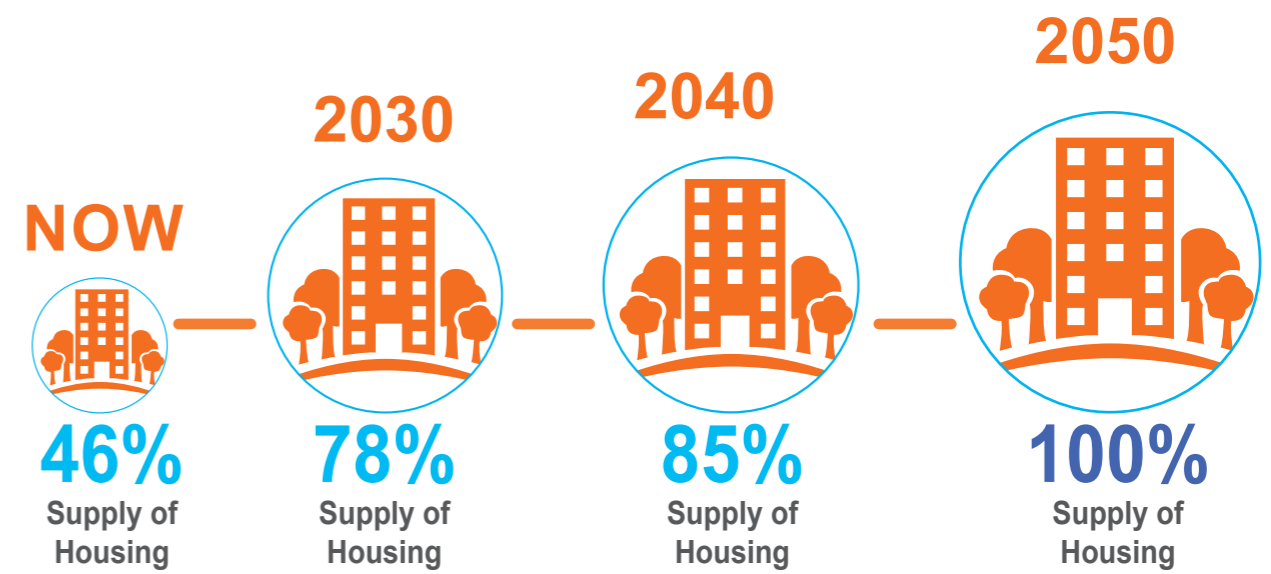
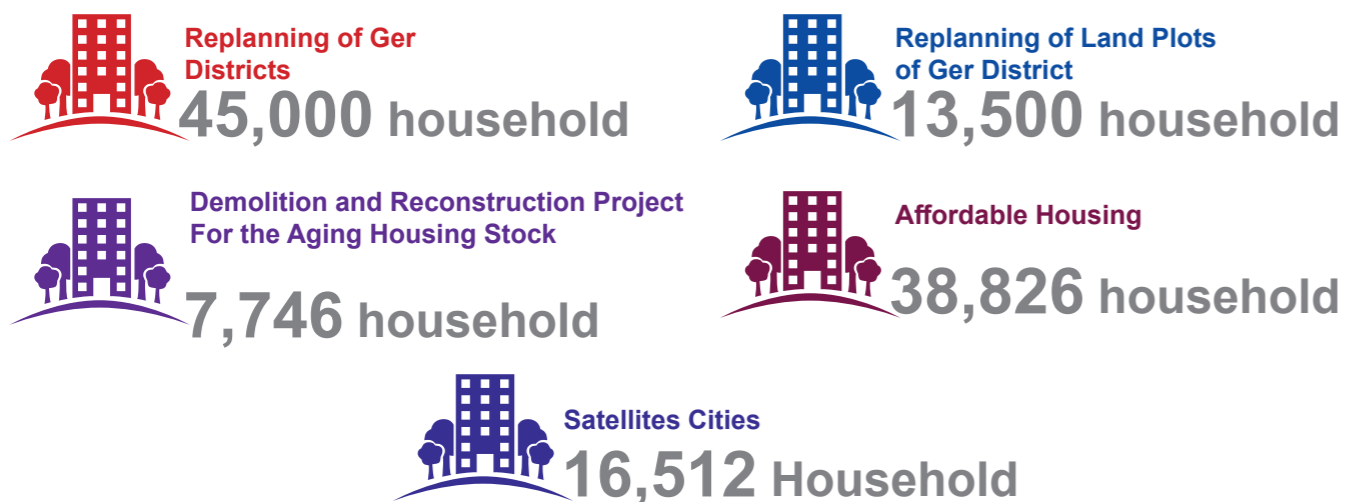


