

# THE INTERNAL DEMOCRACY INDEX

OF MONGOLIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

**2019**

*Ulaanbaatar city*

Canada 



**The Asia Foundation**

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*The Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties is made possible by the support of Strengthening Democratic Participation and Transparency in the Public Sector (STEPS) project implemented by The Asia Foundation and funded by Global Affairs Canada.*

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2019

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## ABBREVIATIONS

CRK	Citizens' Representative Khural
CWGP	Civil Will - Green Party
DP	Democratic Party
IDI	Israel Democracy Institute
IPD	Intra-Party Democracy
LoE	Law on Elections
LPP	Law on Political Parties
MGP	Mongolian Green Party
MLP	Motherland Party
MPP	Mongolian People's Party
MPRP	Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party
NLP	National Labour Party
SCM	Supreme Court of Mongolia
SGK	State Grand Khural
TRP	Truth and Right Party

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are deeply grateful to the Asia Foundation for providing financial support to this study. We also would like to thank the representatives and members of the following political parties for their participation: Mongolian People's Party, Democratic Party, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Civil Will - Greend Party, National Labour Party, Mongolian Green Party, Motherland Party, and Truth and Right Party.

## FOREWORD

A political party is an institution that seeks to acquire and exercise political power. It achieves this by presenting voters with a policy and a program for the country's development, and by successfully running in an election. The internal democracy of a political party is determined by the active and responsible participation of its members not only during political campaigns, but also in daily operations and in the creation of national programs and policies. This involves freely voicing their opinions during decision-making on any issues that arise within the party. Moreover, it means that members are encouraged to compete for leadership positions within the party and vote for candidates regardless of their gender. Finally, it requires members to freely access and monitor the party's operational and financial reports.

29 years have passed since Mongolia's transition to democracy in 1990. Political parties play a vital role in determining the quality and strength of democracy. In Mongolia, the number of political parties has been steadily rising ever since the country adopted a multiparty system under its new Constitution in 1992. Today, there are 32 political parties registered at the Supreme Court of Mongolia. However, both political scholars and the public at large have been criticizing the quality and evolution of political parties over the past years. According to international and Mongolian civil surveys, the public opinion on political parties is prevalently negative. For example, the Asia Foundation's annual survey continually shows that the public perceives political parties to be one of the most corrupted organizations in the country.

Political parties need to be transparent not only to its members and supporters, but also to the general public. Yet, Mongolian political parties regard transparency and accountability as an internal matter that only applies to party members. In 2018, we published the first Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties to help in establishing financially and operationally transparent, impartially democratic and accountable political parties. In 2019, we conducted our second study, the Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties, with the support of The Asia Foundation and with an aim to further strengthen internal democracy.

In the recent years, political scientists and international organizations have come to recognize the importance of internal democracy within political parties. As a result, they have begun actively support research on this topic. It is evident, that the establishment of internal democracy practices within political parties significantly contributes to the

promotion of democratic values and culture in a society. Therefore, the Defacto Institute conducted the second study from April to June of 2019. By comparison to the previous year, the participation of political parties in our study has increased by 2. Hence, this research analyzes the internal democracy indices of 8 political parties in Mongolia in 2019.

We hope this study can become a valuable resource for researchers of comparative and structural analyses of political parties in Mongolia. Moreover, we believe that this study will enhance the participation of political party members in activities and decision-making processes, as well as advance the political education of the general public.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2018 Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties, was based on the quantitative research methodology of the Israel Democracy Institute and conducted by the Defacto Institute in collaboration with the Social and Political Education Center NGO of Mongolia. This year, our team utilized a qualitative method to complement the research methodology. As of May 2019, we aimed to engage the 32 political parties registered at the Supreme Court of Mongolia. However, only 8 political parties, namely the CWGP,

DP, MGP, MLP, MPP, MPRP, NLP, TRP, agreed to partake in this research. This year, the total score of political parties has increased by comparison to the previous year. The participation of political party members has increased due to the nomination of candidates to upcoming 42nd district re-election. Moreover, 2019 is the Parliamentary pre-election year, it was a unique period in which political parties have begun holding their low- and high-level assemblies. This has significantly impacted the overall index score.

**Table 1: The Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties 2019**

<b>№</b>	<b>Political Parties</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Category</b>
1	Mongolian Green Party	66	Democratic
2	Mongolian People’s Revotionary Party	66	Democratic
3	Democratic Party	65	Democratic
4	National Labour Party	63	Democratic
5	Mongolian People’s Party	55	Semi-democratic
6	Motherland Party	47	Semi-democratic
7	Truth and Right Party	42	Semi-democratic
8	Civil Will-Green Party	32	Semi-democratic

In this study, firstly present the research methodology used to assess the internal democracy index of Mongolian political parties. Then, the individual dimensions of the internal democracy index are explained in a brief overview. The main analysis starts with the results of the internal democracy index of Mongolian political parties by each dimension. The second part of our study provides examples from the best practices of political parties in highly democratic countries by dimension. The final section gives a conclusive remarks on the Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties. It is important to note that we used the term intra-party democracy (IPD) interchangeably, where suitable throughout this text, with the term internal democracy index of Mongolian political parties.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The qualitative method for assessing the internal democracy index was based on interviews with political party focus groups and political experts. In addition, we investigated some cases related to intra-party democracy within political parties vis-à-vis party rules and regulations, open information sources at the SCM, the LPP, and the LoE. Lastly, we monitored political party official websites in order to determine the transparency of political parties.

