

# Anti-corruption BIBLIOGRAPHY



OPEN SOCIETY FORUM

# ***ANTI-CORRUPTION***

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## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## OPEN SOCIETY FORUM

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*This book contains the opinion of the researchers that put together the bibliography and does not represent the position of the Open Society Forum*

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## THE REASONS FOR PRESENTING THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

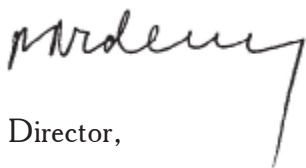
Open Society Forum strives in every area of its work to develop as full as possible bibliography of sources and present it to scholars and researchers, staff of government and non-governmental organizations, students, policy makers, donors and anyone interested in the related fields. We are happy to present you the next in the series entitled “Bibliography on corruption in Mongolia.”

At this time when fighting corruption is an acute priority in the country, we hope that this bibliography will make its own contribution to fuller supply of information for the policy reforms in the area. This bibliography includes research works, reports, papers, articles in newspapers, books and compilations.

We express deep gratitude to the staff of the Zorig Foundation for successful fulfillment of the commissioned work and making possible the presentation of this book to you.

We would be very happy to have your comments and suggestions on the quality and content of the bibliography sent to [osf@soros.org.mn](mailto:osf@soros.org.mn).

P. Erdenejargal



Director,

Open Society Forum



## PREFACE

Every one in Mongolia currently accepts that corruption is the most serious, priority issue in the country. Under the circumstances when immediate and decisive actions to counter corruption are required, we are happy to present for the first time the current “Bibliography on Corruption” initiated by the Open Society Forum.

Materials compiled cover period from 1990. We attempted to include as much variety of sources, to look at corruption from as many perspectives and to make it as user friendly as possible. Some sources are: State Central Library, Academy of Sciences, libraries of colleges and universities, Development Information Center at the Open Society Forum, library (archives) of the State Great Hural, Management Academy, National Legal Center, Political Education Academy, library of the Mongolian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Zorig Foundation and other non-governmental organizations working in anti-corruption area, UN, foreign embassies and non-governmental organizations. We also searched Internet and the selected pieces are presented with their URL addresses. The research team has introduced with each of the products included in the bibliography to write a brief content and description.

### **The bibliography team members:**

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### **English Language editor:**

Lizzie Wiltshire

## HOW TO USE THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Materials in the bibliography are grouped into the following five chapters: “I. General on Corruption,” “II. Corruption and Governance,” “III. Corruption and the Civil Society,” “IV. Corruption and the Private Sector,” and “V. Corruption and the Media.” The bibliography contains in a table on its last pages a brief information about each material included in the bibliography in an alphabetical order of authors/publishers. The following is a sample presentation of each material:

**(1)** 008.

**(2)** National Commission on Human Rights, **(3)** 2002. **(4)** “A Report on the Status of Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia, 2002.”

**(5)** A book, **(6)** 102 pages, **(7)** Mongolian

**(8)** This book is prepared by the NHRC of Mongolia under a joint project MON/01/103 of the UNDP and Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) and published in 2003 by Khaan Printing company. Tel.: 262902, 262971. E-mail: [contact@nhrc-mn.org](mailto:contact@nhrc-mn.org), website: <http://www.nhrc-mn.org>

**(9)** A study on “the Status of Human Rights in Mongolia” conducted during May-August off 2001 with UN funding under the project “To Develop a National Program on Human Rights” served as the foundation for this report. The study covered 8822 households, 579 business entities and almost 60,000 citizens in the capital city and 127 soums in all aimags. The study results were published and disseminated to the public on the international human rights day.

(1) ----- A general number of the material

(2) ----- Author / Publisher

(3) ----- Year of publication

(4) ----- Title of the material

(5) ----- Type of the material

(6) ----- Number of pages

(7) ----- Language

(8) ----- Information on the origins or sources of the material

(9) ----- Brief content and the description of the material

## ABBREVIATIONS

| Abbreviation | Description  |
|--------------|--|
| TI           | Transparency International                                 |
| NGO          | Non-Governmental Organization                              |
| MFOS         | Mongolian Foundation for Open Society                      |
| OSF          | Open Society Forum   |
| GGHS         | Good Governance for Human Security Program                 |
| UNDP         | United Nations Development Program                         |
| NIS          | National Integrity System                                  |
| UNESCO       | United Nation's Education Science and Culture Organization |
| OECD         | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development      |
| EU           | European Union   |
| ICNL         | International Center for Not for Profit Law                |
| LEOS         | Liberal Women's Brain Pool                                 |
| NRD          | New and Restored Democracies                               |
| IDEA         | Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance           |
| SGH          | State Great Hural  |
| PIM          | Press Institute of Mongolia                                |
| NUM          | National University of Mongolia                            |
| OHCHR        | Office of High Commissioner of Human Rights                |
| NHR          | National Human Rights Commission                           |
| ARDA         | Alliance for Reforms and Democracy in Asia                 |
| IRI          | International Republican Institute                         |
| SPC          | State Property Commission                                  |
| COLPI        | Constitutional and Legal Policy Institute                  |
| MCCI         | Mongolian Chamber of Commerce and Industry                 |

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**1**

**GENERAL ON  
CORRUPTION**





**001.****Jeremy Pope, 2000, “Confronting Corruption”**

*Book, 450 pages, in Mongolian, translation*

In 2000 the TI, an international NGO, published the TI Source Book 2000 entitled “Confronting Corruption: The Elements of a National Integrity System” written by Jeremy Pope, the founder of the TI and administrator of its information, knowledge and resources on corruption. The public received the book favorably and it was translated and published into more than 20 languages. In 2003 the book was translated into Mongolian as part of the GGHS program with the participation of Mongolian researchers and scholars and with funding from UNDP. It was printed by Toonot Print Publishing House. The text is placed on the TI website [www.transparency.org](http://www.transparency.org) and is regularly updated. The author can be contacted at [jeremypope1@compuserve.com](mailto:jeremypope1@compuserve.com) and the Mongolian counterpart can be contacted at [gghspmu@mongol.net](mailto:gghspmu@mongol.net).

This book introduces the “National Integrity System”, a completely new concept in the international anti-corruption battle. It also gives information on new initiatives and the experiences of many countries. This book can be used as a handbook by any organization, individual, scholar or researcher fighting corruption, and is a theoretical and practical guide on how to effectively implement anti-corruption work through the active participation of civil society.

**002.****Zorig Foundation, 2000, “Corruption: what it is and how we can fight it”  
(compilation of seminar materials)**

*Book, 40 pages, in Mongolian*

The Zorig Foundation implemented the “Corruption and Public Servants” project in partnership with the Government Secretariat and with funding from The Asia Foundation. The seminar was given three times, on November 20<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, and December 4<sup>th</sup> for newly appointed public servants. The Foundation compiled (another word?) presentations from the seminar. This book can be found in the Zorig Foundation library or on its website [www.zorigfoundation.org.mn](http://www.zorigfoundation.org.mn)

This book includes presentations such as “Corruption and Politics”, “Corruption and Economic Reforms”, “Corruption and Social Ethics” and “Ways of fighting Corruption”, as well as a Corruption Index of world countries produced by TI in 1998-2000. The purpose of this book is to educate the public.

**003.****Good Governance for the Human Security Program (GGHS), 2003, “National Integrity System and its Indicators”**

*Book, 228 pages, in Mongolian*

This book was produced as part of a project by the GGHS and published by the “Toonot Print” Publishing House with UNDP support. Email: [gghspsmu@mongol.net](mailto:gghspsmu@mongol.net)

All the chapters, except the first chapter entitled “National Integrity System”, and the last chapter entitled “Indicators of the National Integrity System” were developed by 15 Mongolian experts contracted by UNDP. This book is the first attempt by Mongolian experts to independently express their viewpoint based on their own research and observations. The first chapter of the book introduces the concept of the National Integrity System and the last chapter briefly outlines its comparative indicators according to the principles stated in “Confronting Corruption: The Elements of a National Integrity System” (TI Source Book 2000).

**004.****Good Governance for the Human Security Program (GGHS), 2003****“Mongolian National Program for Combating Corruption”**

*Book, 12 pages, in Mongolian and English*

This is a brochure distributed in a conference package during the “National Conference Against Corruption” organized in 2003 by the GGHS program of the Mongolian Government. Phone/Fax: 320177, 320342, Email: [gghspsmu@mongol.net](mailto:gghspsmu@mongol.net)

This brochure, in both Mongolian and English, contains the full text of a Parliamentary decree for Establishing a National Program and a National Council. It is composed of the following chapters: 1) The foundation of the National Anti-Corruption Program; 2) Goals, objectives, principles, timeframe and expected outcomes of the National Program; 3) Activities of the National Program.

**005.****L. Batjav, “Main Characteristics of the Criminal Legislation on Crimes of Corruption”, 2003**

*Book, 144 pages, Mongolian*

This book was written by Lt.Col. L. Batjav, Ph.D. in Law and was edited by Ts. Sharavdorj, Head of the Legal Standing Committee of Parliament.

The book discusses how the description of the main characteristics of crimes of corruption were researched and subsequently developed, and gives advice on how to use existing related legislation.

**006.****L. Batjav, “Issues in Criminology”, 2003**

*Book, 338 pages, in Mongolian*

This book was written by Lt.Col. L.Batjav, PhD in Law, edited by Dr.N.Baatarjav and Professor D.Murun, and published in “Arigu Graphics” Publishing House by the “Mongolian Association of Young Lawyers”, with funding from “BOLC” Co. Ltd.

This book can be used by students and professors of institutes and universities, researchers and practicing lawyers who are studying and researching crimes of corruption.

**007.****L. Batjav, “Issues in Fighting Crimes of Corruption”, 2005**

*Book, 248 pages, in Mongolian*

This book was written by Lt.Col. L. Batjav, Ph.D. in Law and edited by Professor S. Jantsan. It was published in 2005 in “Ungut-Od” Publishing House. The book is available in public libraries and the library of “Zorig” Foundation. Email: [zorigfoundation@hotmail.com](mailto:zorigfoundation@hotmail.com)

The author introduces his comprehensive anti-corruption plan developed on the basis of examination of a large volume of research materials on state and legal historic traditions, materials related to the activities of judiciary and law enforcement agencies, over 300 books and handbooks, and the results of research info re criminology and sociology research.

**008.****Open Society Institute, “Methodology for Monitoring Corruption and Anti-Corruption Policies in EU Candidate States”, 2004**

*Book, 275 pages, Mongolian translation*

The book “Methodology for Monitoring Corruption and Anti-Corruption Policies in EU Candidate States” was translated into Mongolian by Sh. Ganbold and G. Naran. It was jointly published by the Open Society Forum, UNDP and the “Parliament Strengthening for Democratic Governance” project (implemented in collaboration with Parliament). Websites: [www.forum.mn](http://www.forum.mn), [www.eumap.org](http://www.eumap.org)

This book was translated with the purpose of supporting the revision of the Anti-Corruption Law and implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Program, and to introduce experiences and lessons from EU countries on anti-corruption policies and structures.

This book discusses anti-corruption policy standards of the EU, and expertise from Eastern European countries that successfully developed their policies after consideration of these standards. The book also presents reports from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

## **009.**

### **UN, “UN Convention Against Corruption, 2005”, 2005**

*Convention, 53 pages*

The materials of the seminar on “Mongolia and the UN Convention Against Corruption” are available in the library of the “Zorig” Foundation, and the text of the “UN Convention against Corruption” can be found on the Parliament’s website: [www.parl.gov.mn](http://www.parl.gov.mn)

The Convention was translated in 2005 by UNDP for the “Mongolia and the UN Convention Against Corruption” Seminar and this unofficial translation was distributed during that seminar. The Mongolian Parliament announced its decision to join the UN Convention against Corruption in October of 2005.

The purposes of the Convention are: *a/ to promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively; b/ to promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including in asset recovery; c/ to promote integrity, accountability and proper management of public affairs and public property*

## **010.**

### **O. Battulga, “Definition and Characteristics of Corruption”, 1995**

*Research work, 7 pages, Mongolian*

This research work was published in the April 1995 issue of “Shine Toli”, (pages 35-41), a theory and methodology research magazine of the Political Education Academy. It is available in the Academy library. Email: [peacademy@mobinet.mn](mailto:peacademy@mobinet.mn)

In his work the author, a researcher at the Political Education Academy, discusses the definition of corruption, its characteristics and negative impact, and the issue of fighting corruption.

