



COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION KEY DOCUMENTS

MONGOLIA

9 OCTOBER 2008

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1. Preface

- i This Country of Origin Information Key Documents (COI Key Documents) on Mongolia has been produced by COI Service, UK Border Agency (UKBA), for use by officials involved in the asylum/human rights determination process. It provides general background information about the issues most commonly raised in asylum/human rights claims made in the United Kingdom. The COI Key Documents includes information available up to 9 October 2008. It was issued on 9 October 2008.
- ii The COI Key Documents is an indexed list of key reports, papers and articles produced by a wide range of recognised external information sources. It does not contain any UKBA opinion or policy.
- iii For UK Border Agency users, the COI Key Documents provides direct electronic access to each source referred to in the document, via a link on the source numbers in the index and list of sources. For the benefit of external users, the relevant web link has also been included, together with the date that the link was accessed.
- iv As noted above, the documents identified concentrate mainly on human rights issues. By way of introduction, brief background information on Mongolia is also provided. Please note, this background material is not intended to provide a summary of the material contained in the documents listed.
- v This COI Key Documents and the documents listed are publicly disclosable.
- vi Any comments regarding this COI Key Documents or suggestions for additional source material are very welcome and should be submitted to COI Service as below.

Country of Origin Information Service
UK Border Agency
Apollo House
36 Wellesley Road
Croydon CR9 3RR
United Kingdom

Email: cois@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Website: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/country_reports.html

ADVISORY PANEL ON COUNTRY INFORMATION

- vii The independent Advisory Panel on Country Information (APCI) was established in 2003 to make recommendations to the Home Secretary about the content of the UK Border Agency's country of origin information material. The APCI welcomes all feedback on UKBA's COI Key Documents, COI Reports and other country of origin information material. Information about the Panel's work can be found on its website at www.apci.org.uk

- viii In the course of its work, the APCI reviews the content of selected UKBA COI documents and makes recommendations specific to those documents and of a more general nature. The APCI may or may not have reviewed this particular document. At the following link is a list of the COI Key Documents, COI Reports and other documents which have, to date, been reviewed by the APCI: www.apci.org.uk/reviewed-documents.html
- ix Please note: It is not the function of the APCI to endorse any UKBA material or procedures. Some of the material examined by the Panel relates to countries designated or proposed for designation for the Non-Suspensive Appeals (NSA) list. In such cases, the Panel's work should not be taken to imply any endorsement of the decision or proposal to designate a particular country for NSA, nor of the NSA process itself.

Advisory Panel on Country Information:**Email:** apci@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk**Website:** www.apci.org.uk[Return to Contents](#)

2. Background Information on Mongolia

Area: 1,566,500 sq. km (602,829 sq. ml)

Population: 2.64 million (2007)

Capital city: Ulaanbaatar (literally, 'Red Hero') Population: 1 million

People (approx): Khalkh Mongols 86%, Kazakhs (6%), Other 8%

Language(s): Khalkh Mongol, Kazakh

Religion(s): Tibetan Buddhism, Shamanism, Islam (in south-west)

Currency: Togrog (MNT)

Head of State: Emilio Mwai Kibaki (elected 27 December 2002)

Foreign Minister: Raphael Tuju

Major Political parties: Thirteen political parties took part in the elections on 29 June 2008, three as part of a coalition. Political power is, however, concentrated in only two: the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and the Democratic Party (DP).

Government: Supreme legislative power is vested in the Parliament, the Great Hural. The 76-member of the Great Hural are elected by universal adult suffrage for four years. They recognise the President on his election and appoint the Prime Minister (subject to the President's agreement) and members of the Cabinet, which is the highest executive body. The President is the Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and is directly elected for a term of four years. The last Parliamentary elections took place in June 2008. The next Presidential elections will take place in 2009.

