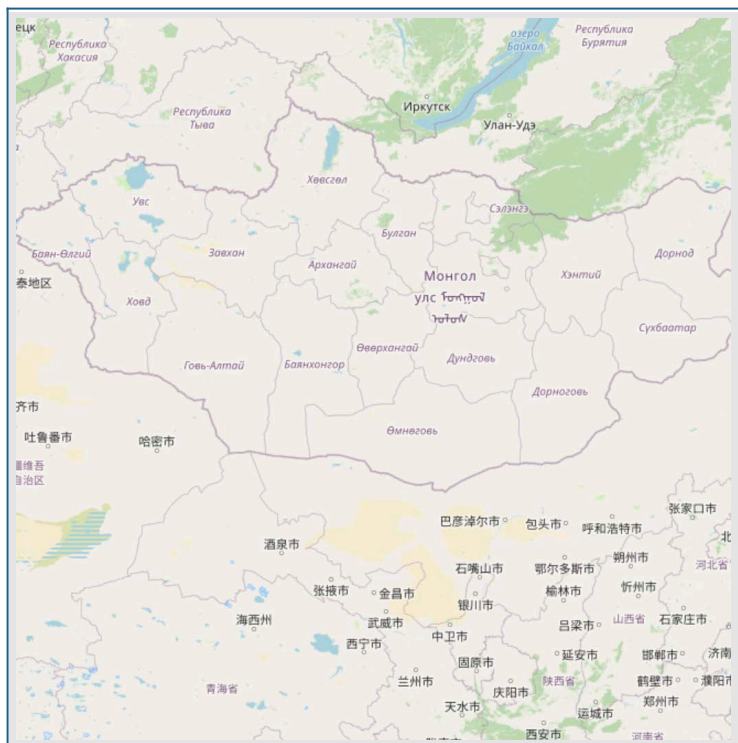


Mongolia Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts

Immigration detainees (2019)	Not Available
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
International migrants (2019)	21,128
New asylum applications (2019)	21

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/asia-pacific/mongolia>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	Not Available	2019	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017
Criminal prison population	7,690	2014	Percentage of foreign prisoners	0.4	2014
	7,930	2013		0.3	2013
	7,044	2010			
	7,570	2008			
	6,998	2005			
	7,256	2002			
	6,414	1999			
	6,070	1996			
	6,085	1993			
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	262	2014			
	274	2013			
	255	2010			
	284	2008			
	274	2005			
	295	2002			
	268	1999			
	261	1996			
	267	1993			

Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	3,300,000	2020	International migrants	21,128	2019
	2,959,000	2015		17,600	2015
International migrants as a percentage of the population	0.6	2015	Refugees	7	2018
				6	2017
				0	2016
				9	2015
				6	2014
Total number of new asylum applications	21	2019	Refugee recognition rate	100	2014
	0	2016			
	10	2014			
Stateless persons	14	2016			
	16	2015			

DOMESTIC LAW

LEGAL TRADITION

Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date
	Customary law	2017
	Civil law	2017

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Core pieces of national legislation	Name	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Law of Mongolia on the Legal Status of Foreign Nationals	2010	2010

COVID-19 UPDATES

Latest Update	Update Status	Observation Date
	<p>Mongolia has been lauded for its efforts to contain the coronavirus despite having a long, porous border with China. As of 23 September, there had been 313 confirmed cases of COVID-19, and no deaths. However, there appears to be no publicly available information indicating the impact of the virus on migrants or asylum seekers, or whether people in detention or prisons were given additional safeguards to prevent the spread of the disease. The Law of Mongolia on the Legal Status of Foreign Nationals provides that foreign nationals can be detained for immigration-related offences, and that detention centres are to be established in the capital city and/or at border checkpoints. The rules of operation for these detention centers are to be approved by a Member of Cabinet in charge of justice in consultation with the State Prosecutor. However, little information is publicly available regarding the treatment of migrants or asylum seekers in immigration enforcement procedures in the country. The Mongolian constitution guarantees the right to seek asylum; however, the Child Education Institute of Mongolia and the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion report that protection is “poor and the law permits the Agency for Foreign Citizens and Naturalization (the country’s immigration agency) to deport failed asylum seekers.” In addition, refugees reportedly do not have access to necessary services such as health care and education, nor the right to work. In its 2020 UPR submission on Mongolia to the Human Rights Council, Amnesty International recommended that the country ratify the UN Refugee Convention. Because of its long border with China, Mongolia has long been seen as being particularly vulnerable to human trafficking activities. These concerns have grown as the country’s demand for cheap labour for its mining industry has increased. According to the 2020 U.S. Trafficking in Persons Report, while there have been positive developments in the government’s identification of victims and prosecution of traffickers, there remain gaps in its ability to identify foreign or male victims, establish standard identification or referral procedures, and investigate cases of labour exploitation.</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year	
	OP ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2010	
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2015	
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1989	
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1969	
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1974	
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1974	
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1981	
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2002	
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990	
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2009	
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2015	
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2008	
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2008	
OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2015		
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	14/19		
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year	
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1991	
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2002	
	CRPD, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2009	
	CRC, [Third] Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child establishing a communications procedure, 2011	2015	
ICESCR, Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2008	2010		
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification			
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date	
	5/8	2017	
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recommendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2011	2017
	No	2015	2017

More information about immigration detention in Mongolia is available at the website of the Global Detention Project
(www.globaldetentionproject.org)