ARTICLE TITLE	THE RESULTS OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE ISSUES OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN MONGOLIA
ARTICLE INFO	Nergui Bayartogtokh, Oyuntsetseg Densmaa, Uranchimeg Tumurbat, Batbayar Dashzeveg. (2025) The Results of Sociological Research on The Issues of National Security in Mongolia. *International Journal of Innovative Technologies in Social Science*. 1(45). doi: 10.31435/ijitss.1(45).2025.3132
DOI	https://doi.org/10.31435/ijitss.1(45).2025.3132
RECEIVED	21 December 2024
ACCEPTED	02 March 2025
PUBLISHED	06 March 2025
LICENSE	The article is licensed under a **Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.**

THE RESULTS OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE ISSUES OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN MONGOLIA

Nergui Bayartogtokh
Lieutenant Colonel, Doctor (Ph.D.), Associate Professor, Chief of the Center for Policy Analysis, Ministry of Defense, Mongolia

Oyuntsetseg Densmaa
Chief of Department, National Defense University, Mongolia

Uranchimeg Tumurbat
Senior Research Fellow, PhD Student, Center for Policy Analysis, Ministry of Defense, Mongolia

Batbayar Dashzeveg
Senior Research Fellow, PhD Student, Center for Security Studies, Ministry of Defense, Mongolia

ABSTRACT

Determine the national security guarantee of Mongolia, the dangers and threats it may cause, based on the opinions of the people, determine the level of patriotism of the citizens, analyze the current and future threats and risks, and study the values and opinions of the citizens regarding policies and activities, published the results of the following expert sociological research in order to identify the problems in the field of civil-military relations and security.

Given the changes in Mongolia's external and internal social and political landscape, as well as emerging security trends, it is imperative that we optimize our scarce resources. Furthermore, it is essential to pinpoint the factors influencing Mongolia's national security, their origins, and thoroughly examine the actual threats, their nature, magnitude, and extent as perceived by the public. Subsequently, we must devise and evaluate strategies to mitigate these threats.

Hence, the expert sociological survey was carried out to assess Mongolia's national security level, potential threats, and challenges as perceived by the public. The survey aimed to gauge the people's patriotic consciousness, analyze present and future risks, examine public values and opinions on policies and actions, and highlight issues in civil-military relations.

42.9% of the participants were security professionals, while 57.1% were academics. Among them, 55.2% were academics, 7.6% were researchers, 8.6% were policymakers, 21% were civil servants, 1.9% were directors and managers, and 5.7% were journalists and media workers.

When categorized by professional field, 50.6% of the experts who took part in the survey were from the social sciences, 6% from the natural sciences, 28.9% from security and defense, and 14.5% from civil society and media. More specifically, the breakdown was as follows: law enforcement 9.6%, press information 10.8%, demography and health 6%, foreign relations and security 4.8%, non-governmental organizations 3.6%,

defense 14.5%, language, culture and education 7.2%, economics, mining, and food 19.3%, natural sciences 6%, politics 9.6%, and philosophy and sociology 8.4%.

The survey participants' opinions are summarized briefly as follows.

To elucidate the viewpoints of the survey respondents regarding the security situation in the nation, the following responses were provided in response to the query, "What is your assessment of the current security status in Mongolia?"
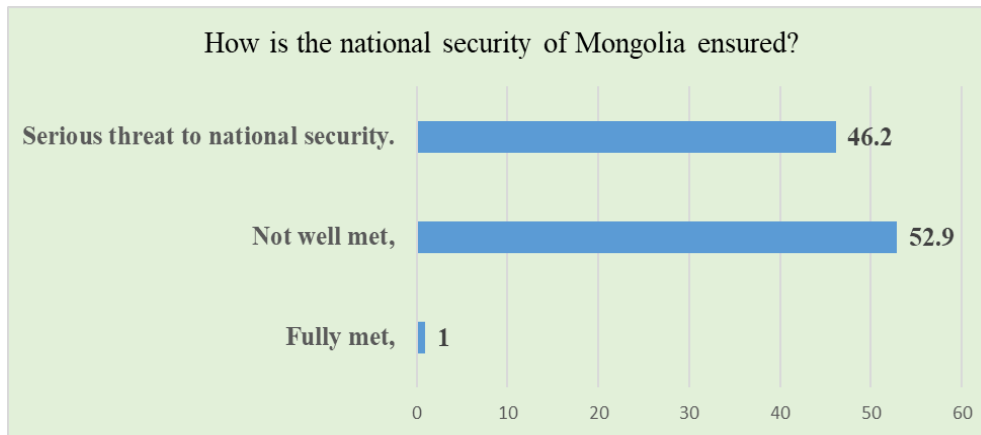

Fig. 1.

Only 1.0 percent of the total participants indicated that the country's security is fully ensured, while 52.9 percent stated that it is not adequately provided. This highlights the pressing need for increased attention to the country's security challenges. The responses underscore the importance of enhancing the effectiveness of organizations, groups, and individuals responsible for safeguarding national security. The fact that 46.2 percent of participants view national security as a serious issue further emphasizes the urgency of addressing security concerns. Consequently, we delved into experts' perspectives on each category of security structures outlined in Mongolia's national security concept.