SATELLITE CITIES AND VILLAGES



Connecting up to 70 percent of Housing Stock to Central Utility System and up to 30 percent to Independent Utility Supplies to meet the Goals of Ulaanbaatar Development and Ger Districts' Redevelopment

THE FIRST STAGE



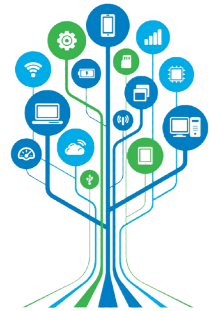
2050

Figure 9.11 Industrial and Technological Park

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL PARK



Introducing Science and Innovation into Production, Supporting Import Replacement, Developing Export Products to Create Jobs and Balance Migration and Territorial Development



FREE ZONE

Establishing Free Trade Zones, Introducing High Tech Production and New Services to Create New Jobs and Support Settlement in Satellites Cities



Table 7. Key Indicators and targets for monitoring and evaluation

**KEY INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION
OF THE "VISION-2050" LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY OF
MONGOLIA**

№	Indicators	Measuring unit	Base level	Target level			Description of indicators	Data source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data collection	Responsible organization
				2025	2030	2050					
ONE. SHARED NATIONAL VALUES											
1	New invention, patent application and domestic application	number	82	150+	200+	600+	2019 base level	Intellectual Property Office	Statistical data	Once a year	Intellectual Property Office
2	Percentage of electronic data in total library resources	percent	0.3	5	7	15	2019 base level	The State Central Administrative body in charge of Culture and Arts	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central Administrative body in charge of Culture and Arts
3	Number of seats in arts and cultural institutions per 1000 persons	number	32	37	37	45	2018 base level	The State Central Administrative body in charge of Culture and Arts	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central Administrative body in charge of Culture and Arts
TWO. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
4	Human development indicator	Index	0.74	0.77	0.85	0.9	2018 base level	National Statistics Office	Statistical data	Once a year	National Statistics Office
5	Gender inequality indicator (measure)	Index	0.301	0.25	0.2	0.1	-	United Nations Development Programme	Expert interview	Once a year	National Committee on Gender Equality
6	Net enrollment rate of preschool education	percent	81.5	89.4	95	100	Differentiated by gender, urban, rural areas and by livelihood. 2019 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Education	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Education
7	Net enrollment rate of primary education	percent	94.9	95.9	96.8	100	Differentiated by gender, urban, rural areas and by livelihood. 2019 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Education	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Education
8	Basic skills of 7-14 olds (reading, arithmetic)	percent	61.6, 51.5	70	75	90	2018 base level	National Statistics Office	The Social indicator sample survey (SISS)	Once in 5 years	National Statistics Office
9	Percentage of graduates employed of total graduates (VET and universities)	percent	76.5	90	95	100	Conduct employment tracking study. (2019 base level)	Vocational education and training center	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Education
10	Fulfillment of students per classroom (by all levels of education)	number	Kindergarten-33, General Education Schools: Urban-35 Rural-28	25-30	20-30	20-30	-	The State Central administrative body in charge of Education	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Education

№	Indicators	Measuring unit	Base level	Target level			Description of indicators	Data source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data collection	Responsible organization
				2025	2030	2050					
11	Average life expectancy	year	70.2	74	78	82	Life expectancy at birth	National Statistics Office	Statistical data	Once a year	National Statistics Office
12	Total fertility rate (per woman)	number	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.5	Average number of children a woman from age 15-49 gave birth in her lifetime	National Statistics Office	Statistical data	Once a year	National Statistics Office
13	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Per mille	13.4	9	8	2.3	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health, National Statistics Office	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health
14	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	Per mille	27.1	20	15	5	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health, National Statistics Office	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health
15	Percentage of vaccinated children in a given year	percent	98.9	99	99	99.5	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health, National Center for Communicable Diseases	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health
16	Percentage of people screened for early detection of hypertension	percent	71.7	82	93.7	100	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health, Health Development Center	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health
17	Viral hepatitis per 10,000 population	number	3.4	2.5	2	-		The State Central administrative body in charge of Health, Health Development Center	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health
18	Percentage of people covered by health insurance of the total population	percent	90.2	93.2	95	100	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health, Health Development Center	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Health
19	Percentage of science and technology research and pilot funding in Gross Domestic Product	percent	0.18	2.5	3	4	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Science	Annual report	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Science
20	New innovative products as organic, enriched and functional food	number	-	10	15	25	2019 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	Annual report	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry

№	Indicators	Measuring unit	Base level	Target level			Description of indicators	Data source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data collection	Responsible organization
				2025	2030	2050					
THREE. THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND MIDDLE CLASS											
21	Percentage of people at middle class and above	percent	71.6	80	85	95		National Statistics Office	Sector report	Once in two years	National Statistics Office
22	Poverty level	percent	28.4	20	15	5	It is the population that consumes less than the basic necessities of life	National Statistics Office	Sector report	Once in two years	National Statistics Office
23	Competitiveness indicators	score	52.6	58.0	61.0	73		World bank Studies	National Sample Survey	Once a year	National Statistics Office
24	Entrepreneurship indicators	score	67.8	70.0	72.5	82.5		World bank Studies	National Sample Survey	Once a year	National Statistics Office
25	Consumption inequality indicators	unit	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.21		World bank Studies	National Sample Survey	Once in two years	National Statistics Office
26	Percentage of socially active population covered by social insurance	percent	84.4	90	99	100	2014 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Labor and Social Welfare	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Labor and Social Welfare
27	Participation rate of Labor force	percent	61	63	65	70	2018 base level	National Statistics Office, Labor force survey	National Sample Survey	Every quarter	National Statistics Office
28	Unemployment rate	percent	8.6	7.8	7	3	2018 base level	National Statistics Office, Labor force survey	National Sample Survey	Every quarter	National Statistics Office
29	Percentage of households equipped with full structural engineering	percent	25.3	33	35.8	49.8	Calculated as a ration of the total number of people living in apartments against the total population of the country. Results of the 2015 interim census. This indicator will be updated in the 2020 population and housing census.	National Statistics Office	Population and housing census	Once in 5 years	National Statistics Office
30	Basic indicators of physical development of the test participants (by age classification)	percent	53	60	65	99	Participants tested Ratio of total number of participants tested with people rated A, B and C and multiply by 100.	The State Central administrative body in charge of Sports	Study	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Sports

№	Indicators	Measuring unit	Base level	Target level			Description of indicators	Data source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data collection	Responsible organization
				2025	2030	2050					
FOUR. ECONOMY											
31	Gross domestic product (GDP)	billion USD	13.1	23.9	47.6	209.0	GDP at current price	National Statistics Office, The State Central administrative bodies in charge of Finance and Budget	Sector report	Once a year	Government
32	Annual GDP growth	percent	7.2	6	6	6	-	National Statistics Office	Sector report	Once a year	Government
33	Inflation	percent	8.1	6	6	2	The optimal monetary policy will be measured by inflation rate	National Statistics Office, The State Central administrative bodies in charge of Finance and Budget	Sector report	Once a year	National Statistics Office
34	GDP per capita	In USD	4009	6520	12054	38359	At current price	National Statistics Office	Sector report	Once a year	Government
35	Percentage of mining sector in GDP	percent	24.3	30.6	31.4	25.3	To measure the level of development of economic sectors by their percentage of GDP	National Statistics Office, The State Central administrative body in charge of Mining	Sector report	Once a year	Government
36	Percentage of manufacturing industry in GDP	percent	10.9	12	14.6	27.4	To measure the level of development of economic sectors by their percentage of GDP	National Statistics Office	Sector report	Once a year	Government
37	Percentage of transportation and warehouse sector in GDP	percent	4.6	5.1	4.8	11.6	To measure the level of development of economic sectors by their percentage of GDP	National Statistics Office, The State Central administrative body in charge of Roads and Transport Development	Sector report	Once a year	Government
38	Percentage of industrially processed meat in the total meat consumption of the population	percent	31.7	50	70	100	2019 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	Sector report	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
39	Percentage of industrially processed milk in the total milk consumption	percent	14.9	30	50	70	2019 base level	The state Central administrative body in charge of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry	Sector report	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
40	Percentage of domestically supplied key types of fuels that meet Euro 5 standard	percent	8	70	100	100	Volume of imports, consumption, percentage in total volume of fuels, 2015 baseline	The State Central administrative body in charge of Mining	Detailed regulation and its annex related to the license of oil products	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Mining
41	Export	million USD	7011.8	14020	29660	139870	Export will rise as domestic production expands	National Statistics Office	Sector report	Once a year	Government