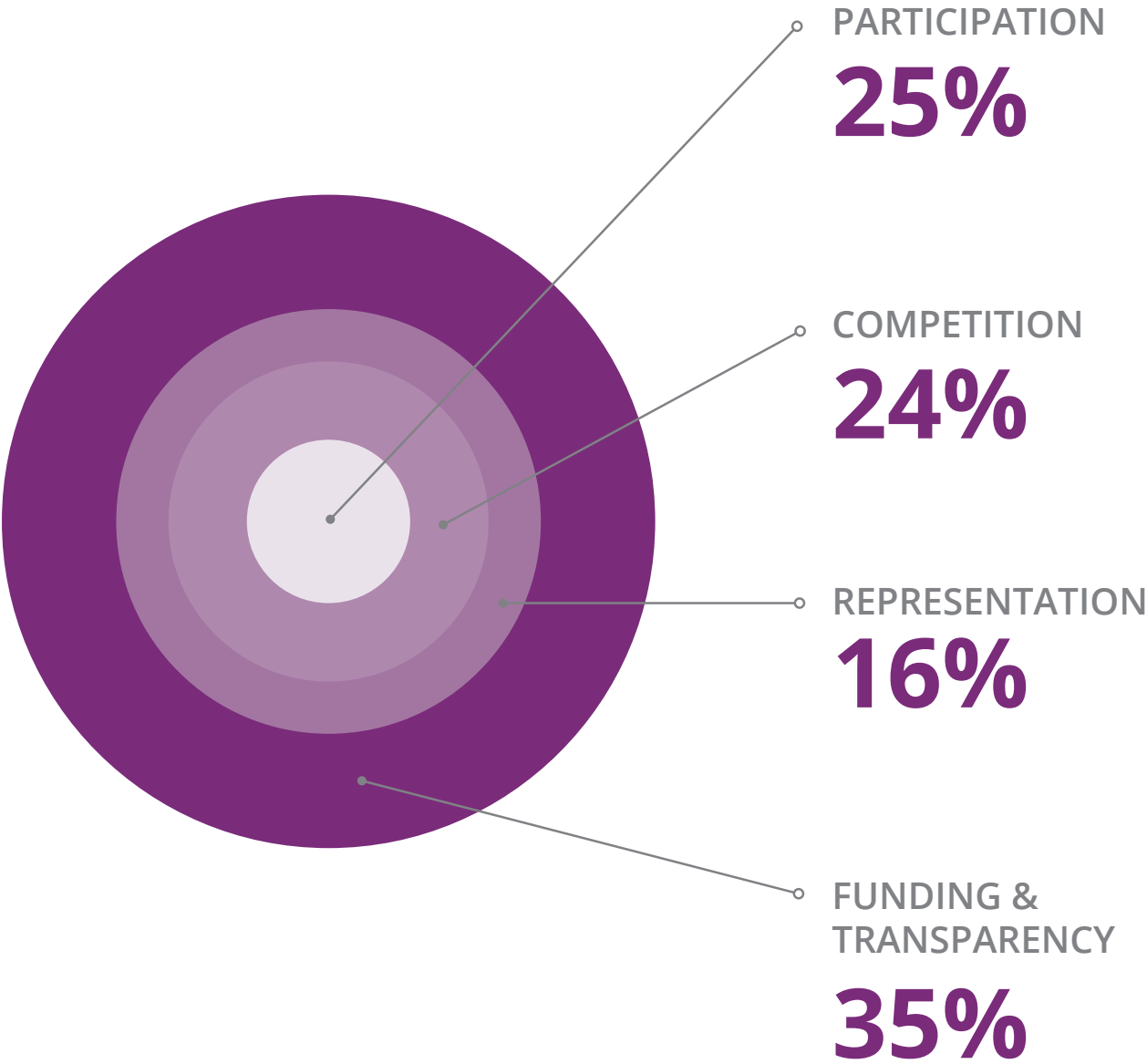
As mentioned before, we approached all 32 political parties registered at the SCM. Most political parties listed on the SCM's official website had either incorrect contact information or refused to participate in our study due to different and unexplained reasons.

All focus group discussions involved on average six to eight political party members and representatives. Since the DP and the MPP have the largest number of members, and have been holding regular seats in the parliament, our research team held discussions with the focus groups from these two parties twice. Focus group discussions with the remaining six political

parties were held once, as they have either a few members and are newly established or do not have regular seats in the parliament.

From May to June 2019, the research team collected information from official websites and social media pages of political parties. Five out of eight participating political parties had active websites and social media pages. For the political parties that had outdated or inactive official websites, the team evaluated information posted on social media.

The Israel Democracy Institute developed a questionnaire that consists of five dimensions. The participating political parties were scored on a scale of 0 to 100. The levels of internal democracy are ranked as follows:



**NON-DEMOCRATIC  
0-30 SCORE**

**SEMI-DEMOCRATIC  
31-60 SCORE**

**DEMOCRATIC  
61-100 SCORE**

## INTRA-PARTY DEMOCRACY

An “internal democracy within a political party” or “intra-party democracy” can be determined by the degree to which party members and supporters are involved in all levels of decision-making within political parties. Therefore, it is a wide-ranging, multidimensional concept.

As of today, several scholars have attempted to design the index of intra-party democracy. For instance, the Political Party Database Project led by renowned political scientists, Susan Scarrow, Thomas Poguntke and Paul Webb puts forth two types of indices: assembly-based IPD and plebiscitary IPD. This method focuses on formal rules of political parties. The other example of IPD assessment is the Political Reform Project of the Israel Democracy Institute led by Gideon Rahat and Asaf Shapira. In addition to examining the formal rules, the Israel Democracy Institute’s index examines actual practices and past experiences of political parties.

In the case of Mongolia, evaluating the IPD of political parties based solely on formal rules is insufficient. Mongolian laws stipulate that the political party rules and programs and the nomination of candidates to the legislative body be decided through the political party’s assembly or representative body. Therefore, an index for measuring actual practices and past behaviors of the political parties are more suitable.

Consequently, the Defacto Institute adopted the Israel Democracy Institute’s methodology to measure the Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties in 2018. We modified the questions in order to make it suitable to the circumstances of Mongolian political parties.