**011.****Management Academy, “Public Opinion and the Public Position on Corruption”, 1999****Sociological Research Report, June-July, 1999**

*Report, 128 pages, Mongolian, English*

*Parliament Archives, Account 5 XH2*

This survey was approved by order of the Parliament Speaker (No.48) to be conducted in April-June 1999. A research team headed by Ya. Sharav, the winner of the survey tender, conducted the survey funded by the Mongolian Foundation for Open Society (Soros Foundation). 2000 respondents participated, of which 1508 filled in a questionnaire, 306 participated in a standard interview and 200 were interviewed using the open interview method. The survey report was published in both Mongolian and English and can be found at [www.aom.urh.mn](http://www.aom.urh.mn)

The main questions of the survey were 1/ How would you assess the reasons for corruption in Mongolia? 2/ What is corruption in your opinion? 3/ Which of the following agencies are most corrupt? 4/ At which level is the corruption most spread? 5/ If you consider the clearing rate of crimes of corruption as low what are the reasons? 6/ What is the level of implementation of the Anti-Corruption law? 7/ Who is responsible for causing corruption? 8/ What is the level of the anti-corruption work of the following organizations? 9/ What is your opinion on establishing a special, independent unit for fighting corruption?

**012.****Review of the survey “Public Opinion and the Public Position on Corruption”. Information sheet distributed during a Press Conference at the Mongolian Press Institute on December 15, 1999**

*Information sheet, 3 pages, Mongolian*

D. Lamjav, a Legal Draft and Survey Working Group member, developed the information sheet for a press conference organized by G. Ganhuyag, the leader of the working group. Email: [lamjav@yahoo.com](mailto:lamjav@yahoo.com)

In addition to the report on the main survey criteria, the information sheet gives an account of the decision to conduct the survey, the composition of the tender selection commission, an introduction of the survey team and the foreign experts who participated in the survey, the International Corruption Index and the issues to be considered in future when conducting similar research.



**013.****B. Naranbaatar, “Corruption in Mongolia and Ways of Combating It”, 2000***Academic Article, 11 pages, Mongolian*

The article is available in the Police Academy library.

The article examines the current situation with respect to corruption within the political and economic framework, and at the level of law enforcement agencies. The causes of corruption at different levels are demonstrated through concrete examples. Ways of combating corruption are also suggested.

**014.****S. Boldbaatar, “Official Positions, the Situation with Regard to Crimes of Corruption and Future Focuses”, 2000***Academic Presentation, 5 pages, Mongolian*

A compilation of presentations from the “Combating New Types of Organized Crime” conference organized by the Police Academy. S. Boldbaatar, Head of Unit #5, Criminal Investigation Department, presented his paper at the conference which was attended by high-level management of law enforcement organizations, scholars and specialists. The manuscript was published at the Police Academy Publishing House and is available at the Police Academy Library (code – 371.30281, Sh-66).

The author stated in his presentation: “... *there is no doubt that corruption has reached a level which threatens the present economic security of the country as well as the stable working of state organizations. The main causes of corruption are the poor economic situation of the country, the low rate of public servants’ salary and the lack of a good social security system. There is a big discrepancy between the actual situation with regards to corruption, the clearance rate of crimes of corruption and prosecution by courts. The following issues must be considered in order to combat corruption: anti-corruption legislation development, improvement of the public servants’ code of conduct, clear job descriptions and a framework of rights and responsibilities, public monitoring of public services and public servants, an evaluation system and transparency*”.

**015.****J. Oyuntuya (National Project Coordinator), National Integrity Systems Country Study Report, Mongolia, 2001***Research report, 24 pages, English*

J. Oyuntuya, National Project Coordinator of the Democratic Governing Institutions

Capacity Building project prepared the report. The report can be found at [www.transparency.org/activities/nat\\_integ\\_systems/dnld/mongolia.pdf](http://www.transparency.org/activities/nat_integ_systems/dnld/mongolia.pdf)

The report is unique and particularly comprehensive because it outlines the factors that can influence the development of a national integrity system, elements contributing to this system and corruption problems faced by institutions. The institutions discussed include the executive government, political parties, the state monitoring and evaluation committee, police, the judiciary, public services, the media, civil society and local government. Anti-corruption recommendations are also suggested for these institutions.

#### **016.**

##### **B. Altantulkhuur, “Causes of the Strengthening of Corruption and Its Consequences”**

*Academic presentation, 5 pages, Mongolian*

An academic presentation by fourth grade student B. Altantulkhuur was published in the journal “A Collection of Academic Work of Professors and Students” which is printed by the Police Academy. The “Collection of Conference Presentations” published by the Police Academy is available in the Academy library (code – 371.30281.B-14)

In this presentation the author highlighted the point that: “*In 1990 leading state officials announced through the media that every society member got an equal start. We did not realize at that time that a hidden force, namely corruption, was surfacing. Today’s reality shows corruption has risen to the level of a plague*”.

#### **017.**

##### **Mongolian Chamber of Industry and Commerce, 2002. “Political Corruption Index, 2002”**

*Research report, 28 pages, Mongolian*

This research is a part of a set of measures taken to fight corruption. It can be found at [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

This is the first research done in this sector. The report reflects the public’s attitude to anti-corruption work carried out by top state officials, and the public’s attitude to the level of corruption of those officials.

**018.****Mongolian Chamber of Industry and Commerce, 2002.**  
**“Corruption Index, 2002”***Research report, 44 pages, Mongolian*

This research is a part of a set of measures taken to fight corruption. It is funded by the Mongolian Foundation for Open Society (Soros Foundation) and is available at [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

This research defines corruption and researches public awareness on corruption, it also presents the public perception to anti-corruption work by state and non-governmental organizations.

**019.****B. Altansukh, “The Nature of Corruption and its Consequences”, 2003***Academic article, 9 pages, Mongolian*

This article was published in volume 43/2003 of the “Shine Tol” journal of the Political Education Academy (pages 59-67) and is available in its library. Email: [peacademy@mobinet.mn](mailto:peacademy@mobinet.mn)

This article written by a Political Education Academy lecturer has three sub-sections: The Nature of Corruption, Modern Mongolia and Corruption, Corruption and Politics. The article discusses the need to investigate the environment enabling corruption in order to fight it successfully. Causes of corruption are listed in 8 groups and the aspects and activities of anti-corruption work are discussed.

**020.****R. Ganbold, “Criminal Legislation for Anti-Corruption”, 2004***Master thesis, 57 pages, Mongolian, summary in English*

Available in the Management Academy library, and also at [www.aom.urh.mn](http://www.aom.urh.mn).

Definitions of corruption, its nature, types and consequences are studied within the legal framework. This academic work contributes to the advancement of the criminal legal environment for fighting and preventing corruption. The last part of the thesis suggests specific recommendations for a detailed examination of crimes of corruption, a more effective criminal penalty system and other issues within the legal framework.

**021.****Transparency International, “Global Corruption Report 2004: Political Corruption”, 2004**

*Report, 353 pages, English*

The 2004 issue of the report published annually by the TI includes a case of corruption that took place from June 2001 to April 2002. Representatives of the Mitsui Co. Ltd., Japan bribed a high-level official of the Ministry of Infrastructure with 1.3 million yen, equal to 11 thousand US dollars. The case can be found on page 200 of the issue. TI website: [www.transparency.org](http://www.transparency.org)

This book also gives a general review of national and international initiatives, system and legal reforms, anti-corruption activities of the private sector and civil society during the period from June 2002 to July 2003. The 2004 issue focused on political corruption. The book includes reports from 34 countries and the results of the latest anti-corruption studies.

**022.****ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific Secretariat, 2004. Anti-Corruption Policies in Asia and the Pacific: Self-Assessment Report, Mongolia, January 2004**

*Report, 80 pages, English*

The assessment was undertaken by Ts. Munk-Orgil, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs, and Sh. Unentugs, specialist of this Ministry according to the instructions (to check the website) developed by the Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and Pacific Secretariat. The electronic version of the instructions can be found at [www1.oecd.org/daf/asiacom/stocktaking.htm](http://www1.oecd.org/daf/asiacom/stocktaking.htm)

This report evaluates anti-corruption policies in Mongolia as of January 2004. It was performed as a result of a work plan specifically developed for countries of Asia and the Pacific. The report also gives information on the existing legal environment, and the structure and strategies of implementing agencies.

**023.****National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) “Report on Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia, 2002”, 2002**

*Report, 102 pages, Mongolian*

This report was done by the NHRC, funded by UNDP and the Office of the High

Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) as a MON/01/103 project, and was published by “Khaan Printing” Co. Ltd. Phone: 262902, 262971. Email: [contact@nhrc-mn.org](mailto:contact@nhrc-mn.org); website: [www.nhrc-mn.org](http://www.nhrc-mn.org)

The “Status of Human Rights” research conducted from May-August 2001, as part of the “Development of National Human Rights Program” project, served as a basis for this report. The research covered the capital, all aimags, 126 soums, 8822 households, 579 enterprises, and over 60,000 citizens. The research report was published and distributed on International Human Rights Day in 2001.

Due to the close correlation of the issue of human rights and the issue of corruption this report plays a significant role in determining of the status of human rights in Mongolia.

## **024.**

### **The National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, 2003. “Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia, Status Report 2003”**

*Report, 124 pages, Mongolian, English*

This report was done by the Mongolian NHRC, funded by UNDP/OHCHR within the MON/01/103 project, and was published by “Khaan Printing” Co. Ltd. Phone: 262902, 262971. Email: [contact@nhrc-mn.org](mailto:contact@nhrc-mn.org); website: [www.nhrc-mn.org](http://www.nhrc-mn.org)

This book includes the Second Report of the NHRC to Parliament, the Human Rights Convention, the 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter of the Constitution on “Human Rights and Freedoms”, the Mongolian Law on the NHRC, the strategy of the NHRC, and the First Report to Parliament for 2002. The report consists of the four chapters: 1. Status of Rights of the Vulnerable Social Groups; 2 Status of Implementation of Selected Rights; 3. Contemporary Human Rights Issues; 4. Evaluation and Recommendations

The report is based on information, observations, research, results of monitoring and inspection due to citizens’ complaints collected and prepared during NHCR work. It is based on research by state and non-governmental organizations as well as the recommendations and assessments of international and regional human rights organizations.

Due to the close correlation of the issue of human rights and the issue of corruption, this report plays a significant role in determination of the status of human rights in Mongolia



**025.****The National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, “Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia, Status Report 2004”**

*Report, 110 pages, Mongolian, English*

This report was prepared and published by the NHRC in 2004. This is the third NHRC report completed according to Article 20.1 of the Law on NHRC. NHRC phone: 262902, 262971; Email: [contact@nhrc-mn.org](mailto:contact@nhrc-mn.org); Website: [nhrc-mn.org](http://nhrc-mn.org)

The report comprises of the four chapters: 1. Status of Implementation of Specific Human Rights; 2. Rights of Vulnerable Groups; 3. Some Issues Concerning Human Rights; 4. Conclusion, Comments and Recommendations.

“The First Chapter of the annual report is related to current status of rights of the child, disabled and extremely poor citizens, comprising the social vulnerable group, and issues needed for urgent action for their betterment.

The Second Chapter of the report touches upon issues on implementation of selected rights, namely the rights for health protection and medical care and rights included in labor legislation.

Contemporary human rights concerns are contained in the third chapter, and include a wide range of issues from the system and operations of the judiciary and police to rights of migrants.

The present annual report also accommodates criticism and suggestions made by representatives of state and non-government organizations, scholars, national and international practitioners and human rights activists during the public forum (December 2002) held to discuss the contents of the previous 2002 status report.”

Due to the close correlation of the issue of human rights and the issue of corruption, this report plays a significant role in determination of the status of human rights in Mongolia

**026.****The National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, “Human Rights and Freedoms in Mongolia, Status Report, 2005”**

*Report, 106 pages, Mongolian, English*

This report was done by the NHRC and printed in “Khaan Printing” Co. Ltd., in 2005. Phone: 262902, 262971, Email: [contact@nhrc-mn.org](mailto:contact@nhrc-mn.org), website: [www.nhrc-mn.org](http://www.nhrc-mn.org)

The book includes the NHRC annual report for 2005 and some materials related to the activities of the Commission. The extent of the implementation of the right to elect

and be elected is examined with respect to the election to local self-governing institutions.

**027.****International Republican Institute (IRI), USAID, “Alternative Center: 2004, “Mongolia Nationwide Voter Survey, April 2004”**

*Survey, 79 pages, English*

This report is available at the IRI Ulaanbaatar Office. Address: Jamyangun Street 9, Suite 301. Website: [www.iri.org](http://www.iri.org)

This survey was conducted by students pursuing Bachelors, Masters and Ph.D. degrees in Political Science. The survey was directed by Ts. Ganbold, Ph.D., Head of the Political Science Department of the Mongolian National University, and the Chair of the Alternative Center.