President: Nambaryn Enkhbayar (MPRP)

Prime Minister: Sanjaa Bayar (MPRP)

Foreign Minister: Sanjaasürengiin Oyun (Civil Will Party)

Membership of International Groupings/Organisations: Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asia –Europe Meeting (ASEM), Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), United Nations (UN), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Health Organisation (WHO), International Federation of Red Cross and red Crescent Societies, World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p1)

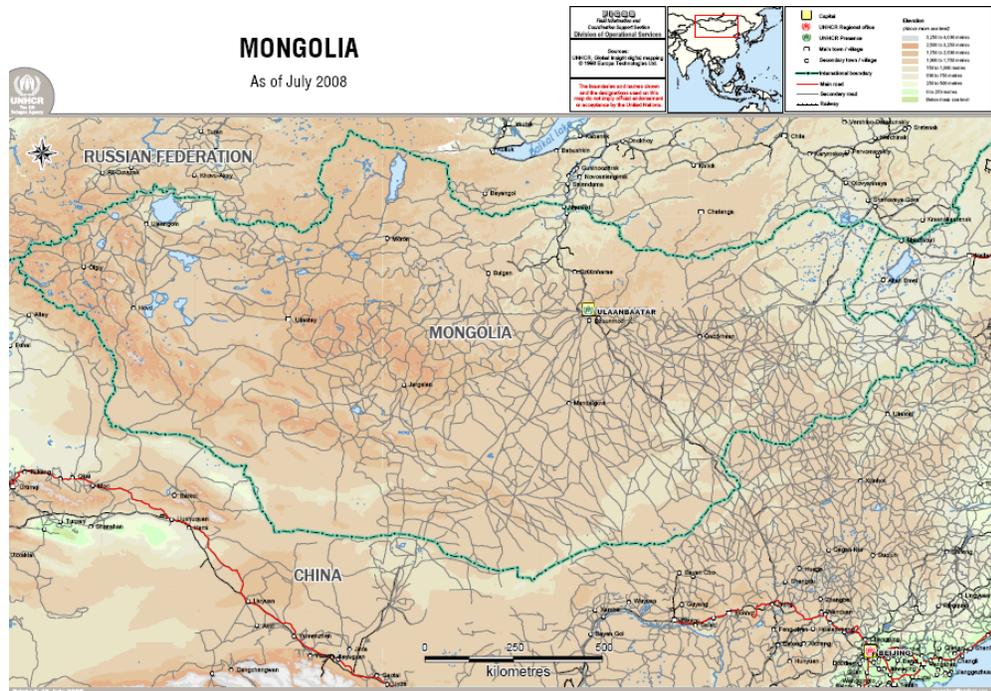
GEOGRAPHY

"Mongolia is a landlocked country more than six times the size of the UK, located [sic] between Russia and China. It is one of the highest countries in the world, with an average elevation of 1580m. It encompasses six distinct geographical zones, high mountains, steppe, forest steppe, desert steppe, taiga and desert. The southern third of Mongolia is dominated by the Gobi Deserts (there are seven), where temperatures range from -40°C in winter to +40°C in summer." (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p1) The principal language is Khalkha Mongolian. Kazakh is spoken in the province of Bayan-Ölgii. There is no state religion, but Buddhist Lamaism is being encouraged once again. The national flag (proportions 1 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes, of red, blue and red, with the

'soyombo' symbol (a combination of abstract devices) in gold on the red stripe at the hoist. The capital is Ulan Bator. (Europa Online) [2a]

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MAP



(Europa Online) [3a]

RECENT HISTORY

“The Mongolian State was founded in 1206 by Genghis Khan. From 1691 Mongolia was part of the Manchu Empire. After the fall of the Manchus in 1911, the area formerly known as 'Outer Mongolia' declared independence. With Soviet help, a revolutionary government seized power in 1921 and in 1924 the Mongolian People's Republic was established. Stalinist one-party rule by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) lasted until 1990 when, following a popular campaign of mass demonstrations calling for political and economic reform, the first multi-party elections took place.”
(Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p3)

“At the July 1990 legislative election and consequent re-elections, 430 [*Sic*] deputies were elected to serve a five-year term: 357 from the MPRP (in some instances unopposed), 16 from the Mongolian Democratic Party (MDP, the political wing of the MDU), 19 shared among the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, the Mongolian National Progress Party (MNPP), and the Mongolian Social-Democratic Party (MSDP), and 39 without party affiliation. Under constitutional amendments adopted in May, the People's Great Khural was required to convene at least four times in the five years of its term.

