

STATE REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT COMMISSION OF MONGOLIA AND ITS OFFICE

The State Rehabilitation Management Commission of Mongolia was established by Decree No. 56 of the President of Mongolia of December 25, 1990 for the purpose of continuing studies on issues of the repressed citizens who became victims of the party repressions and were accused of false accusations in the 1930s, 40s and early 50s, as well as from 1960.

The State Commission is an independent part-time state organization, however its office manages and organizes the daily activities of the full-time commission and reports to the National Security Council of Mongolia on its activities in accordance with the "Law on rehabilitation and compensations to victims of political repression".

The composition of the State Commission is approved by the President of Mongolia, and includes 9 members: the Deputy Speaker of the Ikh Khural of Mongolia (Chairperson), Secretary of the State Commission, the Head of the President's Office, member of the Cabinet and Minister of Finance, the State Prosecutor General, the head of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court, Director of the General Intelligence Agency, the head of the Investigation Department of the General Intelligence Agency, and the head of the Office of the State Commission.

In provinces, the capital city, soms and districts, the chairpersons and secretaries of the local Citizens' Representative Khurals /CRKh/ serve as chairpersons and secretaries of rehabilitation management sub-commissions, while relevant governors are responsible for the political rehabilitation works at bag and khoroo levels.

The State Commission is a government organization that executes activities on rehabilitation of victims who have been falsely convicted of political cases due to their race, origin, ideology, religion, wealth, and social status, and those who have been subjected to measures by party or administrative organizations; providing compensation to the victims of repressions and their family members; and perpetuation of the memory of the repressed, involving relevant organizations, officials and citizens in restoring their dignity at the national level. It runs its activities under the guidance of the Constitution of Mongolia, the "Law on rehabilitation and granting of compensations to victims of the political repression", and rules of the Commission approved by the decree of the President of Mongolia, as well as other laws and regulations.

3 main areas of activity of the office of the State Commission are:

1. Rehabilitation of the victims of the repression;
2. Granting compensations to victims of the repression;
3. Perpetuation of the memory of the victims of repression.

One. Rehabilitation of the victims of the repression

A total of 31,635 victims who are considered to have been repressed between 1922 and 1990, were rehabilitated from 1939 to the present day, of which 27,498 victims have been rehabilitated since the establishment of the State Commission. In the recent 8 years, 7 citizens were rehabilitated in 2016, 9 in 2017, 23 in 2018, 62 in 2019, 43 in 2020, 40 in 2021, 135 in 2022, and 40 in 2023.

Two. Granting compensations to victims of the repression

During the period after 1998, when the “Law on rehabilitation and granting of compensations to victims of the political repression” was passed, 18,378 citizens eligible to claim compensation as mentioned in Article 10 of the law, including the victims of a false political case personally, or their wives/husbands, born and adopted children, parents, brothers, sisters, siblings and grandchildren in case they are deceased, received compensations of MNT 500,000 and MNT 1 million as stipulated in clause 13.1 of Article 13 of the law, amounting a total of MNT 16 billion 607 million.

At the same time, in accordance with the clause 13.2 of Article 13, which was added by the “Law on Amendments to the Law on Rehabilitation” passed in 2018, and saying that victims who experienced the harm of the repression personally and greatly suffered physical and emotional damages, their wives/husbands, born and adopted children are to be issued compensations equal to MNT40 million and MNT80 million, a total of MNT100.6 billion in compensations has been issued to 1,863 citizens.

In total, MNT117 billion 207 million in compensations was issued to 20,241 citizens.

Three. Perpetuating the memory of the oppressed

/Enlightenment cooperation/

In accordance with the Resolution No. 155 of the Government of Mongolia issued in 1993, a monument to the repressed was erected in the capital city in 1997 for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of those who were repressed due to false political accusations, and to warn against the reoccurrence of repressions. Nationwide, there are 230 objects created to perpetuate the memory of the repressed /named organizations,

avenues and squares - 31, monuments - 80, stupas - 47, panels - 29, memorial columns - 27, museum corners - 16/. Moreover, within the scope of the enlightenment work made between 2015 and 2024, 5 academic conferences, 2 essay contests and 1 commemorative exhibition were organized, along with creation of 20 books and compilations, and 22 documentary programs respectively.

From 1998 to 2014, since the establishment of the Research Center of the Politically Repressed, the establishment of the "Integrated Information Database" and field research activities were carried out. In addition, such works as historical studies that include visiting historic sites, memorials, museums and some of the temples recording oral conversations passed down from generation to generation on how lamias were repressed during the Great Repression, and making photo documentation have been conducted. Publications include a 4-volume, 717-page series titled "The White Book of Political Victims" containing brief information on all acquitted citizens, as well as 24 research works covering lives and activities of more than 200 government, military, religious, and public figures who were repressed due to false political accusations; 18 volumes of the series titled "Biographical Bureau of the Politically Repressed", 3 volumes of biographical summaries, monographs titled "Why the monks were killed" and "Mongolian citizens repressed abroad", other research works including "The Beginning of repressions in Mongolia", "Eregdendagva's Case of 38", "Industrial factory case" and "The Lkhumbé Case".

1. Organization logo:



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