THE SECURITY OF SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Various external, internal, and time-sensitive factors impact the security and stability of the state and society, which are crucial internal factors for ensuring Mongolia's existence. The majority of survey respondents identified excessive political disputes, disorderly actions in the name of democracy and human rights, open power struggles, and rampant corruption as key factors that tarnish the state's reputation and contribute to instability. Responses were aggregated using a 1-4 rating system, with the average rating as follows.

Table 1. How much do you think internal factors could harm socio-state security?

Questions	Average Value
Bribery will become widespread and crime will become organized	*3.50*
Law, order, discipline, and responsibility will be weakened in society, leading to chaos	*3.15*
State management and vigilance will be weakened, resulting in the loss of state secrets	*2.91*
The principle of separation of state powers in Mongolia will be compromised	*2.89*
Strategic and state resources will be depleted, leading to famine, natural disasters, and diseases	*2.74*
Opinions, ethnicity, religion, and territorial division will lead to conflicts on national security issues within the state administration	*2.71*
Equality of property forms will be lost, and owners' rights will be violated	*2.37*
The principle of non-interference of state institutions, religions, and churches in state affairs will be compromised	*1.91*

No impact - 1, Less impact - 2, More impact - 3, Severe impact - 4

When evaluating the overall assessment, the most critical factors impacting the security of our society and state include the increasing levels of corruption and crime, the weakening of law and order and discipline, and the emergence of chaos. Additionally, the weakening of state management and vigilance, the loss of state secrets, and the erosion of the principle of separation of powers in Mongolia were identified as significant concerns. While the average score for these factors is expected to be 2, the combined negative assessment value exceeds 2.37, indicating that urgent attention is required to address these issues. This suggests that the influence of internal factors that could detrimentally affect the country's social and state security is substantial or rapidly approaching a critical level.

The government's relationship with the people is being challenged, and there is a growing trend of undermining the traditional respect for the state through purposeful, organized actions. High-ranking state officials, including the President, members of the State Great Khural, and the Prime Minister, are being targeted in the media with deliberate efforts to tarnish their reputation. There are individuals who specialize in this type of character assassination. Consequently, a perception is emerging among the public that state officials are corrupt, self-serving, and misuse state funds, which could lead to state instability. Public opinion on state officials and employees varies based on these perceptions. A study on the organization responsible for national security revealed that the President received the highest rating (2.7), followed by the state parliament (2.4) and the government (2.34), while public organizations received the lowest rating (1.92). Overall, public assessments are relatively consistent, indicating that the National Security Agency and its affiliated agencies are operating at a similar level. (Refer to Fig. 4).

Evaluation of institutions tasked with safeguarding national security

	State Khural	President	National Security Council	Government	Law and judicial institutions	State Administrative Organization	Public organizations and civil society
Series1	2.4	2.7	2.28	2.34	2.09	2.18	1.92

Fig. 2.

The survey participants provided suggestions on how to enhance the country's socio-state security. Some of the key suggestions included:

- Decline in the implementation of state policies and the loss of focus on selecting and training competent personnel for state roles.
- Political parties being divided into interest groups, neglecting national interests and weakening state power.
- Prevalence of bribery and misuse of authority.
- Proposal for a system where citizens' opinions are considered, and the National Security Council addresses issues arising from laws, government decisions, and actions of high-ranking state officials that jeopardize national security or interests.
- Gradual increase in accountability for irresponsible actions of high-ranking political figures.
- Addressing the lack of accountability for serious crimes committed by government officials, especially at the parliamentary level, through legal reforms and the establishment of an accountability system.
- Enhancing coordination among organizations responsible for national security and establishing a Ministry of Defense for internal and external security.

- Clarifying the roles of military and paramilitary organizations within legal frameworks, integrating the Ministry of Defense's policies and activities under a unified management structure encompassing the General Department of Border Protection, General Department of Emergency Situations, and Internal Troops.

THE SECURITY OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The democratic revolution's greatest achievement is that citizens who were previously restricted by one ideology now have the freedom to express their opinions. Mongolian citizens now have the rights to choose their place of residence, travel abroad, emigrate, engage in trade, and own private property. While citizens enjoy the freedoms granted by law, there is criticism of the tendency to neglect responsibilities, leading to escalating situations. A survey found that 64.2 percent of respondents believe that human freedom is valued but responsibilities are often neglected.

60.6% of respondents are in favor of Mongolian citizens having the right to travel abroad freely, while 38.5% believe that there should be certain restrictions in place. Despite the adequate provision of citizens' freedoms, it is important to acknowledge the numerous violations that occur within the socio-economic environment. The social environment being emphasized includes instances of social psychology being disrupted and pessimism prevailing, along with social disorder and excessive arbitrary behavior. This type of environment has a detrimental impact on the security of citizens' freedoms, as ordinary individuals are frequently targeted with crimes, defamation, and pressure.

The country's poor economic potential, unemployment, and increasing poverty directly impact the security of citizens' freedoms. Generally, our people have a tradition of low consumption and do not demand much from the government. Even though they may not have much, having food, clothes, a job, and a peaceful home are the basic necessities and aspirations of every Mongolian.

However, nowadays, there is a growing number of people who are concerned about their future food security, livelihoods, and the prospects for their children. With the rising prices of goods and services, wages are insufficient to meet basic needs, and citizens are increasingly vulnerable to crime, fraud, and corruption, jeopardizing their fundamental freedoms.