“In September 1990 the People’s Great Khural elected Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat to be the country’s first President, with a five-year term of office; the post of Chairman of the Presidium was abolished. Dashiin Byambasüren was appointed Prime Minister (equivalent to the former post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers) and began consultations on the formation of a multi-party government...” (Europa Online: Recent History) [2f] (p3)

“The MPRP was voted out in 1996 after 72 years in office, and power was transferred peacefully to the Democratic Union Coalition (DUC), which consisted of the Democratic Party (DP) and the Social Democratic Party. The DUC sought to implement political and economic reforms, but after an economic downturn the following year, the MPRP regained power with victories in both the 1997 election for the largely ceremonial presidency and the 2000 parliamentary vote.

“In June 2004, a new parliament was chosen in elections that were marred by irregularities. A coalition government was formed in September 2004 after the voting gave neither side a majority. Under the compromise deal, former Prime Minister Tsakhilganiin Elbegdorj of the Motherland Democracy Coalition (MDC)—an alliance between the DP and the Motherland Party—returned to the premiership while Natsagiin Bagabandi of the MPRP carried on as president. The MPRP’s Nambaryn Enkhbayar, the parliament speaker and a former prime minister, won the presidential election in May 2005, despite street demonstrations by protesters who accused him of corruption. In January 2006, the MDC–MPRP coalition government broke down, and the MPRP formed a new government with several small parties and defectors from the DP. Miyegombo Enkhbold of the MPRP became prime minister.

“Prime Minister Miyegombo Enkhbold resigned on November 8, following an October 26 vote by the MPRP to remove him as its chairman. Opponents blamed Enkhbold for excessive political favoritism and corruption. On November 22, parliament chose Sanjaa Bayar as the next prime minister who pledged to eradicate corruption.” (Freedom House, 2008) [9a] (p1-2)

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RECENT EVENTS AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

“In October 2007 Sanjaa Bayar defeated Prime Minister Miyegombo Enkhbold in an election for chairmanship of the ruling Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party (MPRP). He was appointed Prime Minister in Enkhbold’s place the following month.

“Parliamentary elections were held on 29 June 2008. The MPRP was initially declared to have won 44 of the 76 seats, the Democratic Party (DP) 26. Opinion polls had shown that competition would be closer between the two main parties. The DP, along with many of the smaller parties which won no seats at all, alleged fraud. On the evening of 1 July [2008] a series of political demonstrations took place in Ulaanbaatar. Following heavy television coverage, the number of protestors increased throughout the afternoon and evening to a crowd of about 8,000. The MPRP headquarters building was looted and burnt out, and nearby buildings of cultural significance, including the Modern Art Museum and the Philharmonic, also set on fire and their contents looted or smashed. Six people died and 11 police officers and 106 others were badly injured. On 1 July [2008] President Enkhbayar declared a four day State of Emergency in the centre of the capital. This was lifted on 5 July [2008]. (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p5)

“On 14 July [2008] the General Election Committee (GEC) formally announced that the MPRP had won 39 seats and the DP 25. The Foreign Minister’s Civil Will Party and the

Civil Coalition won one each. The GEC propose a re-count in some polling stations in the 10 remaining constituencies where evidence of malpractice has been submitted.”

(Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p5)

Political Parties

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party
Democratic Party
Motherland-Mongolian Democratic New Socialist Party
National New Party
Civil Will Party
Mongolian People's Party
Mongolian Green Party
Mongolian Traditional United Party
Mongolian National Solidarity Party
Mongolian Liberal Democratic Party
Mongolian Republican Party
Mongolian Women's National United Party
Mongolian Liberal Party
Mongolian Social Democratic Party
Freedom Implementing Party
The Civil Movement Party
The Development Program Party
Mongolian Democratic Development Party
(USSD Background Note: Afghanistan) [4a] (p5)

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ECONOMY

GDP: US\$3.2bn (2006) US\$3.9bn (2007 est)

GDP per head: US\$1,216 (2006), US\$1,486 (2007 est)

Annual Growth: 7.5% (2006); 9.9% (2007)

Inflation: 9% (2007)

Major Industries: Mining, cashmere, agriculture

Major trading partners: China, Russia, United States, Japan

Exchange rate: GBP £1 = 2383 Togrogs, US\$1 = 1,157 Togrogs
(Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p2)