The survey was conducted in April 2004 before the Parliamentary election took place and involved 1,800 respondents nationwide. The survey included questions on the rating of political parties and politicians, the situation regarding the current level of livelihood and the economy, critical issues in society and which issues should be focused upon in the future.

A question on means of combating corruption was among the survey questions. The public perception of the promise by the Motherland-Democratic Coalition to fight corruption was also surveyed.

**028.****International Republican Institute (IRI), USAID, “Alternative Center”, 2005. “Mongolian Nationwide Voter Survey, January 2005”.**

*Survey, 51 pages, English*

This report is available at the IRI Ulaanbaatar Office. Address: Jamyangun Street 9, Suite 301. Website: [www.iri.org](http://www.iri.org)

The survey was conducted by students pursuing Bachelors, Masters and Ph.D. degrees in Political Science. The survey was directed by Ts. Ganbold, Ph.D., Head of the Political Science Department of the Mongolian National University, and the Chair of the Alternative Center.

The survey was conducted before the Presidential election in May 2005. It is exceptional because it researches the attitude among the public before the Presidential election. The survey also reflected public opinion on the current economic situation, its future tendencies, and polices the Government should focus on.

In addition, this survey assembled the public view on steps to fight against corruption. This survey can be used by researchers and scholars for their academic work, by policymakers for developing policies, and by international organizations for identifying potential tendencies in aid policies and consultations.

## 029.

### **International Republican Institute (IRI), USAID, “Alternative Center”, 2005 “Mongolia Nationwide Voter Survey, May, 2005”.**

*Survey, 42 pages, Mongolian*

This report is available at the IRI Ulaanbaatar Office. Address: Jamyangun Street 9, Suite 301. Website: [www.iri.org](http://www.iri.org)

This survey was conducted by students pursuing Bachelors, Masters and Ph.D. degrees in Political Science. The survey was directed by Ts. Ganbold, Ph.D., Head of the Political Science Department of the Mongolian National University, and the Chair of the Alternative Center.

The survey was conducted in May 2005, before the Presidential election took place and involved 1,800 respondents nationwide. The survey included questions on the rating of political parties and politicians, the situation regarding the current level of livelihood and the economy, critical issues in society and which issues should be focused upon in the future.

In addition, this survey assembled the public view on steps to fight against corruption. This survey can be used by researchers and scholars for their academic work, by policymakers for developing policies, and by international organizations for identifying potential tendencies in aid policies and consultations.

## 030

### **USAID, 2005. Assessment of Corruption in Mongolia, Final Report**

*Assessment report, 46 pages, English, 78 pages, Mongolian*

In June-July 2005 Casals & Associates, Inc. (C&A) jointly with USAID, Washington Office and The Asia Foundation, conducted an assessment of corruption the situation with respect to corruption in Mongolia. The assessment was funded by the USAID Mongolia Office.

The English copy of the assessment report can be found at the website [www.usaid.gov/mn/library/documents/MongoliaCorruptionAssessmentFinalReport.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/mn/library/documents/MongoliaCorruptionAssessmentFinalReport.pdf), and the Mongolian translation is available at [www.usaid.gov/mn/library/documents/](http://www.usaid.gov/mn/library/documents/)

MongoliaCorruptionAssessmentFinalReport-Mongolian.pdf

The report, as with many previous surveys, indicated that opportunities for both “petty” corruption at the administrative level and “large scale” corruption at the elite level continue to grow. Moreover, this report included causes that increase the rate corruption, and anti-corruption activities that have been conducted. And finally, the report is concluded with strategic recommendations for future actions to fight against corruption.

### 031.

#### **Government Secretariat, Management Academy, 2005. “Current status and future tendencies of public service”**

*Collation, 109 pages, Mongolian*

This collation was performed by Professor P. Uvsh, Director of Public Administration, Department of Management Academy, and researchers R. Selenge and Ts. Turbileg. The collation is available at the Academy library.

This is the first attempt to scientifically research the quality of public service and the level of its accessibility to the public. Also, it included the public service quality and access in rural areas. Although this report did not include all the findings, it has a significant importance for the state as a source for development of policies and their directions.

### 032.

#### **Management Academy, P. Erdenetungalag, 2005. “Assessment of the current situation with respect to corruption”**

*Master Thesis, 72 pages, Mongolian*

The Master Thesis of P. Erdenetungalag can be found at the Academy Library.

This work presents research on the current situation with respect to corruption, the level and intensity of anti-corruption policies and work, and the situation in terms of legal and psychological preparedness.

### 033.

#### **Mr. Ts. Nyamdorj, Minister of Justice and Home Affairs of Mongolia, May 2003, - 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Forum on Righting Corruption & Safeguarding Integrity, Seoul**

*Presentation: 8 pages, English.*

This presentation by the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs can be found on the

website: [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

The presentation mentions corruption faced by Mongolia, and past and present actions, legal and otherwise, taken in order to fight against corruption. It also mentions measures necessary in order to improve the legal framework and the environment that contributes to corruption. It is useful in obtaining brief information on current government actions to fight corruption in Mongolia.

#### **034.**

##### **Draft laws on anti-corruption**

*Archive materials, 153 pages, Mongolian and English*

Archives of the SGH, ( DNo5, XH No6), start date April 5 1996, end date January 24 2001 are included. Drafts developed after January 24 2001 are not included.

It includes concepts, ideas and suggestions on the draft law which were made since the establishment of the task force on refining the draft anti-corruption law. It is useful for evaluation and for carrying out research and study work.

#### **035.**

##### **SGH, 1996. Mongolian Law Against Corruption**

*Law, 6 pages, Mongolian*

This law was adopted on April 5 1996. The full text is available on the website: [www.parl.gov.mn](http://www.parl.gov.mn). The code for the law is 96-H-03.

The goal of the law is to regulate the prevention, exposure and termination of corruption, elimination of its consequences, and identification of sanctions for parties at fault. It consists of Chapter One: General Provisions; Chapter Two: Corruption Prevention; and Chapter Three: Sanctions for Violations of Anti-corruption Legislation.

#### **036.**

##### **SGH, 2002. National Program to Fight Against Corruption, The SGH Resolution No. 41. Dated June 4, 2002**

*Resolution, 11 pages, Mongolian*

Attachment No.1 of this resolution described the National Program, and attachment No. 2, the “Composition of the National Council to Coordinate and Oversee the Implementation of the National Program to Fight Against Corruption”, appointed a list of official positions. These documents are available at [www.parl.gov.mn](http://www.parl.gov.mn).

The National Program to Fight Against Corruption consists of 1. Justifications for the National Program to Fight Against Corruption, 2. Goals, Objectives, Principles, Duration and Outcomes of the National Program to Fight Against Corruption, and 3. Activities for Implementation of the National Program.

**037.**

**SGH, 1999. Decree of the Speaker of the SGH No. 48. Dated April 14, 1999**

*Decree, 5 pages, Mongolian*

The following task forces were established by this decree: a task force composed of 14 members and led by member of parliament Mr. G. Ganhuyag to develop and to prepare for the implementation of the National Program to Fight Against Corruption; the first team to draft the bill consisting of 10 members and led by member of parliament S. Tumur; the second team to draft the National Program composed of 8 members and led by Minister of Justice L. Tsog; the third team in charge of an opinion poll, information, training and research composed of 32 members and led by member of parliament O. Enkhtuya. The decree prescribed 11 steps of works including the submission to the SGH by May - June of the draft law on the independent institution in charge of fighting corruption.

**038.**

**Archives of the SGH, 1999. "Minutes of the meeting of the task force." SGH Archives, D No.5 XH No.1, start date April 14, 1999, end date December 2, 1999**

*Folder of materials in the archives, 242 pages, Mongolian.*

This SGH archive case compiles materials related to the task force established by the Decree of the Speaker of the Parliament No. 48 dated April 14 1999.

It includes task force documents on drafting and preparations for the implementation of the National Program to Fight Against Corruption, namely, 1. On creating a task force, 2. A list of telephone number of task force members, 3. Meeting attendance of members of the task force, 4. Brief information on task force meetings, and 5. Detailed notes of task force meetings.

**039.****“Suggestions on amendment to the draft law (of January 5, 2000) against corruption”**

*Suggestions, 4 pages, Mongolian*

A number of members of parliament initiated the draft bill developed by the task force that was established by Decree No. 48 of April 14 1999. Suggestions on amendments were formulated by D. Lamjav, lamjav@yahoo.com.

Suggestions on amendments to the draft bill were developed based on an exchange with international expert Mr. Speville. Although the initial plan was to refine and to adopt the anti-corruption law during the summer of 1999, the bill is still not adopted even now.

**040.****SGH Archives, 2000. “Mongolian National Planning Document To Fight Against Corruption”. SGH Archives, D No.5 XH No5, start date June 29 1999, end date January 22 2000.**

*A folder in the archives, 217 pages, Mongolian.*

The document folder in the SGH archives contains materials related to the task force established by the Decree of the Speaker of the SGH, No. 48 of April 14<sup>th</sup> 1999. Unofficial translations of the English reports of foreign experts are also attached.

They are: 1. National Plan for Mongolia to Fight Against Corruption (by Dr. Jon S. T. Quan), 2. National Anti-corruption Plan for Mongolia (by Dr. Jon S. T. Quan, PhD, Professor of Political Science Department, National University of Singapore), 3. Report, advice and recommendations of B. E. D. de Speville following his assessment visit to Mongolia, 23-30 November 1998, 4. National Anti-Corruption Plan for Mongolia (assessment visit report by de Speville), 5. Mongolian National Anti-corruption Plan, report of B. E. D. de Speville on his second visit to Mongolia, 15-25 January 1999, 6. New poll shows many leading exporters using bribes (Press Release), 7. National Anti-Corruption Plan for Mongolia (visit report by De Speville), 8. The Mongolian national Anti-Corruption Plan, Report of B.E. D. de Speville on his third visit to Mongolia, 14-22 January 2000.

**041.**

**SGH Archives, 2000. “Task Force documents to develop the Mongolian National Program To Fight Against Corruption”. SGH Archives, D No.5 XH No4, start date November 23, 1998, end date February 9, 2000.**

*A folder in the archives, 123 pages, Mongolian.*

This document folder in the SGH archives contains some related to the task force established by the Decree by the Speaker of the SGH, No 48 of April 14<sup>th</sup> 1999. Unofficial Mongolian translations of the English reports of foreign experts are also attached.

They are: 1. List of documents, 2. National Anti-corruption Program (Report by Dr. Speville who worked in Mongolia from November 23-30, 1998), 3. Agenda for a discussion meeting on the “National Anti-Corruption Program” (Nukht, January 19 1999) together with the relevant attachments.

**042.**

**David Beetham, Kevin Boyle, 2005. “Introducing Democracy: 80 Questions and Answers”**

*A book, 136 pages, a Mongolian translation.*

A book entitled “Introducing Democracy: 80 Questions and Answers” by David Beetham and Kevin Boyle was first published in 1995 by Policy Press jointly with Blackwell Publishers company. It was commissioned and funded by UNESCO, which also appointed the authors. It was reprinted again in 2002. UNESCO used this book as a component of its democracy and human rights education program. The book is being translated and published in many languages at the same time. It was translated into Mongolian by G. Batbayar and edited by J. Enkhsaihan, initiated by the CEDAW Watch Center, financially supported by UNESCO and published by the Policy Press printing house. E-mail: [cedaw@magicnet.mn](mailto:cedaw@magicnet.mn).

Corruption threatens justice and, when aggravated, it threatens the national justice system. It is therefore important for any anti-corruption initiative to educate the public on democratic values. A national integrity system consists of having an informed public and democratic values. Among the 80 questions are the following: What is a democracy? Why should we accept it as a value? The purpose of the book is to identify the most urgent 80 questions and provide clear and reliable answers to them.



**043.****Unoodor Newspaper, 2001. “Only the good will of rulers and the involvement of the public will constrain corruption”**

*Interview, November 1 2001, No. 255, on pages 1-3.*

Unoodor newspaper covers many priority issues that face the country, and one of them is corruption. The newspaper invited a number of people to their office for an interview. Among them were members of parliament Mr. S. Tumor and Ms. S. Oyun, the Minister of Justice and Home Affairs Mr. Ts. Munh-Orgil, and the President of the Mongolian Advocates Association and Academic Mr. S. Narangerel.