As a result, many feel that the "political, economic, social, and other guarantees necessary to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens are lacking" (59.8%), and that the socio-economic situation is eroding citizens' freedom and patriotism (72.5%).
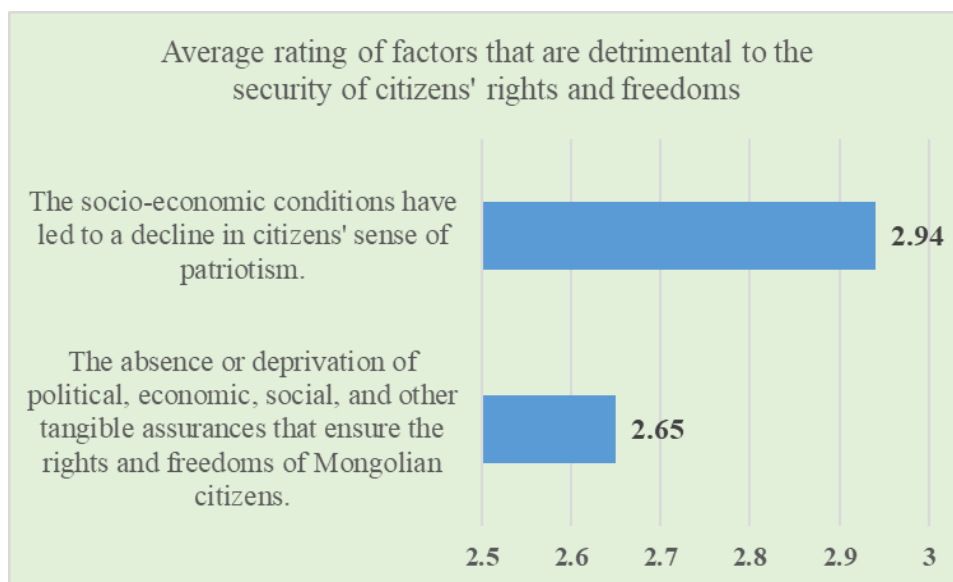

Fig. 3.

The socio-economic situation is leading to a decline in citizens' patriotic sentiment and various factors are negatively impacting the provision of political, economic, and social security that safeguard citizens' freedom. The study participants highlighted the following factors that significantly affect the security of citizens' rights and freedoms:

- Injustice and bribery are eroding Mongolian humanity, patriotism, and citizens' trust in the state, undermining socio-cultural values.
- Specific policies should be implemented by the government to promote patriotic nationalism and the upbringing of citizens, especially children and youth.
- The prioritization of money and wealth over national interests and security is a major concern.
- There is an increase in trafficking of minors and women across borders, leading to human rights violations that harm many individuals. Urgent legislative improvements are needed to address this issue and prevent it from impacting national security.
- The media is broadcasting content that promotes violence, crime, and negative behaviors without censorship, corrupting the minds of children and young people and contributing to poor upbringing.

THE ECONOMIC SECURITY.

In today's world, the key to the independence and advancement of any nation, especially those that are underdeveloped, is closely tied to its economic security. This is a critical issue that our country must prioritize. Given the reliance on external sources in our economy and market, we are still heavily dependent on our neighboring countries.

The role of state institutions in foreign trade has diminished, with street traders now taking on this responsibility. Essential goods, such as food, are primarily sourced through informal channels. This is due to the exchange of these goods for locally produced raw materials. As a result, there is a genuine risk of strategic sectors becoming reliant on a single country for supplies and vulnerable to fluctuations in raw material availability from other nations. It is imperative that we also consider the environmental impact and the potential loss of ecological balance in this context.
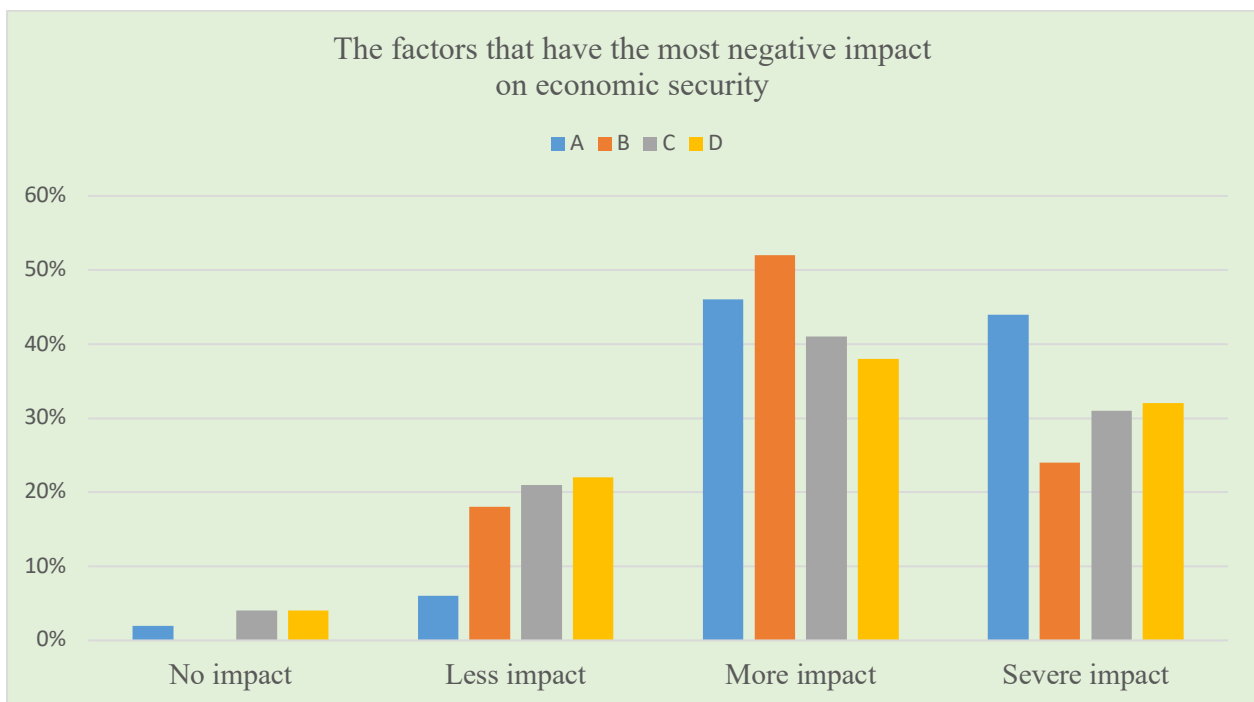