## **PARTICIPATION**

Political participation encompasses various types of activities that influence decision-making directly and indirectly. Electing decision-makers is one of the ways for members to participate. It is certainly one of the fundamental principles of internal democracy (Rahat & Shapira, 2016). For this reason, in this section, we evaluated how an election of the main decision-makers, including a party leader and the nomination of candidates to the parliament are carried out.

In order to effectively establish an intra-party democracy, it is important to ensure an active participation of members not only by formal rules, but also by providing the environment conducive to participation in the development of policies. Accordingly, we thoroughly examined both party rules, actual processes of formulation, and approval of party policies by members. The study mainly assessed the participation level of political party members in discussions on party rules, electoral campaigns, and debates on policies.

## **COMPETITION**

Competition, is a basic requirement for an intra-party democracy like participation. This implies that voters have a large pool of qualified candidates (Rahat & Shapira, 2016). In this dimension, we assessed whether political parties held any elections for leadership positions and the party council. In addition, we looked at whether members were given opportunities to change the composition of party's internal organizations or participate in the nomination of candidates for the legislative body of the parliament.

## **REPRESENTATION**

This dimension indicates how and whether political parties include members that represent different social groups. We measured the representation of women in decision-making positions and in the nomination of candidates to the parliamentary election. For instance, we checked whether political parties seek to fulfill gender quota required by the Law on Elections or whether they voluntarily set out higher gender quotas within the party.

## **FUNDING AND TRANSPARENCY**

This dimension measures the transparency of political party operations and financial activities. As a public organization, a political party must provide transparent operational and financial reports to both its members and the public. We examined whether political parties differentiated financial reports produced for the general public and members. Furthermore, we carefully reviewed information on official websites and social media to measure the transparency of political parties. The review consisted of nine indicators including political party rules, principles, programs, and members' information.

# 1. THE INTERNAL DEMOCRACY INDEX OF MONGOLIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

2019 research indicators have increased by comparison to the results from the previous year. This growth is related to an increase in participation of party members on all levels due to preparations and nominations of candidates for the upcoming 42nd district election. Moreover, the year 2019 is a parliamentary pre-election year. Thus Mongolian political scholars suggest that now is the time when party members become relatively active. This active participation might be the reason for higher index scores in 2019.

*Figure 1: The Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties*

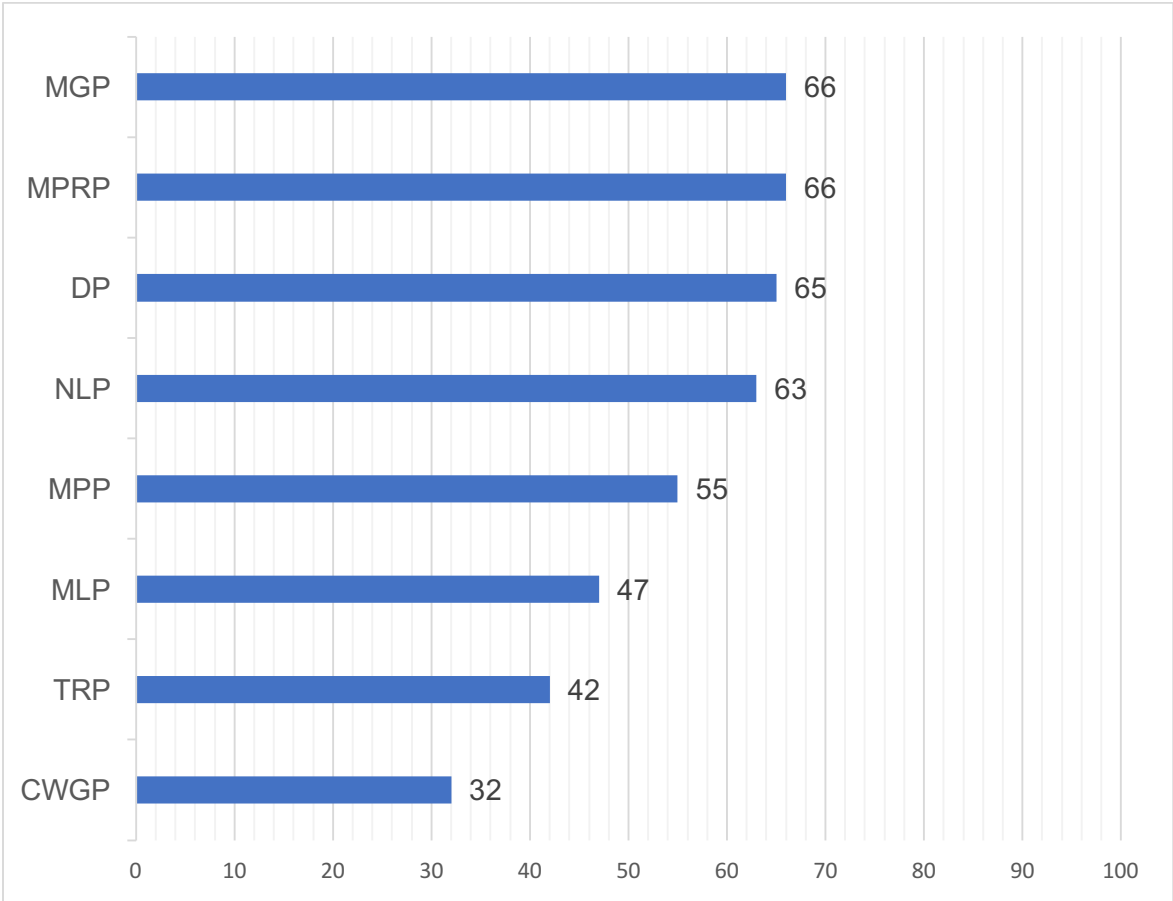


Figure 2: The Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties, by dimension