The interviews touched on many questions including the following: “*Are corruption and bribery two different terms, or the same thing that only differs by the amount?*”, “*What are the forms of corruption?*”, “*Which form of corruption is spread widely in Mongolia?*”, “*Would anyone argue that corruption occurs around tenders and projects?*”, “*Is a gift a form of corruption?*”, “*Aren’t high ranking public officials given various presents, from thoroughbred animals to vehicles?*”, “*Everyone, in all strata of Mongolian society agrees that there is corruption in Mongolia, and moreover that it has spread widely. So what do the interviewees think about the scope of the spread of corruption?*”

**044.****Unoodor Newspaper, 2003. H. Dorjpalam “Let’s make the “fear glands” of bribe receivers work”**

*Article, March 19, 2003, No. 064, on pg 13.*

This article touches on many issues such as the identification of cases of corruption, and the relevant legal environment.

*“If one looks from outside at the process of identification and investigation of cases of corruption in this country, one would notice that the initial investigation starts with great fuss but wanes as it progresses and in the end they even dismiss a few cases that they managed to open a criminal file on. What does this mean? Is this because of corruptness or because of a lack of professional skills?”*

**045.****“Zuuny Medee” newspaper, 2003. N. Altantuya “Corruption is “soaring” without being able to “land” it on the responsible party”**

*Article, March 31, 2003, No. 75, pg. 2.*

“Presentations, discussions, recommendations and remarks by the participants of

the National Anti-Corruption Conference identify the extent of the spread of corruption in the country and where, in which sectors, and how it emerges. The following were topics of discussion at the conference: a) power and corruption, b) private sector and corruption, c) elections and corruption, and d) investigative journalism able to uncover corruption.”

**046.**

**“Unen” newspaper, 2003. T. Budeehuu “Take away your hands if you think that corruption will help you achieve your ends”**

*Article, April 1, 2003, No. 064, pgs 1 and 5.*

*“Corruption itself exists under a black hat of secrecy and invisibility, hence there is no definite answer to it. Corruption in fact is related to a number of social, economic and psychological factors but there is a looming gap in detailed analytical research.”* The journalist carries on to express her views on the following topics: a) *comprehensive corruption research is lacking* b) *irresponsible conversations and speeches make society used to corruption,* c) *does a public servant need to live with sin,* d) *citizens should become more active in their fight against corruption,* and e) *what should be preserved: the state or corruption?*

**047.**

**“Ulaanbaatar Times” newspaper, 2003. N. Enkhlen “Is Mongolian society facing an institutionalization of corruption?”**

*Article, April 2, 2003, No. 68, p. 4.*

In this article, it asks: *“Where exactly is corruption thriving in our society? Unfortunately, there is no data, facts or studies on who gives and who receives corruption, and how many were charged. Although non-governmental organizations are fighting against corruption and doing some research on it, their efforts are scattered and do not achieve specific results, and remain only on paper.”* The author continues to describe facts about acts of corruption by election candidates, and officials in the law enforcement sector and land services.

**048.**

**“Unodor” Newspaper, 2003. L. Batjav “Corruption dominates in Mongolian Bureaucracy”**

*Interview, April 7, 2003, No. 082, on pg. 5.*

In the “Fighting Corruption together” column of the “Unodor” newspaper Col. L. Batjav, Head of the Law Department of the Border Military Institute and a Doctoral

student, was interviewed by journalist D. Zayabat.

The discussions covered such questions as “*We define and interpret corruption in various terms. As a specialist focusing on bribery, please explain the term “corruption.” What sanctions does the Mongolian criminal code provide for the crime of bribery, how do those sanctions compare with sanctions in other countries, are they more strict or less strict? What are the most sought after policies in Mongolian society today? What policies would you recommend or wish for?*”

#### **049.**

**“Unen” newspaper, 2003. Ts. Sahravdorj, Member of the SGH “A form of corruption that exists only in Mongolia and Africa”**

*Article, April 16, 2003, No. 07, pgs 1 and 5.*

*“Mongolia is not yet at a stage when corruption is ubiquitous in the whole of society, and when it surrenders to it because of the frustration of any efforts against it. I am confident in this view and I have my own justifications for saying so. But it would be a mistake not to agree on the existence of factors that instigate and/or contribute to the emergence of certain forms of corruption. Groupings/affiliations by home town/aimag, friends and relatives lead to actions and activities that obstruct law, justice and public interests and hence create one form of corruption.”*

#### **050.**

**“Unen” newspaper, 2003. J. Ireedui “Corruption would not be a meal for you”**

*Article, June 18, 2003, No. 120, pgs 2.*

*“As corruption exists not because of unique factors but as a result of conscious human action, it is feasible to eliminate it at the roots. In short, it depends only on two actions: abstaining from giving and abstaining from receiving bribery.”*

The article underscores the importance of the involvement of every citizen in uncovering and terminating corruption that has for years been discussed without openness and that has flourished undercover. The author goes on to express personal views on why corruption emerges and on whether insufficient salary is justification for receiving bribery.

**051.****“Unen” newspaper, 2004. T. Budeehuu “Adding strength to the fight against corruption”**

*Article, February 3, 2004, No. 323, pg 3.*

*“With the purpose of countering the various exaggerated hypothesis and assumptions on the scope and framework of corruption and bribery, I want to answer the above-mentioned question. Scholars and researchers maintain that the more the scope of corruption and bribery expands, the weaker the state becomes, and national security is shattered. In other words, the condition of the state illustrates how corruption has pushed society to the very edge of a grave danger.”* The author expresses personal views on such topics as: *Is the state exhausted?’, “One step against corruption, two steps against corruption, the third step against corruption, let’s take advantage of realistic opportunities until the next step.”*

**052.****“Zuuny Medee” newspaper, 2004. D. Munkhjargal “Corrupt Mongolia”**

*Article, November 1, 2004, No. 258, pg. 3*

This article demonstrates the potential achievements of an independent anti-corruption monitoring committee, on the basis of comparison of examples from other countries.

*“Negative phenomena such as corruption and bribery have existed at all stages of development of the whole of humanity. Although it is not clear exactly when the seeds of the phenomena known globally as “corruption” started to grow and to spring up in Mongolia, it is certain that during the last decade, when the role of the private sector in the economy expanded, and state intervention remained as in the past, it has grown fast, currently reaching a level which hampers social progress and development. This is known everywhere, at every level of society, but is never acknowledged (in public).”*

**053.****“Udriin Sonin” newspaper, 2004. Ja. Purev “Lets reinforce Mongolian intelligence in the fight against corruption”**

*Article, December 20, 2004, No. 312, pg. 5.*

This article underscores the point that *“Corruption is an enemy that could destroy Mongolia. Although we declared a war against corruption, there is an absence of skills, weapons and techniques for that fight. There seems therefore to be no hope. There is only one case of corruption disclosed in Mongolia, the so-called “Casino Case.” There are no other cases that have been brought to the notice of the eyes and ears of the public. Corruption appears to be the hottest issue at the heart of the current public unrest. We should*

*find and export our own Mongolian way of fighting corruption instead of seeking it from abroad.”*

**054.**

**“Unoodor” newspaper, 2005. D. Dagva “Has corruption been eliminated or have those who give and receive it become more sophisticated?”**

*Article, January 8, 2005, No. 005, pg. 3.*

*This article states, and gives evidence for the view that “According to studies by some international organizations, our country occupies quite a high position in the ranking of countries with problems with corruption and bribery. However, during recent years there have been no cases of corruption or bribery identified in the country. It remains silent and invisible, as if this dirty phenomena that eats up the society quietly from inside has gone extinct. The question is whether corruption has been eliminated or whether those who give and receive it have become more sophisticated. Nevertheless, it objectively exists in the society.”*

**055.**

**“Mongolian News” newspaper, 2005. B. Zaya “Corrupt ‘leeches”**

*Article, February 3, 2005, No. 023, pg. 4.*

*“In peoples perceptions, the core of corruptness is: people’s worship of money, absence of accountability of public officials, reduction in the level of living standard of the people, low salaries in the public sector, degradation in people’s morale and increasing disorder in social structures.”*

The article compares corruption with “leeches” and warns against a tendency for Mongolians to become infected.

**056.**

**“Udriin Sonin” newspaper, 2005. D. Damdinjav “Do you give or receive bribery?”**

*Article, February 18, 2005, No. 044, pg. 3*

*“Corruption is something that people are so used to living with now that it doesn’t scare them anymore. It can be compared to a poison with a long effect. Indeed, the fact that corruption is hidden and takes place secretly is its danger. Our customary mentality of expressing our gratitude by giving a present serves as fertile soil to encourage corruption.”*

**057.****“Mongolian News” newspaper, 2005. Ts. Tseren “A unique model to fight against corruption”**

Article, April 27, 2005, No. 083, pg. 7.

This article describes the model of Finland where despite the absence of an anti-corruption law and anti-corruption agency there is no corruption. Finland is lowest ranked in the world in terms of its level of corruption and bribery, and the article describes in detail its achievements and experience.

**058.****“Info” newspaper, 2005. Ts. Oyunchimeg “A Smell of Corruption”**

Article, May 3, 2005, No. 17, pg. 4.

Corruption is described in this article: *“We will certainly never see corruption with our eyes nor will we touch it with our hands. It is just like a ghost of which we only hear rumors. But how is it possible to fight with something that is invisible? What else can we do except ask its whereabouts. Corruption is a ghost that quietly creates poverty and unemployment in a society”*.

**059.****“Unodor” newspaper, 2005. E. Erdenechimeg “Is there a way out of corruption?”**

Article, May 12, 2005, No. 112, pg. 9.

This article studies corruption in three forms divided by their impact on society. These three forms are, first its occasional forms, second its organized forms and third its crisis forms. The article states that *“If looked at from these perspectives, corruption in Mongolia has taken its organized form and is moving further to its crisis form,”* states the article. *When corruption reaches its crisis form, the issue can not be resolved by an adoption of a couple of laws, or the sanctioning of one or another person, or establishing some sort of an organization to fight against it. The most important factors to bringing about success are the creation of true personal commitment, and pressure on the highest echelons of the state to fight corruption.”* .

**2**

**CORRUPTION AND  
GOVERNANCE**





**060****Ts. Sambalkhudev, J. Oyuntuya, 2001. Government of Mongolia, Policy Document of “Good Governance for Human Security Program”**

*Book, 30 pages, in Mongolian*

This policy document was compiled by Ts. Sambalkhudev and J. Oyuntuya, and published by the Government of Mongolia in 2001.

The document illustrates 11 priority areas of the Government action program and the components which go towards formulating the main objectives of the program. The program was endorsed by a cabinet meeting of the Government of Mongolia on October 18, 2000.

*“Threats to human security in Mongolia are complex and highly interrelated processes. These processes include desertification, pollution, susceptibility to natural disasters, economic shocks, low level of investment and project implementation, income deficit, unemployment, poverty, poor health and education services, corruption, crime, political instability, non-sustainable policies, and the globalization of technology, economics and cultures.”*

**061****Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Cabinet Office, Government of Mongolia; Project Management Unit for Support of Good Governance for Human Security Program (GGHSP), 2002. “Monitoring and Evaluation: Criteria Indicators, Progress and Output/Result”**

*Book, 81 pages, in Mongolian*

The Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Cabinet Office, Government of Mongolia and the Project Management Unit for Support of Good Governance for Human Security Program (GGHSP) were in charge of the publication of this brochure. It was published by New Mind Technology Co. Ltd. Email address: [gghspmu@mongol.net](mailto:gghspmu@mongol.net)

A group of experts, involving the Cabinet Office and the relevant units of the Ministries, assessed the objectives set forward in the GGHSP, the initial situation and the implementation of the program for the one and half year period since its began. The brochure contains the results of the mid-term monitoring and describes the methods used for the monitoring.

*“The monitoring and evaluation is aimed at assessing the progress in achieving the Government action strategies, policy objectives and expected outputs; strengthening the achievement; identification and remedy of distortions and bias; intensification of the implementation, seeking optimal approach and improving efficiency and effectiveness.”*

**062****B. Udval, 2002. “Brochure on Public Service Acts”**

*Book, 248 pages, in Mongolian*

This book is prepared by the Public Administration School at the Academy of Management, and published by the “Bit Service” Co. Ltd in 2002. The book is available at the library of the Academy of Management.

The book serves as a unified source for scholars and those interested in assessing the anti-corruption legal environment and studying the effectiveness of public service regulation in fighting against corruption.