Fig. 4.

A - Ecological policy will be lost, and the amount of water, forests, and agricultural land will decrease
B - It will become a supplement to raw materials from other countries
C - Foreign citizens and stateless people will settle in Mongolia in large numbers
D - Nationally qualified personnel and labor will emigrate abroad in large numbers

The decline in living standards and the desire for wealth among some individuals are directly impacting economic security, leading to concerns that the country may become economically dependent on other nations. This is evident through the excessive selling and misappropriation of national assets to benefit the poor living

in poverty and the wealthy seeking further riches. Additionally, the lack of production opportunities, a constrained market, and citizens' inability to afford goods are exacerbating the situation. Experts involved in the study emphasized the need for proactive measures to address these challenges.

- Emphasize the country's sustainable development goals, reduce economic dependency by limiting foreign investment in specific sectors and setting a cap on investment from individual countries. Ensure constant vigilance on economic security measures.
- Safeguard food security by closely monitoring imported food products, as the current level of food imports exceeds the recommended limit of 30%.
- Implement stringent controls on the quantity of imported food items.
- Address the exploitation of vulnerable populations with low purchasing power by unscrupulous traders who import substandard food and consumer goods. Enhance border and customs inspections and hold employees accountable for ensuring public health and safety.
- It is important to highlight that the enforcement of laws concerning foreign nationals is lacking, leading to unchecked illegal residents, both foreign and domestic, causing harm to Mongolian lands.
- The irresponsible use of toxic chemicals such as mercury, cyanide, and sodium is not being adequately monitored, resulting in negative impacts on the population. There is a need for better oversight and control of imported substances.
- Exploration and exploitation licenses for minerals should be reviewed and reissued under government supervision.
- Poverty poses a significant threat to Mongolia's security, necessitating measures to alleviate poverty, prevent the loss of human resources, and enhance policies.
- Policies should be formulated and implemented to mitigate and effectively manage urban migration.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION SECURITY

The Institute of Scripts (1922), which later became the Academy of Sciences (1960), has been instrumental in educating and enlightening citizens, with a focus on history, language, and literature. This has led to an increase in national intellectual potential and the development of a modern technical and technological base, contributing to social progress. However, despite the intellectual capabilities of the workforce, many are not fully utilized, with 80% of survey participants citing this as a reason.

One major issue is the prioritization of foreigners over national workers, leading to undervaluation of their intellectual labor and lack of support. As a result, many highly skilled young professionals are forced to work abroad, either in their field of expertise or in manual labor. By implementing state policies that prioritize the material base, wages, and social provisions, more young people could contribute to production using advanced techniques and technologies, enhancing the country's economic potential and competitiveness on a global scale.