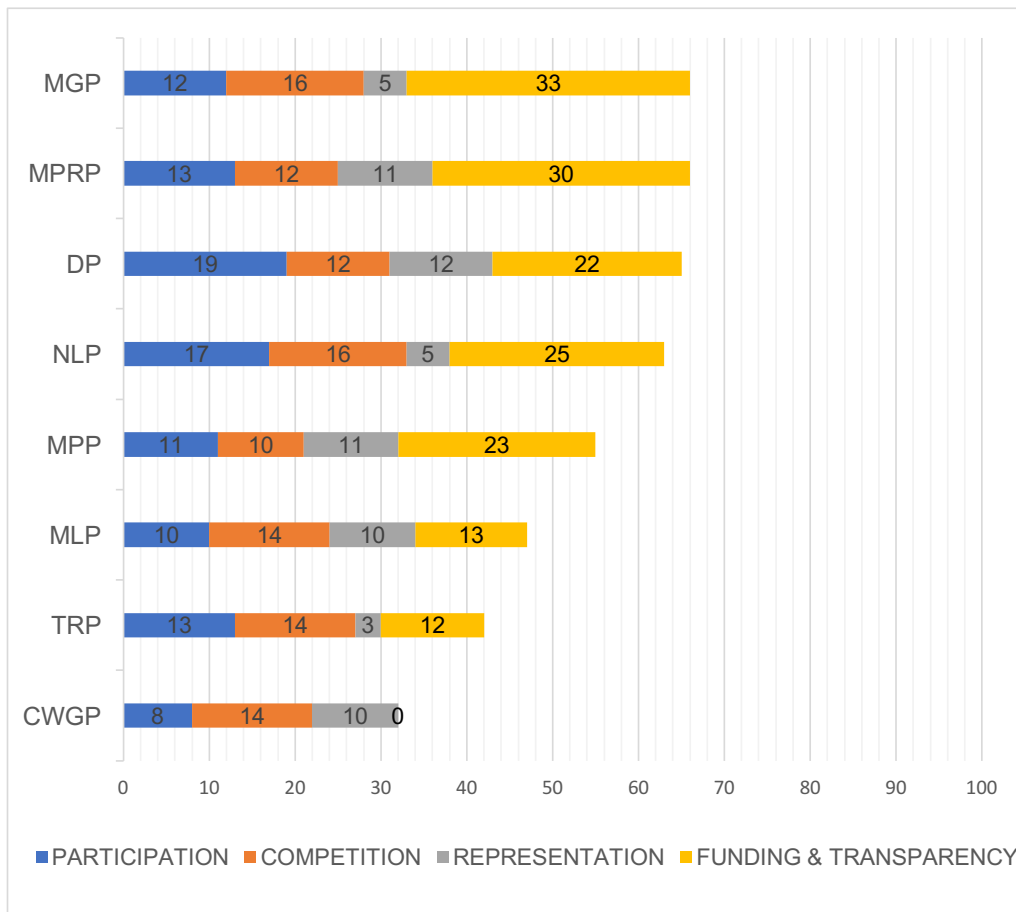
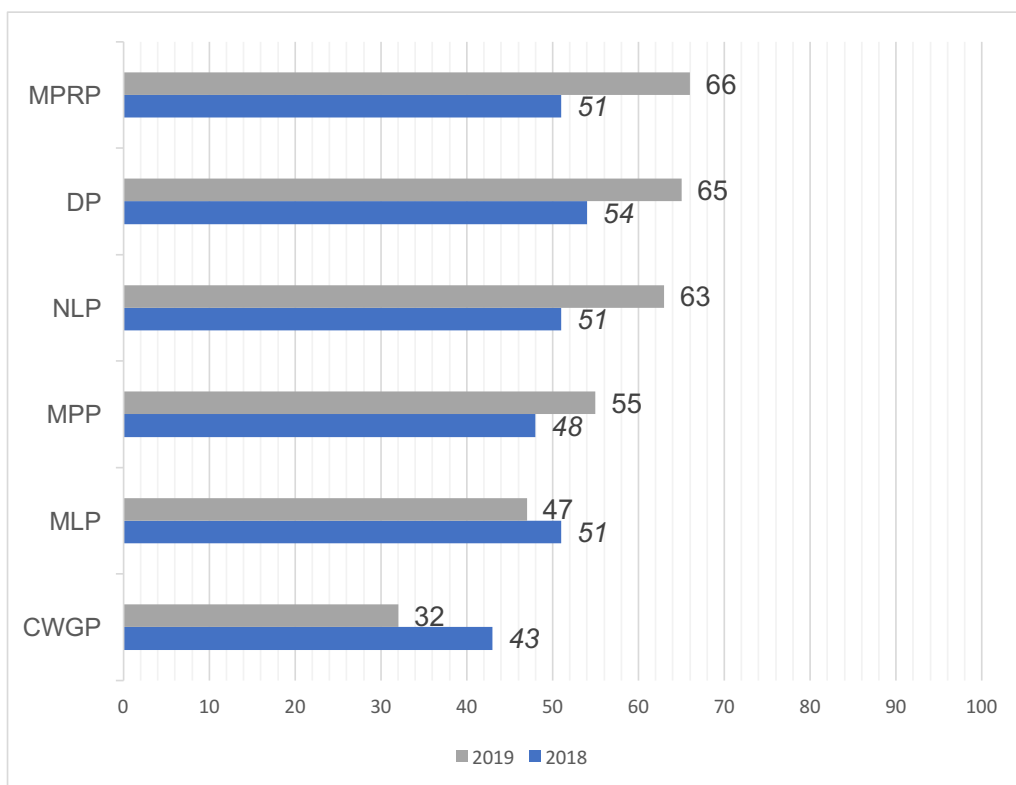