**063****Zorig Foundation, 2002. Reports of the International Conference on “Good Governance”**

*Brochure, 100 pages, in Mongolian*

The Zorig foundation, ARDA, and the IRI jointly organized an international conference on “Good Governance” in Ulaanbaatar, February 2001 which was attended by 110 participants, including representatives from 14 countries, heads of the governor’s office from 21 aimags, representatives of political parties, international organizations and the mass media. The reports presented at the conference were published in 2002 under the direction of the Zorig Foundation and with the assistance of the Project Management Unit for Supporting the GGHS Program of the Government. The brochure can be obtained from the library of the Zorig Foundation. It can also be downloaded from [www.zorigfoundation.org.mn](http://www.zorigfoundation.org.mn).

“The conference is firstly aimed at supporting the GGHS Program of the Government.” Secondly, it is aimed at improving the incorporation of the principles of transparency and openness into public service. In particular, the following themes were discussed at the conference: 1. Good governance; 2. Systems of transparency and accountability; 3. Fighting corruption and the ethics of public servants; 4. Role of civil society and the private sector in creating good governance.

**064****Marc Gramberger, 2003. “Citizen as Partners: Information, Consultation and Public Participation in Policy-making”**

*Book, 112 pages, in both Mongolian and English*

“Citizen as Partners: Information, Consultation and Public Participation in Policy-

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making”/Marc Gramberger, 2001 was first published at the request of the OECD. The Mongolian Open Society Forum (Soros Foundation) initiated the translation of the book into Mongolian upon the authorization of the OECD. The author can be contacted at: [marc@gramberger.com](mailto:marc@gramberger.com), and the agency in charge of translation at: [osf@soros.org.mn](mailto:osf@soros.org.mn), webpage: [www.forum.mn](http://www.forum.mn)

Initially there were 21 member countries in the OECD, namely Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Great Britain and the United States of America, and was later enlarged with another 10 member countries (Japan, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Korea and Slovakia). The book is relevant for public servants of both OECD member and non-member countries. It is aimed at helping to improve public administration/service approaches and in particular it serves as a handout for the use of advanced communication technology for this improvement. After his book was translated into Mongolian, the author visited Mongolia to participate in a workshop.

Ensuring the participation of citizens and interest groups in the decision making levels helps to create transparency and to affect realistic decision making. The participation also becomes a measure against corruption.

**065****Committee for Organizing the Fifth Conference on NRD, 2003. “Brochure on research papers and final documents”**

*Book, 359 pages, translation into Mongolian.*

The Fifth Conference on NRD held in Ulaanbaatar, September 10-12<sup>th</sup> 2003, was conducted on the theme of “Democracy, good governance and civil society”, This book collates translations of 13 research papers and three general articles written by well known scholars which were used for discussion at the conference, as well as the final documents of the conference, such as the “Ulaanbaatar Declaration” and the “Action Program”. It was published by the “Urlakh Erdem” Co. Ltd. Detailed information on the conference and the papers collated in this book can be seen at [www.icnrd5-mongolia.mn](http://www.icnrd5-mongolia.mn) in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

The brochure explains the concepts of “good governance”, “respect for law and order”, “accountability systems” and “poverty”, and it cites success stories at various levels of management, and provides some recommendations.

**066**

**Sh. Batshukh, B. Batkhuu, S. Ganbold, Ts. Davaadorj, Ch. Tungalag and D. Tsolmon, 2003. “Governance terms and terminology”**

*Book, 101 pages, in both Mongolian and English*

‘Terms and terminology’ was prepared and published (by Sh. Batshukh, B. Batkhuu, S. Ganbold, Ts. Davaadorj, Ch. Tungalag, D. Tsolmon) under the Good Governance for Human Security Program of the Government of Mongolia.

The brochure was prepared based on terms and terminology produced by UNDP and the Management Development Programme in 1996, and it illustrates definitive concepts, in both Mongolian and English, that determine changes in public administration,

**067**

**Research team of Sh. Batshukh, B. Batkhuu, S. Ganbold, Ts. Davaadorj, Ch. Tungalag and D. Tsolmon, 2003. Research Report “Good Governance”.**

*Book, 111 pages, in Mongolian*

The research was carried out by the research team with the request and assistance of the UNDP, Project Management Unit for Supporting Good Governance for Human Security Program and the Cabinet Office of the Government of Mongolia. The research team can be contacted at [batshukh@aom.edu.mn](mailto:batshukh@aom.edu.mn) and the document is available at the library of the Zorig Foundation.

The research team analysed previous reports prepared in the area of governance and human security, legal acts and legislation, and program and project documents; conducted a survey among 276 people and a consultation with interested parties, and organized round table discussions on widespread use of terms and terminologies.

The survey result shows that corruption in public service is highest and it pointed to the existence of an established network of corruption in Mongolia.

**068**

**David Beatham, Sara Braking, Lean Kairton, Stuart Beir, 2005. “Handout on scoring democracy”**

*Book, 186 pages, translated into Mongolian*

The handbook is prepared by IDEA. It was translated into Mongolian as part of the UNDP project on the implementation of the decisions of the Fifth Conference on NRD, and was published at the “Munkhiin useg” Co. Ltd. The handbook is available in the library of the Zorig Foundation and is accessible at: [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

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*“IDEA has initiated and launched a program to assess democracy using a particular framework and methodology, jointly with its partners in the member countries, as it considers that one of the way for democracy to progress to a wider extent is to give the opportunity to, and to empower the global population to assess their countries’ advancement towards democracy and political freedom. The model was first piloted at Essex University in Great Britain. It has been discussed among experts in new and old democratic countries, and then elaborated upon. Using the methodology an assessment team, comprised of 8 countries representing various regions of the world (Bangladesh, Salvador, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, New Zealand, Peru and South Korea), have piloted the assessment in their respective countries.”*

**069****M. Khorolsuren, L. Yanjmaa, 2005. “Outcomes of the community policing program and future tendencies”.**

*Book, 178 pages, in both Mongolian and English*

The book contains the report of the project on “Community Policing”, implemented in Mongolia jointly by MFOS and COLPI (Hungary) during 1999-2005. The report was prepared by M. Khorolsuren and L. Yanjmaa and published by the General Police Department (GPD).

The purpose of the project was to introduce service norms/standards in the GPD and to move the Department from being an enforcement agency into a public service agency. The book is an interesting source for those interested in the area of corruption, as the police tend to be affected by corruption.

**070****Academy of Political Education, 2005. “East Asian Barometer”**

*Book, 176 pages, in Mongolian*

“East Asian Barometer” was translated into Mongolian and published with the help of the OSF and the Embassy of the USA in Mongolia. Information on the East Asia and the World Barometer can be obtained at [www.eastasiabarometer.com](http://www.eastasiabarometer.com) and in the library of the Academy of Political Education.

The first stage of the “East Asian Barometer” study, involving 8 East Asian countries, was launched during 2001-2003. This stage involved China, South Korea, Mongolia, Taiwan, Thailand, Philippine, Japan and Hong Kong. This study is a scientific project which is a part of the World barometer which consists of a Latino barometer, Afro barometer and European barometer. Local research agencies in the countries of the East

Asian Barometer carried out their respective studies. In Mongolia, the Academy of Political Education was responsible for the activity.

*“ ... committee against corruption is an important entity which ensures horizontal accountability in contemporary democracy. This entity should attain income statements of the President and Prime Minister, various sectoral Ministers, Members of Parliaments, Governors, higher level officials, military and police officials, appointed and elected officials, and shall be given authority to monitor and assess the statements.”*

## 071

**Jon S. T. Quan, 1998. “National Anti-corruption plan for Mongolia (Report)”;**  
**1998.6.29-7.1, 1998.10.16-23**

*Report. Page 054: 30-72, in both Mongolian and English*

Professor of the University of Singapore and doctor of political science, Jon Quan, provided technical assistance to the project on “Strengthening of organizations with democratic governance” jointly being implemented by the Government of Mongolia and UNDP. Professor Jon Quan visited Mongolia twice on September 7-11, 1998 and October 16-23, 1998 to give technical assistance. His terms of reference consisted of the following two parts: 1. Give an assessment of Mongolian acts and legislation in fighting corruption and ensuring justice; 2. Formulate a Mongolian National Plan (recommendation) to combat corruption. This report provides information on how the work was implemented.

The report noted that *“the process of transformation from a command to a market oriented economy, and from a single to multi party system has increased the opportunity for corruption and the conditions for growing corruption. According to surveys, Mongolia is a poor country and 19-36% of its population live under the poverty line. Secondly, the wage level of Mongolian public servants is very low, for example, the President, Secretariat of the Parliament, and High court and Constitutional Court officials get paid around 70 US\$.* Thirdly, one of the causes for the rise in corruption is related to the weak enforcement of laws and acts against corruption. Thus poverty and the low wages of public servants make them susceptible to corruption.”

## 072

**UNDP Mongolia, 1999. “Donor Assistance in Support of National Integrity Efforts.”**

*Sample survey, 5 pages, in English*

This is a result of a sample survey conducted by UNDP among donor agencies in

September 24, 1998.

The survey gathered information on projects, programmes and activities of donors in Mongolia, in order to make their operations more effective. These areas include law and enforcement of laws, systems for accountability and combating corruption, reforms in detention centres, reforms in police and custom offices, strengthening court capacity and so on.

It also provides a source of information and data for scholars and researchers interested in the above areas. Donor organizations and policy makers can also benefit from the information.

### 073

**S. Ouyn, 1999. Developing a National Anti-Corruption Strategy: Perspective on an economy in transition**

*Report, 10 pages, in English*

This report was presented at the International Conference on Governance held in Manila, the Philippines, from May 31 – June 4, 1999. The report is available at [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn) and in the library of the Zorig Foundation.

It provided explanations on difficulties faced in the transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy, from a totalitarian to a democratic society, and their impact on corruption. Moreover, it noted the current situation and measures being undertaken against corruption.

### 074

**De. Speville, 1998. “Report, advice and recommendations of Mr. De Speville following his assessment visit to Mongolia 23-30 November, 1998.”**

*Report, 10 pages, in English*

This report and recommendations were prepared by Mr. De Speville, a well known expert in fighting corruption, after his first working visit to Mongolia during November 23-30, 1998.

After Professor Jon Quans’s working visit for the “Strengthening capacity of democratic governance” project implemented by the Government of Mongolia and UNDP, another expert, De Speville, was invited to provide technical assistance in formulating a Mongolian National Anti-Corruption Plan (recommendation). He had worked in Mongolia during November 23-30, 1998, January 15-25, 1999 and January 14-22, 2000. The report shows the outputs of his first visit and related recommendations.

The report consists of five main parts: governance and corruption, the policies of UNDP on the issue, internal mechanisms, case studies of anti-corruption programs and a conclusion. The report mentions that UNDP provides support to member countries in fighting corruption, as corruption is one of the main causes of poverty and the poorest section of population get affected to a large extent. It also contains the author's proposed version of a national anti-corruption program and his meeting notes.

## 075

### **De. Speville, 1999. "Mongolian National Anti-Corruption Plan", Report of Mr. De. Speville on this second visit to Mongolia, 15-25 January, 1999**

*Report, 29 pages, in both Mongolian and English*

This report is a Mongolian National Anti-Corruption Plan prepared by Mr. De. Speville, a well known expert in anti-corruption.

*"There are a number of policy issues that require thorough consideration for decision making in the process of national anti-corruption plan formulation. It is necessary to classify them according to their respective areas. These areas can be general issues, anti-corruption issues in civil code, issues of relevant strategic sections, organizations in charge of strategies, human resource issue and so on."*

## 076

### **De. Speville, 1999. "Recommendations for a draft law on a High Commission on Anti-Corruption"**

*Recommendation, 7 pages, in both Mongolian and English*

The recommendation prepared by the expert, in both English and Mongolian, has been kept at the archives of the Parliament. Since the approval of the Anti-Corruption Law of Mongolia in April 15, 1996 there have been many attempts to revise the law. These revised drafts can be obtained both in Mongolian and English from the file "Draft laws on anti-corruption" at the archives of Parliament.

*National strategy to fight against corruption should also refer to the private sector. Differences in public and private sectors are not very clear and there should not be double standards. As public servants' misconduct can be a crime there should also be general provision for the conduct of private sector employees, such as requesting bribery and bribing others through abuse of high level status. The high commission on anti-corruption shall also be responsible for the private sector in addition to the public sector.*



**077****De. Speville, 2000. “The Mongolian National Anti-Corruption Plan” (Report of Mr. De. Speville on his third visit to Mongolia, 14-22 January, 2000)**

*Report, 34 pages, in English*

The report-recommendations made by Speville, a well known expert in anti-corruption, during his third business trip in January 14-22, 2000.