“Animal herding is the main economic activity and is practised throughout the country. By mid-1995 more than 90% of all livestock was privately owned. [2b] (Economic Affairs) However, “Severe winters and summer droughts in 2000-2002 resulted in massive livestock die-off and zero or negative GDP growth. This was compounded by falling prices for Mongolia's primary sector exports and widespread opposition to privatization. Growth was 10.6% in 2004, 5.5% in 2005, 7.5% in 2006 and 9.9% in 2007, largely because of high copper prices and new gold production. Mongolia is experiencing its highest inflation rate in over a decade as consumer prices in 2007 rose 15%, largely because of increased fuel and food costs. Mongolia's economy continues to be heavily influenced by its neighbors. For example, Mongolia purchases 95% of its petroleum products and a substantial amount of electric power from Russia, leaving it vulnerable to price increases.” (CIA World Factbook, updated 21 August 2008) [6a] “The copper-molybdenum works at Erdenet, a Mongolian-Russian joint venture, is the most important mining operation in the country.” [2b] (Economic Affairs)

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HUMAN RIGHTS

“Mongolia is a State Party to all the key UN Human Rights Conventions. An independent Human Rights Commission was established in 2001 and receives substantial support from the UNDP to develop human rights awareness. This remains low among the general population and among the police in particular. There is also continuing concern over the conditions in pre-trial detention centres, and in prisons more widely. State secrecy laws inhibit media reporting: capital punishment remains a state secret and relatives are not informed of executions.” **(Foreign and Commonwealth Office) [1a] (p5)**

Amnesty International concurred in its Annual Report – Mongolia 2008 on these human rights issues and stated that: “Executions were carried out in secret and no official death sentences or execution statistics were available.” **[5a]**

The US State Department report on Human Rights Practices Mongolia 2007 noted that the government generally respected the human rights of its citizens. However, the following human rights problems were recorded or observed:

- police abuse of prisoners and detainees;
 - impunity;
 - poor conditions in detention centers;
 - arbitrary arrest, lengthy detention,
 - corruption within the judicial system;
 - criminal defamation laws applied to journalists;
 - continued refusal by some provinces to register Christian churches;
 - sweeping secrecy laws and a lack of transparency;
 - domestic violence against women;
 - international trafficking of persons;
 - some domestic cases of child prostitution.
- (US State Department: Human Rights Practices Mongolia 2007) [4b] (p1)**

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3. Index to key source documents

(KB users - click source number to access document directly)

KEY FACTS AND GEOGRAPHY	[1a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Mongolia (last updated on 22 August 2008) http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/asia-oceania/mongolia?profile=all#
	[2a]	Europa World Online, Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital (accessed on 29 September 2008) (Hard copy only)
	[2b]	Europa World Online, Economic Affairs (accessed on 29 September 2008)
	[3a]	UNHCR, Mongolia Atlas map – July 2008 http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/45c739a84.pdf
	[4a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Mongolia, last updated August 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2779.htm
	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm
	[6a]	CIA – The World Factbook, https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mg.html
	[7a]	British Broadcasting Company (BBC), Country Profile: Mongolia, last updated 23 June 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/country_profiles/1235560.stm
	[11a]	World Bank: Mongolia http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/MONGOLIAEXTN/0,,menuPK:327714~pagePK:141159~piPK:141110~theSitePK:327708,00.html
	[12a]	Reliefweb: Country Profile: Mongolia http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/bkg.nsf/doc200?OpenForm&rc=3&cc=mng&mode=cp
	[16b]	The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF): Mongolia - Statistics http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/mongolia_statistics.html
	[24a]	Jane’s Sentinel Mongolia: Executive Summary, 17 July 2008. (Hard copy only)
	[24b]	Jane’s Sentinel Mongolia: Demography 17 October 2007. (Hard copy only)
MAPS	[3a]	UNHCR: Mongolia Atlas map – July 2008

MAPS CONTINUED	[25a]	http://www.unhcr.org/publ/PUBL/45c739a84.pdf Lonely Planet: Map of Mongolia http://www.lonelyplanet.com/mapshells/north_east_asia/mongolia/mongolia.htm
HISTORY	[1a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Mongolia (last updated on 22 August 2008) http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/asia-oceania/mongolia?profile=all#
	[4a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Mongolia, last updated August 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2779.htm
	[7a]	British Broadcasting Company (BBC), Country Profile: Mongolia, last updated 23 June 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/country_profiles/1235560.stm
	[7b]	BBC, Timeline: Mongolia. A chronology of key events, last updated last updated 2 July 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/country_profiles/1235612.stm
	[9a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Mongolia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2008&country=7451
	[24a]	Jane's Sentinel Mongolia: Executive Summary, 17 July 2008. (Hard copy only)
POLITICS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS	[1a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Mongolia (last updated on 22 August 2008) http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/asia-oceania/mongolia?profile=all#
	[3a]	Europa World Online, Political Organisations (accessed 6 October 2008) (Hard copy only)
	[4a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Mongolia, last updated August 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2779.htm
	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm
	[5a]	Amnesty International (AI) Human Rights Report 2008: Mongolia, Covering events from January to December 2007 http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/asia-pacific/mongolia
	[7a]	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Country Profile: Mongolia, last updated 23 June 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/country_profiles/1235560.stm