Freedom of information is crucial for democracy, but in our country, there is a lack of truthfulness in information dissemination, leading to division among citizens. This situation needs to be addressed to prevent further tension and promote unity.
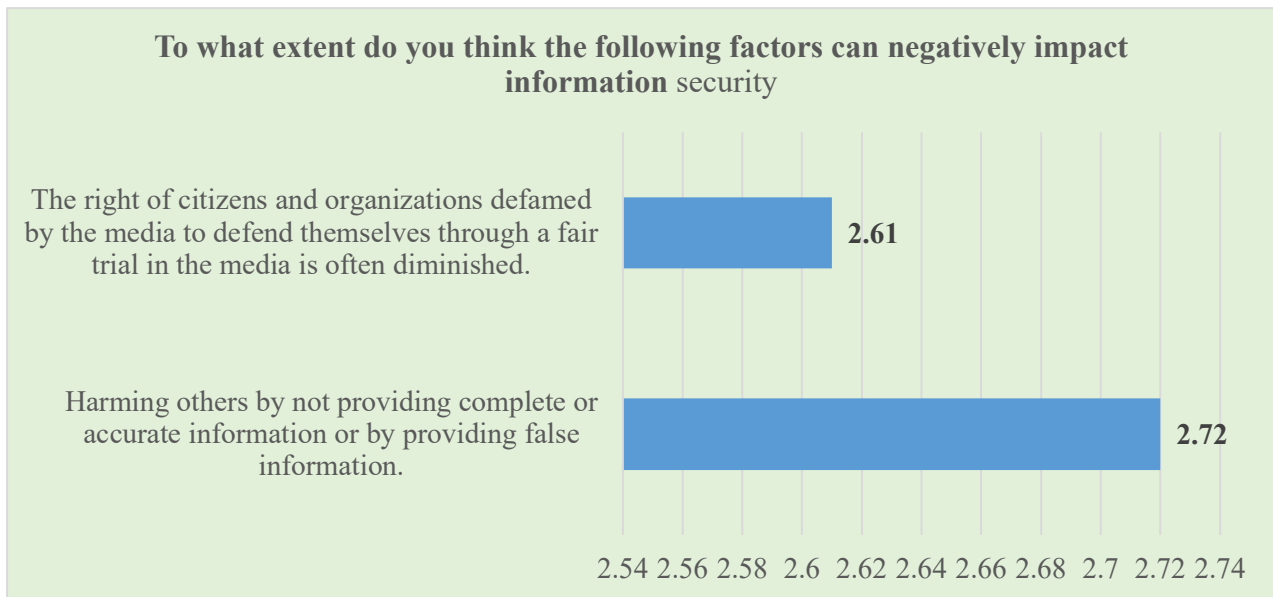
Fig. 5.

The study findings reveal that the mass media is being weaponized to slander and manipulate individuals for personal gain. Recent activities aimed at tarnishing the reputation of government officials have eroded public trust in political parties and the government, leading to division and threatening national unity.

There has been a rise in individuals using the media for scandalous purposes, including tabloids and certain television programs. Journalists play a crucial role in disseminating information, and it is essential for them to uphold responsible journalism by verifying information before reporting it. Rather than resorting to spreading unverified information due to a lack of official sources, journalists should focus on investigative journalism to provide accurate information and ensure information security.

THE SECURITY OF MONGOLIAN CIVILIZATION

Not only did Mongolian citizens have the freedom to travel abroad, but foreigners also had unrestricted access to Mongolia, leading to a significant impact of globalization on the lifestyle of Mongolians. This resulted in a gradual erosion of national culture. With the shift to market economy and the pursuit of a society that values civil rights and freedoms, Mongolia began to align with global standards in governance, politics, and economy. Consequently, traditional customs and national identity had less influence on the state system, ownership structures, and citizen-state relations, with legal regulations taking precedence.

Livelihood sources and household incomes diversified, with individuals pursuing various paths such as following personal interests, starting private businesses, working abroad, and marrying foreigners. While democracy and transparency have improved in the lives of the population, there are concerns regarding national security.

The openness of social processes, while beneficial, also poses risks to national civilization security. Therefore, this study aims to explore the potential negative impacts on national civilization security in Mongolia.
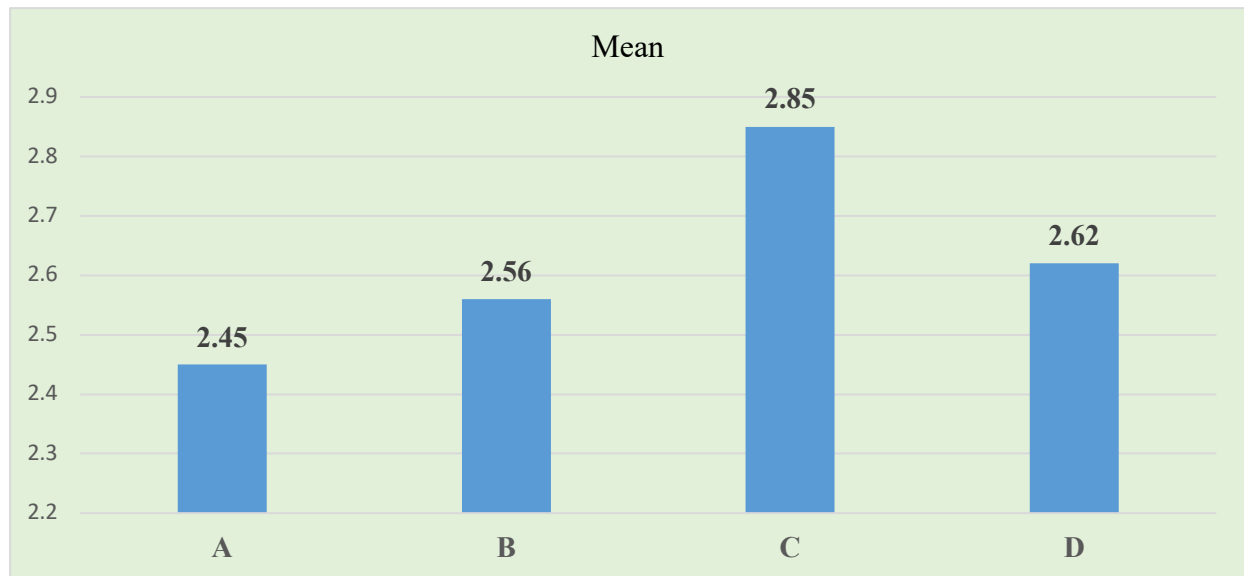
Fig. 6.

