

STATEMENT BY H.E. MS. ARIUNZAYA AYUSH, MINISTER FOR LABOUR AND SOCIAL  
PROTECTION OF MONGOLIA  
AT THE GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE 110<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL LABOUR  
CONFERENCE

**Date: June 9, 2022**

Director General of the International Labour Organization,

Ministers and Excellencies,

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of Mongolia, it is a great honour for me to express my sincere gratitude to all the participants.

In cooperation with the International Labour Organization, Mongolia revised the Labour Law in accordance with the current state of the labour market and labour relations, international norms and trends, and last year, it was discussed and approved successfully by the Parliament of Mongolia.

I would like to emphasise that, it expanded the scope of the law to regulate tripartite employment, part-time work, telecommuting, individual employment contracts, part-time work, study, long shifts, and the payment of salaries based on skills and qualifications.

It also sets out the fundamental principles recommended by the ILO, such as non-discrimination, the guarantee of freedom of labour, association, the prohibition of unfair practices and the prohibition of child labour.

In addition, the Law on Labour Migration was adopted by the Parliament last year, reflecting the principles of developing the domestic labour market, protecting jobs, and capacity building in the domestic labour force.

The Government of Mongolia and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection were have set a goal of “Welfare to Employment”.

In this context, significant reforms include targeting social welfare support and assistance to target groups, employing able-bodied people receiving social benefits, developing citizen-oriented public employment services, and establishing results-based budget planning.

Furthermore, the Government is paying special attention to the high level of youth unemployment in our country, we have started to implement a special “Participation” project in

2021, which aims to provide young people with jobs, vocational guidance, counseling, and training to provide them with permanent jobs.

The key driver of those reforms is e-transition. Within the e-transition, the “Dynamic Model of the Employment System” and E-Job platform on a research system to track the employment of graduates were piloted, which enabled the management of labour market supply and demand and the availability of data-driven calculations and solutions for policy decision-making.

To this end, I do believe that we can learn from your fruitful and valuable suggestions and recommendations in this discussion, as well as the good practices, positive initiatives, and correct policies of other countries, in accordance with the specifics of our country.

Thank you for your attention,

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