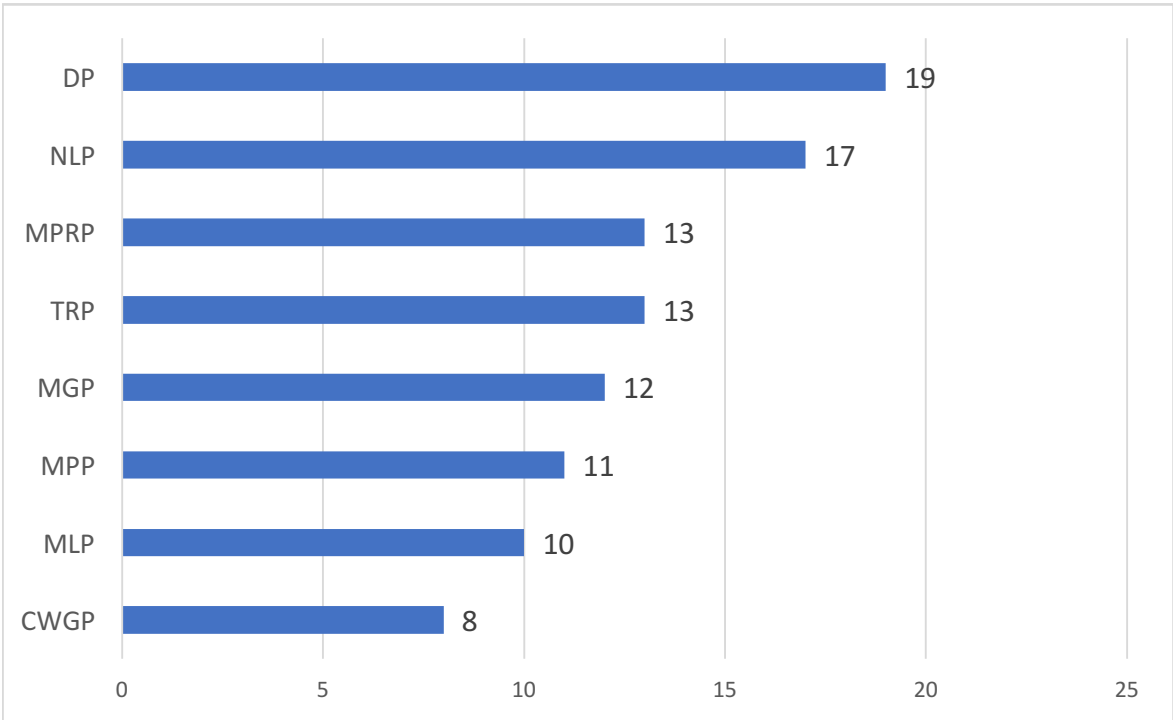
Figure 3: 2019 Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties, by comparison to 2018





### 1.1 PARTICIPATION OF POLITICAL PARTY MEMBERS

Figure 4: Participation of Political Party Members

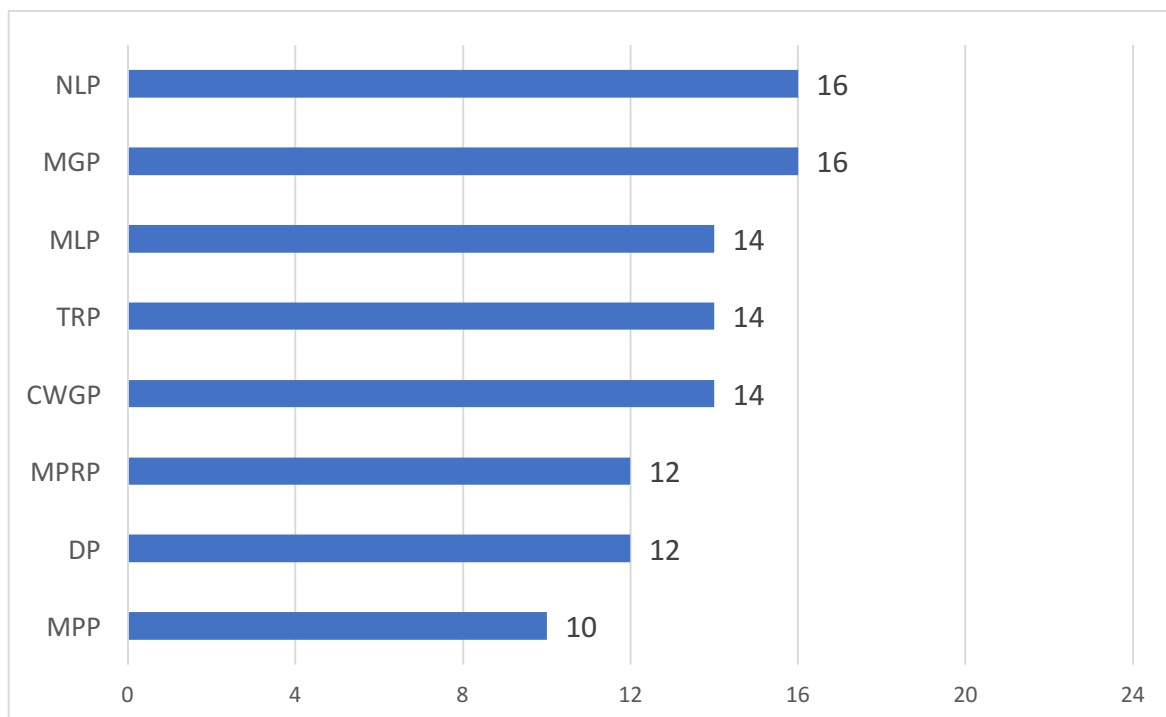


To evaluate the participation of political party members, we measured the involvement of members not only in the nomination of party leaders and candidates to governmental elections, but also in the formulation and approval of party policies and programs. The average score of political parties in this dimension was 12.87 out of 25, which is close to the previous year’s average score (10.25). This indicates that the parties reached 51.48% of the total score.