A - *The distinct identity of Mongolian civilization may diminish as a result of the political, economic, and socio-cultural influences of foreign entities, paving the way for the development of others.*
B - *Overemphasis on and uncritical imitation of foreign civilizations, or neglecting the adverse effects of market economy and modern scientific and technological advancements may lead to loss.*
C - *Society may experience an intellectual void due to both external and internal factors, resulting in a state of intellectual emptiness.*
D - *The unauthorized export of historical and cultural treasures.*

Figure 6 highlights the key issues impacting the security of our country's cultural civilization today. These include the intellectual emptiness or social vacuum caused by external and internal cultural factors leading to intellectual backwardness (2.85) and the blind adoption of other cultures without considering our own country's history and traditions, along with the need to mitigate the negative consequences of modern scientific and technological progress (2.62). In the age of globalization, external influences play a significant role in shaping national culture and adapting traditional elements to contemporary standards. However, it is important to acknowledge that this process can have adverse effects on our national culture.

It is a fact that foreign religions are making their way into the country. In Zavkhan and Ulaanbaatar, approximately 10 Christian churches with impressive structures are operating openly. They are actively spreading their teachings, reaching out to children, schools, and even households. This has led to a strong attraction among children and young people, with some even resorting to extreme measures at the direction of their leaders. Given that many global conflicts stem from religious differences, could this trend not pose a threat to our national security in the future? Why are foreign religious institutions being established in areas inaccessible to Mongolian citizens and businesses? This raises concerns about various issues, including foreign-funded child care centers and the employment of attractive foreign women.

International organizations are also conducting various studies on topics such as good governance, democracy, and human rights in our country, providing instructions and recommendations to the government. As our renowned poet Chimeddorj once said, "We will not be taught how to herd animals by Marxism," indicating our reluctance to be instructed on how to live by foreigners.

It appears that our country is heavily influenced by foreign investors, with decisions seemingly made at their behest under the guise of "

The suffering of the poor is too much" The tragic incident where two Chinese individuals poisoned an entire soum, resulting in the deaths of 14 people due to technical alcohol imported from China, is not only a disgrace to Mongolia but also a threat to national security. Furthermore, it is disheartening to note that a significant portion of foreigners who come to Mongolia and settle there are found to be violating the law (31.9%), damaging the environment (31.2%), and disregarding the rights of Mongolians (13.3%). We must

not allow ourselves to be humiliated by foreigners in our own country. These issues should always be a top priority for the National Security Council.

SECURITY OF THE POPULATION'S GENETIC DIVERSITY

Preserving the purity of the gene pool is a crucial concern for every nation. It is essential that the Mongolian population maintains its pure Mongolian genetic heritage, ensuring that future generations remain healthy, free from hereditary illnesses, and mentally sound. The health sector plays a key role in achieving this goal by providing equal and high-quality healthcare services to all citizens, increasing life expectancy, safeguarding the integrity of the gene pool, and ensuring national security.

Today, there is growing concern about the preservation of the purity of the Mongolian ethnic group. The rise in imported food products that could impact human health and future generations, as well as the increase in unverified products, present a threat to the ethnic group. Factors such as poverty, unemployment, declining living standards, environmental pollution, and a rise in genetic diseases, including infectious ones, have exacerbated this situation. Over the past 5 years, there has been a 1.5-fold increase in the number of children born with developmental disabilities, highlighting a potential and immediate threat to the ethnic group. Furthermore, the influx of foreign immigrants and the rise in women engaging in prostitution have contributed to the spread of infectious diseases, creating conditions for ill children to be born to ill mothers. The birth of mixed-race children has emerged as a significant factor in the contamination of the ethnic group. Participants identified various key factors influencing the well-being of the ethnic group.

They have pinpointed the key factors that are negatively impacting the security of the population's gene pool:

- The influx of a significant number of foreign immigrants, particularly Chinese nationals.
- The rise in hereditary and infectious diseases.
- The growing trend of young individuals seeking employment opportunities abroad.
- An increase in the number of individuals engaging in prostitution.
- Concerns regarding the safe ty of food products due to unregulated food and goods.
- The misuse of alcohol and tobacco by citizens, along with unhealthy habits, are identified as major contributors to the pollution of the Mongolian gene pool.

The table below illustrates the impact of these factors.

Table 2. The influence of factors that have a detrimental effect on the security of the population and genetic resources.

	No Impact /1/	Less Impact	More Impact	Severe Impact /4/	AVERAGE
Radioactive substances, chemical pollution, acidic fertilizers, and infectious diseases can infiltrate through the air, water, and soil.	1.0	26.9	35.6	36.5	**3.08**
As a result of the relaxation of foreign trade policies and the lack of oversight on the quality of imported products, harmful food, chemicals, and consumer goods are entering the country, negatively affecting the health and genetics of the population.	1.0	13.3	44.8	41.0	**3.26**
Spread of highly infectious diseases in humans and animals	3.8	38.5	41.3	16.3	**2.70**
Alcoholism is widespread and has a detrimental effect on the health and genetic resources of the population.	-	9.6	35.6	54.8	**3.45**
Non-compliance with regulations for chemical handling can adversely affect the health and genetic resources of the population.	1.9	23.1	37.5	37.5	**3.11**
Inbreeding can have detrimental effects on the Mongolian gene pool, leading to individuals with intellectual disabilities and mental illnesses losing their rightful place in the family structure.	9.6	38.5	35.6	16.3	**2.59**

The table above highlights the primary negative factors currently endangering Mongolia's genetic resources, with alcoholism, the introduction of unsafe food and chemicals harmful to human health, and environmental pollution being the most significant threats.