After professor Jon Quans’s working visit for the “Strengthening capacity of democratic governance” project implemented by the Government of Mongolia and UNDP, another expert, De Speville, was invited to provide technical assistance in formulating a Mongolian National Anti-Corruption Plan (recommendation). He had worked in Mongolia during November 23-30, 1998, January 15-25, 1999 and January 14-22, 2000. The report shows the output of his third visit and related recommendations

Assessment of conditions in Mongolia and detailed comments on the draft anti-corruption law were shown in the report. It also questioned whether the draft law is aligned with the criminal and procedural laws and the need to look at the recommendations made in January 1999.

**078****ADB-OECD, Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific, 2001. “Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific”.**

*Brochure, 43 pages, in English*

As a member of anti-corruption initiatives in the Asia and Pacific region, Mongolia supports the action plan. The speech made by Z. Batjargal, Ambassador to Japan, at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting held in November 28-30, 2001 in Tokyo can be found on page 31.

The brochure contains three main areas of actions to combat corruption, a plan for their implementation and the commitments of the member countries in fulfilling their obligations.

**079****The Zorig Foundation, 2001. “Corruption and public servants”**

*Project report: 4 pages, in both English and Mongolian*

These reports of a series of workshops organized by the Cabinet Office with the help of Asia Foundation can be obtained from the following sites: [www.zorigfountain.org.mn](http://www.zorigfountain.org.mn) and [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

Within the project framework, a series of workshops on corruption, its definition and ways to combat it were conducted for newly appointed public servants. Active Mongolian politicians, professionals and activists working in anti-corruption made presentations at the workshops and these presentations were widely disseminated among the public.

## **080**

### **Robert La Mont, 2002. Some Means of Addressing Judicial Corruption in Mongolia**

*Research material, 8 pages, in English*

This research paper can be obtained from the judicial authority reform program. The address is Ministry of Justice and Interior, room 216. Email: [ncsc@magicnet.mn](mailto:ncsc@magicnet.mn)

The study looked at the causes of corruption in the Mongolian court system and the forms that it takes. The brochure also noted that a reduction of corruption in the court system will help to combat corruption in other sectors, and indicated the percentage of the overall corruption which occurs in the court system, as revealed in the public survey on corruption. It presents recommendations on reducing corruption in the court system, identifying and penalizing corrupt officials, and draws on cases from other countries fighting against corruption. It concluded that the bureaucracy and corruption in Mongolia prevents long term foreign investment opportunities, and therefore curtails economic growth and employment generation.

The study could be useful for students, scholars and researchers for obtaining new ideas and information. Moreover, the policy makers and organizations fighting against corruption can benefit from the recommendations set forward as a result of the survey that are likely to reduce corruption in the court system.

## **081**

### **Good Governance for Human Security, Government of Mongolia, 2003 “Brief note of series of meetings and discussion on anti-corruption”**

*Brochure, 113 pages, in Mongolian*

This brochure was prepared by the GGHS Government Program in 2003 and it can be obtained at the library of the Zorig Foundation.

The brochure compiled the notes of the following four meetings: 1. The role of civil society and the mass media in the anti-corruption fight (Ulaanbaatar, November 1, 2002); 2. The role of law makers in the anti-corruption fight (Ulaanbaatar, December 21, 2002); 3. The role of the private sector in the anti-corruption fight (Ulaanbaatar,

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January 24, 2003); 4. The role of executive governments and court authority in the anti-corruption fight (Ulaanbaatar, March 6, 2003). The second round of discussions shocked some members of Parliament, and the media covered the stories extensively. The brochure, along with other documents, were disseminated at the National Anti-Corruption Conference held in 2003.

**082****S. Bayaraa, Open Society Forum's Policy Fellow, 2005. "Administrative Remedies for Government Abuses" Policy research paper and policy recommendations**

*Research report, 59 pages, in both English and Mongolian*

This report can be obtained at the Development Information Centre of the OSF, Central Library and the library of the Zorig Foundation and at [www.forum.mn](http://www.forum.mn).

In his study, S. Bayaraa, a researcher at the OSF, has noted that abuse of power and authority at central and local level is commonly observed in Mongolia and its lack of control is caused by the following causes. 1. Poor participation of citizens, as there are no mechanisms for their formal and informal participation in public policy and decision making processes; 2. The laws are not well made, they are not effective and are not implemented; 3. Historical and traditional factors still have a significant influence on public agencies, therefore the main purpose of the public agencies and their main function to provide services to the public are not well set in the mentality of public servants; 4. Citizens and civil society lack experience in making complaints to the court about public servants, public agencies, and decisions of authority. The report recommended measures to fight abuses of power in public service.

**083****U.S. Ambassador to Mongolia, Pamela J. Slutz, April 06, 2005. Unites States-Mongolia Relations: A New Era of Comprehensive Partnership**

*Report, 7 pages, in English*

The report can be seen at [www.asiasociety.org/speeches/dc\\_slutz05.html](http://www.asiasociety.org/speeches/dc_slutz05.html)

The report illustrates many sides of American-Mongolian relations, in particular the current state of Mongolian democracy, good governance and corruption; the direct relation of corruption to widespread poverty in Mongolia, and the report noted that corruption reduces the effectiveness of assistance provided by the donor organizations and countries.

The report serves as a useful source of information for students, young people, researchers and politicians interested in the aspects of Mongolian-American relations. It

also provides a current picture of corruption in Mongolia and activities planned for the future.

## **084**

### **UNDP, Feb, 2004. Anti-Corruption, Practice Note, Final Version**

*Practical information: 35 pages, in English*

The electronic version is available at the following site: [www.aba-asia.com/resourceToolkit/undp\\_Practice\\_Note\\_anticorruption.pdf](http://www.aba-asia.com/resourceToolkit/undp_Practice_Note_anticorruption.pdf)

Since 1997, the UN has been implementing programs that support transparency, accountability and justice, that improve and advance democratic governance, and programs on anti-corruption. The practical information suggests ways of improving the capacity of organizations, from supporting new knowledge and initiatives to building competence and accountability. It also notes that support should be given for involving interest groups in open discussions, in order to help governments make suitable policies.

This document illustrates the concepts of transparency, accountability systems and justice, and sets forward several recommendations for anti-corruption measures, along with the UN's experiences in these areas. It presents the websites of various international and civil society organizations working to combat corruption, and agencies that have conventions on anti-corruption and other important documents.

## **085**

### **Overseas Development Institute, 2000. World Governance Survey in Mongolia**

*Research report, 6 pages, in both English and Mongolian*

The electronic version of the document is available at: [www.odi.org.uk/wga\\_governance/Docs/WGS-discussionPaper3.pdf](http://www.odi.org.uk/wga_governance/Docs/WGS-discussionPaper3.pdf)

The World Governance Survey, first initiated by Julius Kort in 1999, has involved 16 countries. In the second stage it surveyed a total of 50 countries. Responses to survey questions such as "How do you score governance? How does it change with timing and location?" were received, and attempts were made to make comparisons between the participating countries. The research report presents the conclusions made by the researchers on the state of openness of public agencies, accountability systems and income and asset statements of public servants in Mongolia.

**086.**

**The World Bank, Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002, 2003**

*Research report, 116 pages, in English*

An electronic version of the report is available at [www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata2002/](http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata2002/)

World Bank researchers, Daniel Kaufman, Art Kray, and Massimo Mastruzi prepared this World Bank report. The research was carried out in 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002, and used six key indicators, the study then made a comparison between 199 countries, including Mongolia. The study used 25 types of information sources obtained from 18 different organizations. The key indicators/criteria included among others respect for law and order, government effectiveness and control for corruption.

**087.**

**Ts. Altanzaya Tserendondov, Mongolia, 2001. Corruption in privatization and effective anti-corruption strategies in transition country—Mongolia**

*Article, 5 pages, in English*

The author participated in the Student Forum of the 10<sup>th</sup> International Anti-Corruption Conference which was organized by TI in Prague, Czech Republic 2001 and presented her article. The electronic version is available at [www.10iacc.org](http://www.10iacc.org)

The article points out a range of measures that could be taken to combat corruption in the process of privatisation. Studies and pilots made in the area of privatisation were described. It is useful to see the nature of corruption that occurs in the process of privatisation in transitional economies such as Mongolia. The article described the current privatisation process and ways to fight corruption in the process of privatisation.

The article is a useful source of information and lessons for researchers in the area, as well as for decision and policy makers.

**088.**

**Human rights education centre, “Putting into effect the principles of transparency and openness in legislative organizations”.**

*Recommendation: 8 pages, in Mongolian*

These recommendations were made based on a survey conducted within the “Ensuring transparency and openness in legislative organizations” project, which was implemented with financial support from the OSF.

“ ... *Media has pointed out at length that the public believes that officials in legislative organizations tend to get exposed to bribery and corruption because their operations are not often open and transparent. It also seems that there are many complaints from citizens; and people do not enjoy equal rights in legislative and court affairs.*”

**89.**

**Constitutional Court of Mongolia, 2005. “Brochure on decisions of the Constitutional Court of Mongolia, 1 and 2”.**

*Book, brochure 1, 296 pages, brochure 2, 283 pages, in Mongolian*

The Constitutional Court compiled the decisions it made during 1992-2000 and published it in two volumes in 2005, with the financial assistance of the resident Mongolian representative of the Hanns-Zaidal Foundation of Germany . In 2000, two similar volumes were published.

The Constitutional Court was established in 1992 in accordance with the Constitution of Mongolia. The court activity is mainly regulated by the Constitution, the Law on the Constitutional Court and the Law on Constitutional Court Procedure. These two volumes contain all the decisions made by the end of the year 2000.

The Constitutional Court belongs to the judicial system which is one of the pillars of the NIS. The book provides practical information about how constitutional court decisions influence respect of law and order — one of the values of democracy, it shows the justification for Constitutional Court decisions and whether the court enforces its full authority. Numerous court decisions are made on issues of corruption.

**090.**

**UB Post, 2002. Question Time: Is this why the Anti-Corruption bill has been shelved for two years?**

*Article, December 9, 2002. No. 51, 4<sup>th</sup> page*

The question time section of the newspaper questioned the possibility of high level public officials, and Member of Parliament and the Cabinet being corrupt by exhibiting their photos and the lines of flow of bribery. It displayed news on a coming anti-corruption bill discussion and the creation of an agency in charge of anti-corruption issues.

This article can be useful for those collecting information on corruption, however the information on the corruption of high level public officials is not proven.

**091.****“Unen” Newspaper, 2003. Ts. Erdenebat “People giving and receiving bribes are under inspection”**

*Interview, April 18, 2003. No. 077, 5<sup>th</sup> page*

Journalist D. Batzaya interviewed the deputy head of the Police Inspection Office and police lieutenant colonel, Ts. Erdenebat.

The following questions were asked: *“They say that legislative system agencies tend to be corrupt. What would you comment on this? I am sure the State Police Inspection Office will play a major role in the fight against corruption. How many cases related to corruption have been under inspection at your agency? Are they, of course, all high level officials? As a deputy head of Police Inspection Office and an official responsible for this matter what is your opinion on how corruption can be effectively tackled?”*

**092.****“Odiriin sonin”, 2003. L. Javzmaa (General Auditor of Mongolia). “Corruption undermines economic capacity”.**

*Article, May 12, 2003, No.114, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> page*

The most corrupt agencies were listed. These were the custom office, court and banks, taxation office and police. This shows corruption is deeply rooted in Mongolia and might even be part of important state agencies that implement economic policy and/or keep law and order. The article pointed out that local and central auditing agencies need to do some work on preventing corruption.

**093.****“Unen” Newspaper, 2003. D. Zaya. “Who does underpin corruption in education?”**

*Article, September 16, 2003. No. 184, 5<sup>th</sup> page*

*Corruption is still seen as normal among the public in Mongolia. The public still does not perceive corruption as an intolerable phenomenon, and the public position and participation is not very active in the fight against corruption. This conclusion can be seen in the phenomenon at the start of the school year as many give “gifts”, “donations” and “expressing one’s gratefulness” to school officials, which in itself increases the prices of bribes.*

In her/his article D. Zaya stated that the education sector has always been one of the most corrupt agencies.

**094.****“Odriin sonin”, 2003. D. Mongondalai. “Are court and custom agencies exposed to corruption?”**

*Article, December 24, 2003. No. 309, 2<sup>nd</sup> page*

A meeting was held of the National Council in charge of Regulating and Monitoring the Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Program. This article presents two major reports made during this meeting, one by Ch. Ganbat, general judge of the State High Court, on the work implemented by the General Council of Court, and the second by Kh. Baatar, head of the Custom’s office on the work done by that office. The detailed measures undertaken by these agencies are described in the article.