The DP earned the highest score in this dimension because all the members were involved in the election of a party leader. It was evident that the NLP was making efforts to involve its members to the policy formulation. However, in general, discussions on developing and approving political party programs are being limited to smaller groups with fewer members among all political parties. The research team observed, that although various ways of discussing internal matters are common within the party, members and supporters are rarely involved in policy debates. This led us to conclude, that debates on policy development are not taking place within political parties.

## 1.2 COMPETITION WITHIN POLITICAL PARTIES

*Figure 5: Competition within Political Parties*



The average score of political parties was 13.5, which is 56.25% of the total score in this dimension. Compared to the average score of 16.28 last year, this indicates a decrease in competition. The scores of political parties with seats in the parliament were the primary influence on the decrease of the score in this dimension. Parties, such as the DP and the MPP, that regularly hold seats in the parliament, have a relatively active competition with a larger number of contestants that run for decision-making positions. By contrast, parties with a fewer number of members that do not have a representation in the parliament, usually re-elect the same decision-makers as party leaders.

In 2019, several incidences took place within the leading two political parties that adversely affected their internal democracy. The MPP and the DP suspended several party members who had seats in the parliament for going against the party's collective position. For example, in December 2018, a new mayor was appointed after the resignation of the former mayor. Although two candidates for the mayor's office were nominated by the council of the MPP and by the majority of the CRK, the MPP's council later suspended one candidate from his membership for interfering in the decision-making process. The Monitoring Committee of the party found his actions to be offensive and in violation against the party's interest and the decision made by the party council.

*The Head of the Monitoring Committee of MPP, D. Batbayar:*

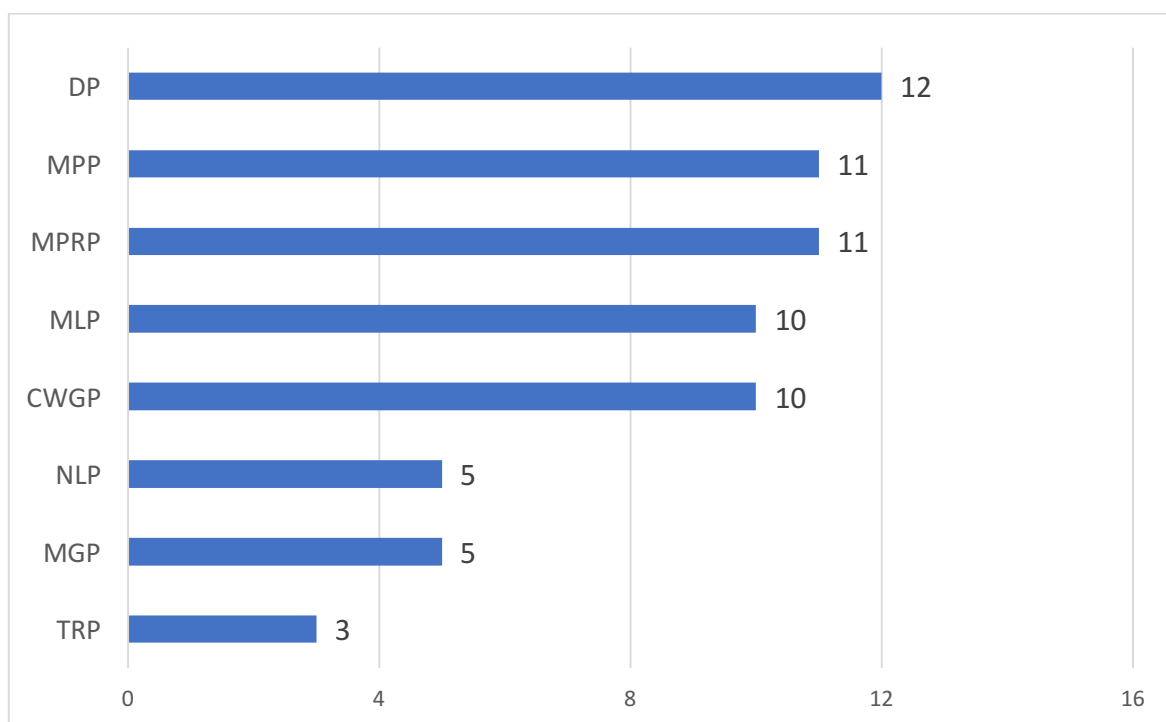
"For the violation of the MPP's rules, namely Article 4.2.1, 4.2.5, 4.2.8, 4.2.9, 4.2.10, and 4.2.12, S. Munkhchuluun is dismissed from membership."

***The Rules of Mongolian People's Party -Article 6. Mongolian People's Party Membership Resignation***

- 6.5 *Mongolian People's Party will consider that a member is resigned under the following conditions:*
- 6.5.1. *If a member independently runs for a parliamentary and local elections along with the Mongolian People's Party candidates or runs a campaign against the candidates;*
  - 6.5.2. *If the court decides that a member who was elected or appointed by the party to public office has been accepting bribery or committing corruption;*
  - 6.5.3. *If a member attempted to buy votes during any of the party's election campaigns;*
  - 6.5.4. *If a member violates the principles stipulated in the article 1.5.4 in matters concerning the party's official decision or the decision made by the majority.*

### 1.3 REPRESENTATION WITHIN POLITICAL PARTIES

*Figure 6: Representation within Political Parties*



According to the LPP, the nomination of candidates must be decided by the party's assembly and their representative bodies. However, practices among political parties vary when it comes to how the candidate's nomination is approved and to what extent the decision reflects members' opinions.