ECOLOGICAL SECURITY

Over the past decade, Mongolia has faced frequent droughts that have caused significant damage to the country's economy, particularly in the agriculture sector, including livestock farming. Many regions have been impacted by prolonged droughts, leading to livestock losses, depletion of resources, soil erosion, and other environmental challenges. Desertification now covers 62.7 percent of Mongolia's total area, with 60 percent of livestock grazing in the Khangai region. This poses a threat to Mongolia's ecological security in the future. The Khangai region, comprising Arkhangai, Zavkhan, Bulgan, and Selenge, is crucial for Mongolia's forests, but with significant mining, livestock farming, and agriculture activities concentrated there, the region's development has been compromised.

Today, a significant portion of our country's land is experiencing desertification. The global focus on environmental and ecological issues indicates that this has become a widespread problem. In Mongolia, various factors are contributing to the disruption of the environmental and ecological balance. Natural disasters like droughts occurring in consecutive years have exacerbated the situation. Additionally, human activities such as improper use of natural resources, indiscriminate deforestation, land degradation due to gold mining without restoration, and contamination of soil, water, and plants with toxic chemicals are also significant concerns that have garnered attention from security organizations and communities.

As a result of the growing migration, large cities are facing increased burdens as the population settles in ger districts, leading to smog levels exceeding permissible limits and polluting the air, which in turn negatively impacts public health. Additionally, rivers are drying up and the environment is contaminated with harmful chemicals, hindering access to healthy food.

Article 16, 2 of the Mongolian Constitution guarantees every citizen the right to live in a healthy and safe environment, free from environmental pollution and natural imbalances. However, many Mongolians are unable to fully exercise these rights due to various factors.

Issues such as winter smog, water and soil pollution during spring and summer, as well as challenges in waste management and ecological degradation, are prevalent in Mongolia. Comparing pollution levels and green development with other countries based on indicators from relevant organizations can provide insight into Mongolia's standing in these areas.

Table 3. Mongolia's Performance in Green Economy and Pollution Reports

Reports	Global Competitiveness Report	Air Quality Index	*Global Green Economy Index 2022*
Organization Name	www.imd.org	www.iqair.com	www.dualcitizeninc.com
Indicator	Impact of Pollution on the Economy /Survey/	Countries with the Worst Air Quality	Indicators Green Development Index
Number of Countries	64	117	160
Ranking of Mongolia	63	20	125

The table indicates that the pollution level and green development index are both at a very unsatisfactory level. In cases where green development is lacking and pollution levels are high, are there any development policy documents in place to address and enhance this situation?

Table 4. Policy documents

Policy document information	Green Development	Policy Sustainable Development	Goals Sustainable Development Vision of the Republic of Mongolia 2030	Vision 2050
Year of approval	2014	2015	2016	2020
Approving authority	Government of Mongolia, Ministry of Environment and Tourism	United Nations	Government of Mongolia	Government of Mongolia
1.1 Air Pollution	The share of renewable energy in installed power capacity is 20% in 2020 and 40% in 2030.	Goal 7: Introduce renewable energy		Greenhouse gas emission reduction rate 12.5% in 2025, 22% in 2030 Annual average concentration of PM2.5 particles in the air of Ulaanbaatar city 40 in 2025, 25 in 2030 Annual average concentration of PM10 particles in the air of Ulaanbaatar city 88 in 2025, 50 in 2030
1.2 Water Pollution	Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water: 80% in 2020, 90% in 2030 Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation: 40% in 2020, 60% in 2030	Providing guaranteed drinking water and sanitation facilities	Invalid	The proportion of the population with access to adequate drinking water sources is 85% in 2025, 87% in 2030, and 90% in 2050. The proportion of the population with access to adequate sanitation facilities is 70% in 2025, 75% in 2030, and 90% in 2050.
1.3 Soil pollution	Increase investment in environmental protection and restoration by 20% in 2020 and 30% in 2030			Objective 6.2.2: Protect soil fertility and moisture, prevent land degradation and desertification, and restore and bring into agricultural circulation degraded and degraded lands.
1.4 Waste	Waste recycling rate: 20% in 2020, 40% in 2030	Goal 12: Promote responsible consumption		The proportion of recycled waste is 27% in 2025, 40% in 2030, and 50% in 2050. The proportion of waste regularly collected and properly disposed of in cities and towns is 52% in 2025, 64% in 2030, and 90% in 2050.

Mongolia's development policy documents clearly emphasize the importance of supporting green development and reducing pollution. This indicates that we have set specific goals and a clear direction for our efforts.

Despite having these policy documents in place, why are we not able to adequately support green development and reduce pollution? What is the underlying issue?