№	Indicators	Measuring unit	Base level	Target level			Description of indicators	Data source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data collection	Responsible organization
				2025	2030	2050					
42	Number of foreign tourists received	million. person	0.6	1	2	6	To measure the level of development of the tourism sector by the number of foreign tourists visiting Mongolia.	National Statistics Office	Sector report	Once a year	Government
43	Evaluation of basic indicators of the business environment study	unit	3.03	3.5	4.03	5.23		Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Report	Once a year	Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
FIVE. GOVERNANCE											
44	World Bank governance indicators: Government effectiveness	percent	45.7	54.3	71.9	92.5	The quality of public services and civil service, its independence from political influence, quality of policy development and implementation, monitoring and accountability for government policy	World Bank Governance Indicator	Expert interviews, quantitative research	Once a year	Cabinet Secretariat; Civil Service Training institution under the Government
45	World Bank governance indicators: Regulatory quality	percent	54.8	64.9	72.2	90.6	Capability of the government to develop and implement sound policies; favorable legal environment that promotes the private sector	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator	Expert interviews, quantitative research	Once a year	Cabinet Secretariat; Civil Service Training institution under the Government
46	World Bank governance indicators: Rule of Law	percent	44.7	51.2	60.7	90.8	The extent of conviction in the maintenance of social order, performance of the contractual arrangements, property rights, the quality of the police and judiciary, and the likelihood of crimes and violence	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator	Expert interviews, quantitative research	Once a year	Cabinet Secretariat; National Legal Institute

№	Indicators	Measuring unit	Base level	Target level			Description of indicators	Data source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data collection	Responsible organization
				2025	2030	2050					
47	World Bank governance indicators: Citizens'voice and accountability	percent	57.1	67.6	70.2	85.8	Whether citizens of the country are able to participate in elections to form their State and Government, as well as whether there is a freedom of expression, association and free media.	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator	Expert interviews, quantitative research	Once a year	Cabinet Secretariat; Civil Service Training institution under the Government
48	E-government development indicators	unit	0.5824	0.6358	0.8	0.9	In estimation of e-government development indicators, the following factors are considered: a) e-services, b) communication infrastructure, and c) human capital.	United Nations	Expert interviews, quantitative research	Once a year	Cabinet Secretariat; Communications and Information Technology Authority
49	World Bank governance indicators: Control of corruption	percent	39.9	47.2	58.3	96.5	The use of public office for personal gain, small and large-scale corruption, and conflict of interests	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator	Expert interviews, quantitative research	Once a year	Cabinet Secretariat; Independent Authority against Corruption
SIX. GREEN DEVELOPMENT											
50	Environmental performance indicators (index-EPI)	score	57.2	58	59	61+	2018 base level	Research of Yale University	Relevant international methodology and report	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment
51	Percentage of areas under the state special protection	percent	20.1	27	30	35	2019 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment
52	Percentage of rivers and streams source areas under the state special protection	percent	48.3	55	60	75	2019 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment
53	Percentage of forest area	percent	7.9	8.7	9	10.5	2019 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment

№	Indicators	Measuring unit	Base level	Target level			Description of indicators	Data source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data collection	Responsible organization
				2025	2030	2050					
54	Percentage of land degradation	percent	22.9	22.9	22.9	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment, The Institute of Geography and Geoecology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences	International methodology	Once in 5 years	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment	
55	Percentage of the total area for medium-scale hydrogeological mapping	percent	14	23	30	50	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment	Sector report	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment
56	Percentage of population provided with safe drinking water	percent	82.5	85	87	90	2018 base level	National Statistics Office	Sample survey	Once in 5 years	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment; The State Central administrative body in charge of Construction and Urban Development; National Statistics Office
57	Percentage of population provided with adequate sanitation facilities	percent	69	70	75	90	2018 base level	National Statistics Office	Sample survey	Once in 5 years	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment; The State Central administrative body in charge of Construction and Urban Development; National Statistics Office
58	Percentage of greenhouse gas emission reduction	percent	Base scenario	12.3	22	-	-	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment	Statistical data	Once in 2 years	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment
59	Percentage of recycled waste	percent	7.6	27	40	50	Waste recycled in a given year is compared to total waste expressed as a percentage 2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment
60	Percentage of waste regularly collected and properly disposed of in urban areas	percent	25.6	52	64	90	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative bodies in charge of Environment; The State Central administrative bodies in charge of Construction and Urban Development; Mayor's Office of UB and aimags
61	Percentage of the government green procurement	percent	-	10	20	50	-	The State Central administrative bodies in charge of Finance and Budget; Procurement Agency	Sector report	Once a year	The State Central administrative bodies in charge of Finance and Budget; Procurement Agency
62	Domestic material consumption per USD in GDP	In kg/USD	15	10	6	3	2018 base level	National Statistics Office	National methodology	Once a year	National Statistics Office

№	Indicators	Measuring unit	Base level	Target level			Description of indicators	Data source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data collection	Responsible organization
				2025	2030	2050					
SEVEN. SAFE AND SECURE SOCIETY											
63	World peace indicator	Index	1.79	1.6	1.49	1	Will be estimated based on the results in 2020	Institute for Economics and Peace	Global Peace Index report	Once a year	Cabinet Secretariat, The Central state administrative body in charge of foreign affairs
64	Globalization indicator	Index	56.97	61.29	63.99	74.79	Base level is marked by 2017 statistics. Will be estimated based on the results in 2020	Swiss institute for Economics	Globalization Report	Once a year	Cabinet Secretariat, The Central state administrative body in charge of foreign affairs
EIGHT. REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT											
65	Number of new regional transport and logistic centers	number	-	4	7	11	The indicator represents the amount of new constructions to be built and is calculated on an incremental basis. Note: Base level starts from "0"	The State Central administrative body in charge of Roads and Transport Development	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Roads and Transport Development
66	Number of new Agriculture Production and Technology Parks	number	-	10	20	84	The indicator represents the amount of new constructions to be built and is calculated on an incremental basis. Note: Base level starts from "0"	The State Central Administrative body in charge of National Development	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central Administrative body in charge of National Development
67	Percentage of population provided with electricity	percent	-	95.5	100	100	2015 basel level	The Institute of Energy Economics	Statistical data of Energy	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Energy
68	The length of new national roads to be built	km	-	6616	8055	8831	The indicator represents the amount of new constructions to be built and is calculated on an incremental basis. Note: Base level starts from "0"	The State Central administrative body in charge of Roads and Transport Development	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Roads and Transport Development

№	Indicators	Measuring unit	Base level	Target level			Description of indicators	Data source	Data collection methodology	Frequency of data collection	Responsible organization
				2025	2030	2050					
69	The length of newly built railroads	km	-	1174	1950	4838	The indicator represents the amount of new constructions to be built and is calculated on an incremental basis. Note: Base level starts from "0"	The State Central administrative body in charge of Roads and Transport Development	Statistical data	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Roads and Transport Development
70	Number of airports with state ranking	number	1	3	7	9	The indicator represents the amount of new constructions to be built and is calculated on an incremental basis. Note: Base level starts from "0"	The State Central administrative body in charge of Roads and Transport Development	Statistical data	Once a year	The state Central administrative body in charge of Roads and Transport Development
NINE. ULAANBAATAR AND SATELLITE CITIES											
71	City development indicators	Index	0.504	0.572	0.626	0.931	In accordance with the UB index methodology: 1. Environment, 2. Infrastructure, 3. Decent livelihood level, 4. Education, 5. Health, 6. Culture and Art services 7. Personal safety and security 8. Governance indexes	The Governor's office of the capital city, Statistics Department of Ulaanbaatar	Statistical data	Once a year	The Governor's office of the capital city
72	Annual average of PM 2.5 concentration in UB	µg/m3	64	40	25	-	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment	Monitoring and evaluation report	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment
73	Annual average of PM10 concentration in UB	µg/m3	141	88	50	-	2018 base level	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment	Monitoring and evaluation report	Once a year	The State Central administrative body in charge of Environment

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