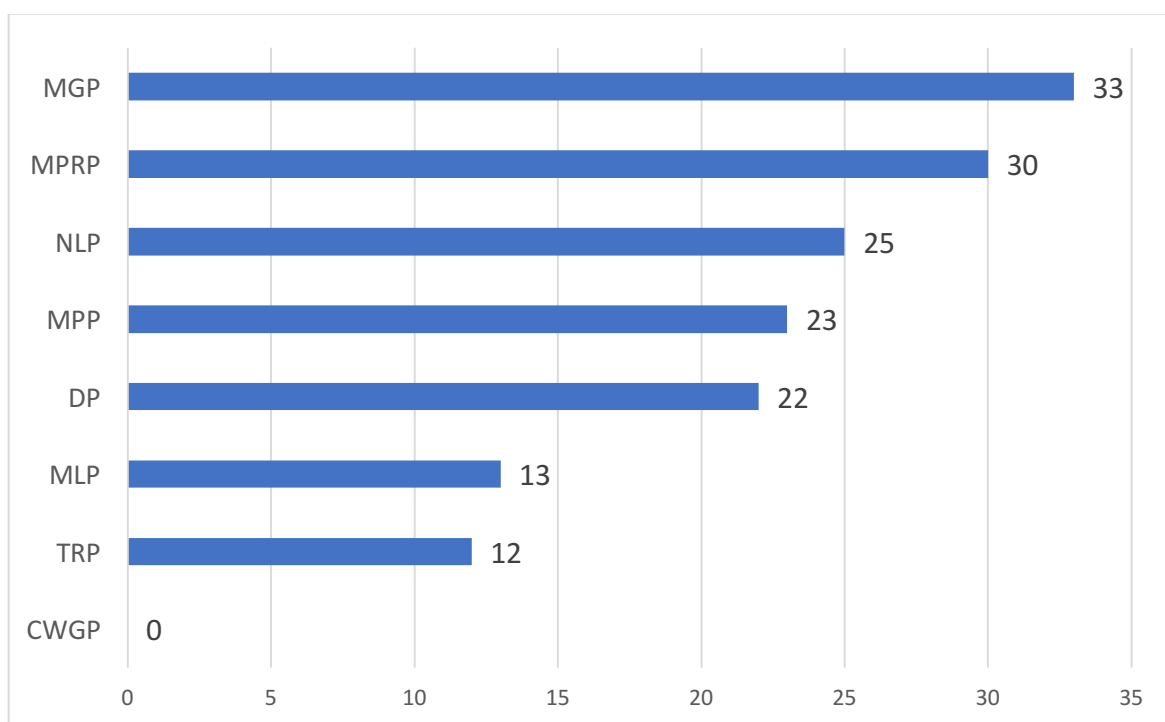
The average score of representation within political parties was 8.3, which is 51.87% of the total score in this dimension. By comparison to other requirements, it was observed that political parties had not voluntarily designated gender quotas for the nomination of candidates to the parliament. In addition, many political parties have not, or in some cases, do not organize competitions for leadership positions within the party.

The internal monitoring system of political parties is regulated by the LPP. Political parties that participated in this study, had an internal monitoring system that enforces accountability. They include divisions such as an ethics committee, a disciplinary committee, and a monitoring committee. For the MPP and the DP, that have branches throughout the country, independent monitoring systems are set up in lower, middle and higher levels of their branches everywhere. For the other parties, the rules and accountability are enforced on some levels and in some organizations.

Gender equality is ensured by the LPP and the LoE in Mongolia. For example, Article 126.2 of the LoE states that the percentage of women in political parties and coalitions that are running for elections must be at least 20%. In this index, we have included a measurement in voluntary gender quota of up to 30%. The wording “up to 30%” means that the political parties do not have to fulfill the highest quota. During the focus group discussions, the political parties without a seat in the parliament mentioned that there were not enough women, even though they strived to reach the gender quota for the nomination of female candidates in the parliamentary elections. This indicates that women lack funding, social support, and resources to exercise their political rights.

## 1.4 FUNDING AND TRANSPARENCY OF POLITICAL PARTIES

*Figure 7: Funding and transparency of political parties*



In terms of funding and transparency, the average score of participating political parties was 12.87 out of 35, which is 56.28% of the total score.

Mongolian law stipulates that membership fees, timelines and collection procedures are disclosed in the political party's internal rules. Article 18.1 of the LPP specifies that members will pay membership fees as indicated in their political party rules. Our research team has found that the membership fees do not make up a large portion of the funding of political parties in Mongolia. Reports on expenditures of membership fees are presented to the

party's relevant organizations. The fact that financial reports are not available to the members and the public but only available to some party organizations and members, shows that political parties are not transparent. However, there are a few smaller exemplary political parties, that do not have seats in the parliament, who audit their financial and operational reports which are available to the general public.

Requiring members to pay membership fees strengthens the internal democracy of political parties. It increases the likelihood of members participating in activities, encourages monitoring of financial reports,

and decentralizes the decision-making process. This is how party members can collectively monitor financial expenditures and determine where their budget is spent and why (e.g. civic political education, voters' electoral education, public surveys, formulation of the party's policies and programs, etc.).

A political party is a public institution whose activities must be visible to the public under the law. In Mongolia, sources of information for political party members vary. Social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter are popular methods of information exchange. Traditional communications via mobile phones and e-mail are also favored. For the public, however, finding information on political party internal rules and activities is a

challenge. The majority of political parties do not have official websites. The reason for this is the lack of institutional capacities and financial resources in most political parties. As of June 2019, five political parties (MPP, DP, MPRP, MGP, and NLP) had official websites with information on the party's activities.

Under the LPP, the SCM registers political parties and monitors amendments to the party's rules ensuring that they are in accordance with the law. Our research team made a request for the copies of the rules of political parties on May 29th, 2019. The SCM refused on the grounds of Article 12.5 of the General Law on State Registration, which requires a written approval from the legal entity whose information is being requested

### ***The General Law on State Registration***

#### ***Article 12. Issuing Reference from the organization of State Registration***

12.6 All information, except for that which is stipulated in Article 12.3, will be provided for free to a person with the consent of the legal entity concerned.

All in all, the team had difficulties in contacting political parties. The SCM website listed false or outdated contact information for the majority of registered political parties. This shows, that the records are not regularly updated and, that the information is not accessible to citizens. We concluded that political parties have low levels of transparency.