It is evident that we cannot expect immediate and drastic improvements in all areas. The main challenge seems to be the lack of sufficient investment in green development and pollution reduction, as well as consumption patterns that align with the lifestyle of Mongolians.

Therefore, safeguarding the natural and ecological security of the country is crucial. Participants highlighted the need to address several key factors first in order to achieve this goal. (Refer to Fig. 7)
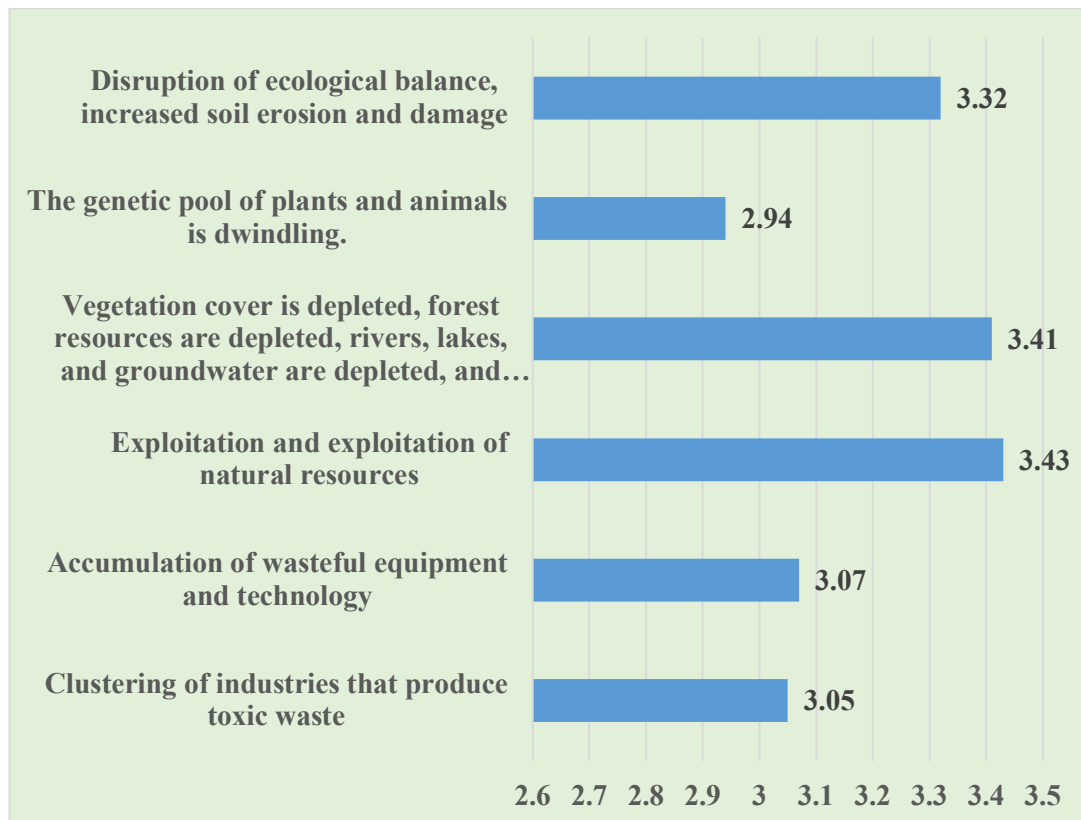

Fig. 7. Assessment of factors negatively affecting the provision of ecological security
No impact - 1, Less impact - 2, More impact - 3, Severe impact - 4

The assessment indicates that the ecological security of Mongolia is significantly affected by the above factors. Specifically, the participants' average rating is close to 4, suggesting that the impact has escalated to a critical level.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, the study findings suggest that while national security has not yet reached a critical level of loss, there are numerous unresolved issues that require attention. The study participants generally agreed that these issues should be deliberated by the National Security Council.

✓ The National Security Council should thoroughly examine this issue and make decisions within its jurisdiction.

✓ The head of the National Security Council should report to the State Congress and make appropriate decisions.

✓ Evaluate the current status of implementing the national security concept.

✓ Make necessary adjustments to the concept.

✓ It is extremely challenging, if not impossible, to address the serious impacts mentioned above without fundamental and comprehensive political reforms.

✓ Reach a unified consensus on national security matters involving all parties and movements and implement it as policy.

✓ Revise the national security concept comprehensively.

✓ Departments involved in national security should operate with a sense of urgency and scope.

✓ Implement the black box policy across all sectors.

✓ Monitor the ethics of high-ranking government officials and ensure their personal interests do not conflict with national interests.

✓ Amend the National Security Law and the National Security Council Law, and broaden the legal framework of the National Security Council.

✓ Coordinate the activities of organizations, localities, businesses, and citizens with specific functions to safeguard national security.

✓ Enhance the functioning of the National Security Council.

✓ Realistically allocate and utilize the budget for national security.

✓ Expand the membership of the National Security Council and convene expanded sessions on specific topics.

✓ Continuously monitor the implementation of the National Security Concept.

✓ Conduct public opinion surveys.

✓ Regularly convene a research group under the National Security Council.

✓ Appoint a dedicated entity responsible for national security matters, rather than solely issuing recommendations.

✓ Enhance the capabilities of state organizations with specialized functions for national security assurance.