**095.****“Onoodor” Newspaper, 2004. D. Tserendorj. “Political corruption starts with election”.**

*Interview, January 9, 2004. No. 006, 5<sup>th</sup> page*

Journalist D. Bekhbayar interviewed the national manager of the Good Governance for Human Security Program, Mr. D. Tserendorj, for the Onoodor newspaper’s discussion entitled Let’s Fight Against Corruption. D. Tserendorj provided information about measures that are being undertaken to fight against corruption at government level.

Numerous questions were asked, such as: *“Mongolia is one of the countries that has a serious corruption problem. We all agree that a network of corruption in Mongolia has been well established. What is the cause of it? There have been strong anti-corruption actions, but Mongolian officials have only been talking a lot about it. In real life, it seems that not much has been happening on this issue. They say that public officials will not do much about it as they tend to be corrupt. Especially since, if corruption measures are strengthened, they will be at risk of exposure themselves. A number of seminars and workshops on fighting corruption were held last year. Did any results come out of these?”*

**096.****“Odriin sonin”, 2004. D. Mongondalai, “How to fight against corruption”**

*Article, January 23, 2004, No. 19, 2<sup>nd</sup> page*

Although the national anti-corruption program was approved, legal grounds are not set down as the law on anti-corruption has not yet been approved.

*“... The national anti-corruption council consists of representatives of high level officials. It also has representations from non-governmental organizations. Will they have time*



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

for this task, besides their own obligations and activities? There is therefore a concern that the national anti-corruption program may become one of those programs that does not get implemented.”

**097.**

**“Unen” Newspaper, 2004. B. Munkhtuya. “Practice shows that reasons that corruption is not revealed are in the law itself.”**

*Article, February 10, 2004, No. 28, 3<sup>rd</sup> page*

This article provides some insights into corruption: *“Corruption is an invisible act where the act takes place out of the eyes of others (under the table), and often has intangible forms. According to corruption researchers, this crime has existed ever since states formed long ago. Corruption can however be revealed with the modern information network.”*

**098.**

**“Unen” Newspaper, 2004. B. Munkhtuya. “How will the coalition government fight corruption?”**

*Article, September 8, 2004. No. 177, 5<sup>th</sup> page*

The issues of corruption were discussed with relation to the points: *“... There is only one realistic justification for the existence of corruption: it is the poor living standard of Mongolians. If we cannot have extravagant consumption then we should maintain a satisfactory level of consumption, and have the financial capacity to afford such consumption. This capacity cannot be provided by the state and thus individuals have to acquire the capacity. How do they acquire it? It is through corruption/bribery. How do Mongolians perceive corruption? Where does corruption flourish? What is state’s role in this matter?”*

**099.**

**“Unen” Newspaper, 2005. T. Bud. “Corruption and poverty are twins!”**

*Article, March 1, 2005, No.039, 5<sup>th</sup> page*

This article points out: *“... There is a misunderstanding among us that the fight against corruption will end with the approval of the anti-corruption law and creation of an institution in charge of tackling corruption. Obviously, the law and the institution will play a major role. However, it is not a reason to slow down the fight against corruption. It is time the government carries out strong measures against it and shows its capacity for the task. If the government announces war against poverty, it should announce war against corruption as well.*

**100.**

**“Onoodor” Newspaper, 2005. O. Enkhtor. “We say we need to have an anti-corruption law. However ...”**

*Article, April 21, 2005. No. 094, 3<sup>rd</sup> page*

Journalist D. Zayabat interviewed the head of the organized crime division, lieutenant colonel O. Enkhtor for the Onoodor newspaper discussion on entitled “Let’s all fight corruption.”

The interviewee responded to questions like: “... *Some political parties, coalitions and movements have not been pressing actively on reveal and investigate corruption and bribery cases. The media have also reported on a number of occasions that some cases that related to particular people have deliberately not been inspected. What would you comment on this? How many corruption/bribery cases did the police department, and in particular your division investigate and reveal lately? What are the main characteristics of corruption and bribery cases in Mongolia? Are they for material or non-material gain, in other words? Which type predominates? How effective are the current law provisions for exposing and penalizing cases of corruption?*”

**101.**

**“Zuuni medee” Newspaper, 2005. B. Sambuu. “It is now the golden moment to fight against corruption”**

*Article, May 02, 2005. No. 101. 3<sup>rd</sup> page*

“... *one of the reason why everyone is speaking about corruption is the strong campaigning for the coming Presidential election. In meetings with local electorates the candidates for President discuss their action plan. Presumably this brings up the most challenging problems like alcoholism, poverty, unemployment and corruption.*” The article states that the current system, a multi party parliament and coalition government, creates good conditions for fighting corruption.

**102.**

**“Odriin sonin” Newspaper, 2005. Pamela J. Slutz, (USA ambassador). “Corruption not only exists in Mongolia, but it is deepening.”**

*Message. May 11, 2005, No. 115. 3<sup>rd</sup> page*

USA Ambassador, Pamela J. Slutz sent message to the Conference on “The UN Anti-Corruption Convention.”

*Whether the Millennium Challenge Account provides support to Mongolia will partly*

depend on how seriously the Government of Mongolia is committed to fighting against corruption and how it works to serve its citizens and to solve the problems which confront them.

**103.**

**“Ardiin erk” Newspaper, 2005. G. Otgonjargal. “1.2 million people receive bribery in Mongolia”**

*Article, June 03, 2005. No. 108. 8<sup>th</sup> page*

The article says election candidates keep giving various promises and various types of bribery to electorates.

*“The public has unlimited rights. Unfortunately, these rights are undersold for a piece of bread. Its usage is too cheap. Because it is cheap, one does not bother about purchasing it. It is those people that have ambitions for power.”*

**104.**

**“Odriin sonin” Newspaper, 2005. L. Javzmaa (General Auditor of Mongolia). “Corruption and fraud is becoming more refined and its incidence is on the rise“**

*Article, October 24, 2005. No. 255, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> page*

The Asian Development Bank Policy paper on fighting corruption determined corruption as follows: *“Corruption is the abuse of public or private office or inducing others to do so for improperly and unlawfully enriching themselves or those close to them.”*

**105.**

**“Ardiin erk”, 2005. Ts. Elbegdorj (Prime Minister of Mongolia). “Future generations will judge my achievements and mistakes”**

*Interview, October 24, 2005. No. 208. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> page*

Journalist L. Munkhbaysgalan interviewed the Prime Minister of Mongolia Ts. Elbegdorj.

*“We discussed that we need to translate anti-corruption activities into real actions and real steps. Obviously, at first discussions about what corruption is, its nature and scope and ways to fight it were vital. Now we need to end the discussion.”*



**3**

**CORRUPTION AND  
CIVIL SOCIETY**



**106.****Open Society Forum, Electorate Education Centre and Globe International, 2004. “Financial monitoring of the 2004 Election campaign”**

*Research report, 72 pages, in Mongolian*

NGOs such as the Open Society Forum, the Voter Education Centre and Globe International jointly conducted monitoring on the election campaign during its mandated time frame (April 26-June 26, 2004) and published the result of this monitoring. The report is available at the Information Centre of the OSF. Its website is [www.forum.mn](http://www.forum.mn). Email: [osf@soros.org.mn](mailto:osf@soros.org.mn)

Financial monitoring is carried out among various competing political parties on a) use of mass media and b) abuse of public sources for their campaign. For this, public programs of five television stations, two radio stations and ten newspapers were constantly reviewed. Abuse of public power/sources by candidates and their supporters, used for election campaign, have been registered at 13 administrative units. One of the cases was attached to the report as an example. The result of the monitoring shows that corruption in election processes has reached an alarming point.

**107.****World Bank, Karmen Malena, Reiner Forster, Janmejy Sinh, 2004. “Social accountability: An Introduction to the Concept and Emerging Practice”**

*Book, 34 pages, in both Mongolian and English*

The brochure on “Social accountability: An Introduction to the Concept and Emerging Practice”, by Karmen Malena, Reiner Forster and Janmejy Sinh, is Paper 76 of the World Bank’s Social Development Papers: Participation and Civic Engagement, 2004, issued by the Bank’s Environment and Social Development Network. The Bank published the Mongolian version of the brochure along with the English version. Contact email address: [sdccommunications@worldbank.org](mailto:sdccommunications@worldbank.org).

The content of the report originates from the World Bank mission to reduce poverty and support efficient and sustainable development. The report discusses five main points: a) what social accountability is; b) why it is important; c) what are its features; d) where and how to use it; f) factors for success. Social accountability is defined as an approach towards building accountability that relies on civic engagement. Ordinary citizens, communities, and the independent media do carry out activities to enforce accountability. These activities include budget development, budget execution control, monitoring of public services, investigative journalism, public commissions and the activities of citizen’s councils.

**108.****The Zorig Foundation, 2004, Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Plan (monitoring survey)**

*Book, 114 pages, in Mongolian*

The study was conducted by 14 researchers headed by D. Gankhuyag. A number of students from the Mongolian National University contributed to data collection for the study. With the financial assistance of the Partnership for Transparency Fund, the Zorig Foundation led the study and published the report in 2004. The book is available at the library of the Zorig Foundation, public libraries and on the websites: [www.zorigfoundation.org.mn](http://www.zorigfoundation.org.mn) and [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

The monitoring applied the following four approaches: a) Analysis of documents of those public agencies that are seen as most affected by corruption; b) Conducting a survey on corruption occurring in public service - citizen relations, using the focus group method among a group of experts, c) In depth analysis of formal and informal documents and materials; d) Conducting a survey to assess understanding of corruption and to identify types of corruption. This latter survey collected primary data from 1286 respondents from the capital city Ulaanbaatar, Khovd, Dornod, Dornogobi and Orkhon aimags using the interview method during October and November in 2003. The SPSS-8 program was used for processing the data.

**109.****UNDP, 1999. Reports and information leaflets of the dialogue on “Improving the role of civic engagement in the fight against corruption”**

*Articles, 41 pages, in Mongolian*

This document is kept at the Parliament archive: DNo.5 XH No.1 file.

This discussion/dialogue was the first attempt to bring civil society into anti-corruption activity and was proposed by an international expert who worked at the invitation of the UNDP. During the two day dialogue/discussion, representatives of various interest groups discussed corruption in Mongolia and expressed their opinions, highlighting various facts and observations.

**110.****Women for Social Progress Movement, 2001. Openness of the citizen’s representative councils and civic engagement**

*Report, 44 pages, in Mongolian*

The Women for Social Progress Movement initiated the study and received financial



support from the Asia Foundation. The study was conducted in Arkhangai, Tov, Omnogovi, and Khentii aimags and Baganuur town, and the result of the study was published in 2001.

The movement carried out the survey using questionnaires, and discussion meetings were organized on local challenges and problems among local decision makers, officials of the Citizen's Representative Khural and Governor's Office, citizens, NGOs and private sector representatives. As a result, a proposal to change the decision making process was prepared. The report includes information on this experience.

**111.**

**Felisa Tibbits, HREA, 2001. "Report on mission to help establish anti-corruption education campaign with MFOS".**

*Report, 13 pages, in English*

The report gives information about a discussion to establish an anti-corruption education campaign jointly between international organizations and NGOs in Mongolia. The meeting notes are attached. Information on current anti-corruption activities by NGOs and International Organizations, and proposals for future activities are also included. In particular a proposal outlining the main directions of the fight against corruption through public education was made.

The report is useful for those NGOs and international organizations interested in participating in the fight against corruption, as well as for scholars.

**112.**

**Human rights Development Centre, Global rights, OSF, 2004. Workshop on "Strategic effect of human rights: Experience and success"**

*Collation of reports, 84 pages, in Mongolian*

The reports from the workshop are accessible at the website of the OSF: [www.forum.mn](http://www.forum.mn) and available in the Development Information Centre.

The workshop was held for representatives of NGOs, advocates and independent experts to exchange experience in the protection of victims, the protection of violated rights and the protection of the Constitution. The reports are about real cases and factors that influenced the cases.

**113.****“Onoodor” Newspaper, 2004. Ch. Bayar “Citizen’s word in support of scholars”**

*Article, January 28, 2004, No. 22, 17th page*

Citizen of the 8<sup>th</sup> subdistrict of Khan Uul district, Ch. Bayar, provided his comment, conclusion and criticism on the interview made in Onoodor Newspaper with D. Tserendorj, national manager of the “Good governance for Human rights” Program.