Comment [D1]:

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	[24a]	Jane's Sentinel Mongolia: Executive Summary, 17 July 2008. (Hard copy only)
HUMAN RIGHTS - GENERAL:	[1a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Mongolia (last updated on 22 August 2008) http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/asia-oceania/mongolia?profile=all#
	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm
	[5a]	Amnesty International (AI) Human Rights Report 2008: Mongolia, Covering events from January to December 2007 http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/asia-pacific/mongolia
	[9a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Mongolia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2008&country=7451
	[14]	Southern Mongolian Human Rights Information Centre (SMHRIC) http://www.smhric.org/
HUMAN RIGHTS – SPECIFIC ISSUES:		
(IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL REPORTS ABOVE, INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING ISSUES IS PROVIDED IN THE DOCUMENTS LISTED BELOW)		
ARREST AND DETENTION – LEGAL RIGHTS	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm
	[5a]	Amnesty International (AI) Human Rights Report 2008: Mongolia, Covering events from January to December 2007 http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/asia-pacific/mongolia
	[9a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Mongolia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2008&country=7451
CHILDREN	[3b]	2007 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor – Mongolia, 27 August 2008 (via Refworld) http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,MNG,,48caa4803c,0.html
	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm
	[4c]	Trafficking in Persons Report 2008, 4 June 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Mongolia -		

CHILDREN CONTINUED	[16b]	Statistics http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/mongolia_statistics.html
	[17a]	Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, Global Report 2004:Mongolia http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=859
	[20a]	Volunteer Care work with children overseas in Mongolia http://www.projects-abroad.co.uk/projects/care/mongolia/
	[23a]	Country Update: Mongolia Committee on the Rights of the Child: Thirty-ninth session – Concluding Observations, 21 September 2005 http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.15.Add.264.En?Opendocument
CORRUPTION	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm
	[8a]	Transparency International Corruption tables Mongolia 2008 http://www.transparency.org/news_room/in_focus/2008/cpi2008/cpi_2008_table
	[8b]	Annual Report Transparency International 2007 http://www.transparency.org/publications/publications/ar_2006
	[9a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Mongolia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2008&country=7451
	[10a]	USAID: Assessment of Corruption in Mongolia, Final Report, 31 August 2005 http://www.usaid.gov/mn/library/documents/MongoliaCorruptionAssessmentFinalReport.pdf
DEATH PENALTY	[5a]	Amnesty International (AI) Human Rights Report 2008: Mongolia, Covering events from January to December 2007 http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/regions/asia-pacific/mongolia
DISABILITY	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm
ETHNIC GROUPS	[1a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Mongolia (last updated on 22 August 2008) http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/asia-oceania/mongolia?profile=all#
	[4a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Mongolia, last updated August 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2779.htm
	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm

FOREIGN REFUGEES	[3c]	UNHCR: US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants - Operations http://www.unhcr.org/country/mng.html
	[3d]	UNHCR Global Report 2007 - East Asia and the Pacific sub regional overview, 1 June 2008 http://www.unhcr.org/home/PUBL/455443ade.pdf
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	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm
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	[4a]	United States Department of State (USSD), Background Note: Mongolia, last updated August 2008 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2779.htm
	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm
	[4d]	International Religious Freedom Report 2008 Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, 19 September 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2008/108416.htm
	[9a]	Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2008: Mongolia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2008&country=7451
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	[9b]	Freedom House, Freedom of the Press 2007: Mongolia http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=251&year=2007
	[13a]	Reporters without Borders: Mongolia – Annual report 2007 http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=20791

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	[4b]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2007, 11 March 2008 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100530.htm
	[6a]	CIA – The World Factbook 2008: Mongolia, Updated 4 September 2008 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mg.html
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