*“This scholars criticism to Parliament reflects public complaints about issuing poor laws that do not match the social needs. We hope that Members of Parliament will understand this and will approve the law. If a good law was approved a condition would be created in which bribery becomes dangerous.”*

# 4

## **CORRUPTION AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR**



**114.****“Privatization Program of Mongolia”, 2000. Privatization: common questions and some realistic responses.**

*Book, 155 pages, in Mongolian*

This book was prepared by the Barents group and published under the Privatization Program of Mongolia in 2000. It is available at the library of the Zorig Foundation and public libraries.

The Barents group worked at the request of the Government of Mongolia to provide technical advice and to audit entities for privatization. The group was financed by the United States Agency for International Development. The book provides technical information about discourses around the privatization process in Mongolia.

**115.****Enterprise Restructuring Project Phase II, 2004. Mongolia: A Scan of the Business Enabling Environment, Report**

*Survey report, 114 pages, in both Mongolian and English*

This survey was initiated and supported by the Royal Dutch Embassy in Beijing and carried out within the Enterprise Restructuring Project. Hard and electronic copies can be obtained from the following addresses: Prime Minister Amar Street 1, NIC Co Building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Sukhbaatar district, Ulaanbaatar and [www.enterprise-restructuring.com](http://www.enterprise-restructuring.com).

The project has been implemented to identify the priority areas of the private sector in Mongolia. More than 100 companies were surveyed. It discussed the impediments that businesses encounter in Mongolia and ways to solve them. Out of 12 impediments to businesses the respondents listed corruption as the second main impediment after taxation.

**116.****Mongolian Chamber of Commerce and Trade (MCCT), 2000. “Corruption in the business environment”**

*Research report: 35 pages, in Mongolian*

With financial assistance from the Asia Foundation, MCCT, together with the Market Research Institute, conducted this survey on behalf of the private sector.

The survey involved 952 private business people in Ulaanbaatar and 14 aimags (Khovd, Orkhon, Arkhangai, Khovsgol, Dornod, Khentii, Bulgan, Bayan-Ulgii, Dundgovi, Dornogovi, Uvs, Govisumber, Omnogovi and Darkhan-Uul aimags) during January-

March 2000.

*“ . . . It is alarming for everyone that corruption is the most imminent or pressing problem in Mongolia nowadays, being a major factor undermining economic development in the country. Although corruption has existed for a long time in the country, we have not seen such a wide spread of corruption as we see today. The survey particularly aimed to investigate corruption that impedes business development and the creation of a healthy business environment.”*

### 117.

**Open Society Forum (OSF), Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia and United States Agency for International Development USAID 2005. “The size and character of the informal sector and its shadow economy in Mongolia”**

*Main report: 97 pages, in both Mongolian and English*

This report of the survey conducted by the OSF jointly with the Economic Reform and Competitiveness Project of the United States Agency for International Development is available at the Development Information Centre of the OSF. Its website is [www.forum.mn](http://www.forum.mn) and email address is [osf@soros.org.mn](mailto:osf@soros.org.mn).

The specific feature of this survey is to estimate the size of the non-formal or shadow activity, and thus to help estimate the Gross Domestic Product more accurately. Analysing the behaviour of the employees in the sector, their relations with the formal sector, and interrelations within the informal sector provides an opportunity for the government to enhance its policies in support of the private sector. The study provides detailed information for policy makers, economists, scholars, students and those working in the area, along with new research methodology and interesting hypotheses.

### 118

**Mongolian Lawyer’s Association, 2001. Study on “Economic cost of corruption”**

*Research report, 25 pages, in Mongolian.*

A team consisting of S. Demberel (MCCT), Doctor H. Luvsanjav (Law bureau), J. Byambaa (Ulaanbaatar city court) and others carried out the research with financial assistance from the UNDP. The study collected information from 1500 people from Ulaanbaatar, Zamiin Uud, and Bulgan soum of Khovd aimag. It is available at the library of the Zorig Foundation and at: [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

Three types of questionnaire were designed and used in the study: a) Questionnaire for the public; b) Questionnaire for business entrepreneurs and researchers; c) Question-

naire for lawyers. The survey aimed at collecting information in support of government anti-corruption policy development, and activities in this area. It also intended to estimate the negative impacts and economic cost of corruption.

**119.****Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (OECD Convention approved in May 23, 1997)**

*Convention, 8 pages, in Mongolian*

An informal translation of the convention into Mongolian, notes related to the convention, and comment on the draft Anti-Corruption Law of May 16, 1999 by the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were sent to the Parliament working group. These documents are kept at the archives of the Parliament.

*“... although bribery is a widespread phenomenon in international business transactions, which takes transnational forms, the independent legal acts of countries limit themselves within their boundaries. This undermines the anti-corruption fight at an international level. The main concept of the convention is to create a mechanism to fill this gap.”*





# 5

## **CORRUPTION AND THE MEDIA**



**120.**

**Globe International, 2005. Results of the presidential election media coverage monitoring**

*Survey result, 8 pages, in Mongolian*

The Globe International NGO implemented a project with the support of the National Democracy Institute of the United States. As part of the project they carried out media monitoring during the presidential election held in May 22 2005, and the results are shown in this document. The monitoring aimed at assessing how realistic and balanced the information the media delivered about the candidates and their political platforms was, in order to be able to tell whether the public was well enough informed to make their choice in the election. The monitoring covered six television stations, one radio and four daily newspapers for the official duration of the campaign.

**121.**

**J. Nergui, 2003. “How the state was corrupted and the public deceived, Volume I and II’**

*Book, I volume 80 pages, and II volume 88 pages, in Mongolian.*

Journalist J. Nergui compiled information on corruption, which was published in daily newspapers before the 2004 election, into a two volume book.

**122.**

**Ch. Bazar, 2003. “How to investigate?”**

*Book, 135 pages, in Mongolian*

Ch. Bazar’s book is available at the library of the Zorig Foundation and websites: [www.zorigfoundation.mn](http://www.zorigfoundation.mn) and [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

The book attempted to assess Mongolian investigative journalism and determine its future trend. It consists of three chapters, entitled “Methods of investigation”, “Investigative journalism and the Mongolian environment”, and “Theory and practice of investigative journalism”. The book is designed for journalism students.

**123.**

**The Zorig Foundation, 2004. “Hard work of journalism that led to the resignation of the President” (handbook for investigative journalists)**

*Handbook, 92 pages, in Mongolian*

This book is available at the library of the Zorig Foundation and at:

[www.zorigfoundation.mn](http://www.zorigfoundation.mn) and [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

The World Bank prepared a handbook about the activities of the Investigation Centre of the Philippines, which led to the revelation of cases of bribery by President Estrada in the Philippines, and resulted in his resignation. This handbook was translated into Mongolian by the Zorig Foundation with the financial assistance of UNESCO.

The handbook is very useful in Mongolia as investigative journalism is in the early stages of evolution. It is helpful for students in investigative journalism and researchers of journalism.

#### **124.**

##### **The Zorig Foundation, 2001. “Investigative Journalism – I”.**

*Project report: 2 pages, in both Mongolian and English.*

Reports of a workshop held with the support of UNDP are available at the library of the Zorig Foundation and at: [www.zorigfoundation.mn](http://www.zorigfoundation.mn) and [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

This workshop on investigative journalism was the first of this type organized in Mongolia enabling an exchange of experiences in the area. It was attended by 112 journalists from both central and rural areas. Eric Johnston, American journalist and journalist of the Japan Times, led the workshop and shared his experience and knowledge with the participants.

#### **125.**

##### **The Zorig Foundation, 2001. “Investigative Journalism – II”.**

*Project report: 4 pages, in both Mongolian and English.*

This report of the “Training on Investigative Journalism” project which was implemented with financial support from the Canada Foundation and the Embassy of Luxembourg is available at the library of the Zorig Foundation and at: [www.zorigfoundation.mn](http://www.zorigfoundation.mn) and [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

Two stages of training on investigative journalism were conducted, and Roderick MacDonnell, World Bank consultant and Canadian journalist, taught at the training. The training was conducted using a World Bank Institute training program on investigative journalism. The participants received 28 hours of training.

**126.****Mongolian Chamber of Commerce and Trade (MCCT), 2003, Final report of the “Improving the role of NGOs in the fight against corruption” project**

*Final project report: 23 pages, in Mongolian.*

MCCT, with financial assistance from the OSF, carried out the project in three stages from December 2001 to January 2003. The final report of the project describes the activities of the project in detail. They include a corruption-indexing study, a brochure of the study results and its dissemination, organizing a one day seminar for media officers, and establishment of an association of NGOs working in the field of anti-corruption.

**127.****Mongolian Chamber of Commerce and Trade (MCCT), 2002, “Improving the role of NGOs in the fight against corruption”**

*Brochure: 25 pages, in Mongolian.*

This is a compilation of lectures presented at the seminar for media officers, organized by MCCT within a project implemented in three stages from December 2001 to January 2003, with the financial assistance of the OSF. These are “The legal environment around anti-corruption laws and the enforcement of laws” by S. Narangerel; “Role of the media in the fight against corruption” by Ts. Dashdendev; “Ways of fighting corruption” by D. Lkhamjav; “Investigative journalism and corruption” by Ts. Bat-Orshih and “The current situation of corruption in Mongolia” by Ch. Nergui.

**128.****The Zorig Foundation, 2002. “Today or never .....**

*Brochure, in Mongolian*

This report of a project which ran a contest for anti-corruption posters, articles and TV and radio programs, which was implemented with financial assistance from the Partnership Transparency Fund, is available at the library of the Zorig Foundation and at: [www.zorigfoundation.mn](http://www.zorigfoundation.mn) and [www.anticorruption.mn](http://www.anticorruption.mn).

A total of 411 works from 450 individuals were received for the contest and the selection of the best works were presented to the general public. An album containing these works was published. It is available at the Development Information Centre of the OSF.



# RESOURCE CLASIFICACION

**BOOK.**

|                              | <b>Name</b>   | <b>Author,<br/>resource</b>                             | <b>Type</b>                                  | <b>Printed year<br/>pages</b> |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| <b>CORRUPTION IN GENERAL</b> |   |   |  |                               |
| 001                          | Confronting Corruption  | Jeremy Pope   | Book<br>translation                          | 2000<br>450 pages             |
| 002                          | Corruption: what it is and<br>how we can fight it   | Zorig Foundation  | Book,<br>Compilation of<br>seminar materials | 2000<br>40 pages              |
| 003                          | National Integrity System<br>and its Indicators   | Good Governance for<br>Human Security<br>Program (GGHS) | Book   | 2003<br>228 pages             |
| 004                          | Mongolian National<br>Program for Combating<br>Corruption   | Good Governance for<br>Human Security<br>Program (GGHS) | Book<br>Mongolian<br>English                 | 2003<br>12 pages              |
| 005                          | Main Characteristics of the<br>Criminal Legislation on<br>Crimes of Corruption                      | L. Batjav   | Book<br>Mongolian                            | 2003<br>144 pages             |
| 006                          | Issues in Criminology   | L. Batjav   | Book<br>Mongolian                            | 2003<br>338 pages             |
| 007                          | Issues in Fighting Crimes of<br>Corruption  | L. Batjav   | Book<br>Mongolian                            | 2005<br>248 pages             |
| 008                          | Methodology for Monitoring<br>Corruption and Anti-<br>Corruption Policies in EU<br>Candidate States | Open Society Institute                                  | Book<br>translation                          | 2004<br>275 pages             |
| 009                          | UN Convention Against<br>Corruption   | UN  | Convention<br>translation                    | 2005<br>53 pages              |
| 010                          | Definition and<br>Characteristics of Corruption   | O. Battulga   | Research work in<br>Mongolian                | 1995<br>7 pages               |



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|     | <b>Name</b>  | <b>Author,<br/>resource</b>                  | <b>Type</b>                                    | <b>Printed year<br/>pages</b> |
|-----|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 011 | Public Opinion and the Public Position on Corruption Sociological Research Report        | Management Academy                           | Report   | Jun-Jul 1999<br>128 pages     |
| 012 | Review of the survey "Public Opinion and the Public Position on Corruption"              | D. Lamjav                                    | Information sheet                              | 15 Dec 1999<br>3 pages        |
| 013 | Corruption in Mongolia and Ways of Combating It  | B. Naranbaatar                               | Academic Article                               | 2000<br>11 pages              |
| 014 | Official Positions, the Situation with Regard to Crimes of Corruption and Future Focuses | S. Boldbaatar                                | Academic Presentation                          | 2000<br>5 pages               |
| 015 | National Integrity Systems Country Study Report  | J. Oyuntuya,<br>National Project Coordinator | Research report                                | 2001<br>24 pages              |
| 016 | Causes of the Strengthening of Corruption and Its Consequences                           | B. Altantulkuur                              | Academic presentation                          | 2002<br>5 pages               |
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