## 2 PRACTICES OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

In this section, we present the best practices of international political parties. We hope this section serves as a guideline for Mongolian political parties. We included recommendations for all four dimensions of the internal democracy index: participation, competition, representation, and transparency. It is important to note, that the aim is to give ideas for strengthening the intra-party democracy in Mongolia, and that not all models mentioned below are entirely suitable for Mongolian political parties. In many cases, the intra-party democracy is reflected not only in the Law on Political Parties, but also in the Constitution. This indicates that democracy within a political party is crucial to the development of democracy of a nation.

### **Article 6 of the Constitution of Spain:**

*“Political parties are the expression of political pluralism; they contribute to the formation and expression of the will of the people and are an essential instrument of political participation. Their creation and the exercise of their activities are free in so far as they respect the Constitution and the law. Their internal structure and their operation must be democratic.”*

### **PARTICIPATION**

- ♦ New Zealand’s Labour Party members are directly involved in discussions on policies and programs. They have a right to help implement the party’s manifestos and deliver proposals from policy forums of local party members to the Policy Committee. The proposals are discussed during the assembly and if approved, become part of the Labour Party’s policy.
- ♦ In the United States, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party operate at the local, state, and federal levels. The internal democracy of these parties can be clearly seen from the process of nomination of candidates. The candidates are selected openly through popular vote during the primary elections within the party.
- ♦ In Iceland, four dominant parties are regularly elected to the parliament. The parties hold their national assemblies every two years. During the assemblies, representatives discuss and approve party policies. Local members directly elect their proportional representation to the assemblies beforehand. All members have a right to vote in the internal election of the party’s representation at the assembly.
- ♦ In Germany, the nomination process of candidates from political parties is carefully regulated by the law. The nomination is carried out at the state level. Selection is made through primary election or the meeting of mid-level representatives. The decision-making process is regulated under the Federal Elections Act. Party leaders prepare a list of candidates from each



district and province. Then, they send the lists to all party members for approval. The party leaders have no right to influence the members during this process.

### COMPETITION

- ♦ In developed democracies, party factions have been evolving freely. This indicates that party members' freedom of expression is honored. Arend Lijphart in his book, *Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries*, mentions the following examples of freely factionalized parties: the Columbian Liberal and Conservative Parties, Indian Congress Party, Italian Christian Democratic Party, Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, and the United States' political parties. Lijphart sees political parties as separate, not unified, players. Therefore, considering these parties as internally fragmented and polarized would be inaccurate.
- ♦ Restrictions on intra-party factions are common among political parties with a communist ideology or with authoritarian party leaders. Hence, the level of internal democracy within a political party can be

observed from the way in which political parties involve their factions in the decision-making process. This is an important step in strengthening the party's position on the issue at hand.

### REPRESENTATION

- ♦ According to the Electoral Code of Belgium adopted on May 24th, 1994, the list of nominees for an election at any level of the party must have a female to male candidate ratio of no less than 2/3. At least, requirements for candidates must be equal to both genders. This applies to organizations that are carrying elections at any levels. [109,21].
- ♦ In France, the amendments to the Political Party Act and Constitution in 1999 increased the quota of women's representation in candidate nominations to 50%. This led to an increase in women's representation in the public office from 27% to 47%. The number of women elected to the National Assembly increased by 1.4%, going up from 10.9% to 12.3% in 2002.

Political parties provide opportunities for women to attain political education and gain experience through internal organizations. This impacts the increase in women's political participation at a national level. Therefore, adopting quota for candidate nominations and representation at all levels of organizations within the party is an effective practice. That's why political parties voluntarily introduce quotas in the party rules and policies.

**Table 2: Gender Quota within Political Parties, by type**

Quota type	Country	Description
Legal quota	France	The government and political parties were obliged to improve women's political participation as directed in the amendment to the Constitution in 1999. According to the amendment in 2000, 50% of candidates must be women in all elections.
	Argentina	At least 30% of candidates must be women on the list of nominees.
	South Africa	At least 30% of candidates must be women on the list of nominees.
Reserved seats quota	Tanzania	20% of seats in the parliament are reserved for women.
	India	33% of members in the local legislative body must be women.
Voluntary quota	Sweden	The Social Democratic Party nominates both women and men to the party list. /zipper system/
	Norway	At least 40% of nominees from the Labour Party are women.

## FUNDING AND TRANSPARENCY OF POLITICAL PARTY

- ♦ The German Political Parties Act is a primary source of internal democracy principles and of laws on political parties around the world. Under this law, Germany ensures the public's right to obtain a copy of political party rules, policies, programs as well as names of decision-makers of the central and local organizations for free.

### **Act on Political Parties of Germany**

#### **Section 2. Registration requirements**

2.3.6 Political parties shall deliver the following documents to the Federal Returning Officer:

- party statutes and regulations;
- party programme;
- names and positions of the members of the Executive Committees of the central and local branches;

These records shall be available for the public free of charge.

- ♦ Proper regulation of political party funding played a pivotal role in strengthening democracy in the West. Scholars consider that these regulations directly affected the creation of internally democratic political parties and accountable politicians. The United States, Canada and Germany are clear examples.

### 3. CONCLUSION

The internal democracy of political parties is measured in four dimensions: participation, competition, representation, and funding and transparency based on the IDI's research methodology.

The eight political parties that participated in this research received the following scores (out of 100):

- 1) MGP - 66
- 2) MPRP - 66
- 3) DP - 65
- 4) NLP - 63
- 5) MPP - 55
- 6) MLP - 47
- 7) TRP - 42
- 8) CWGP - 32.

The total scores of these political parties are close in range, but the scores in each dimension vary significantly. In the 2018 Internal Democracy Index of Mongolian Political Parties, the six participating parties (DP, MPRP, MLP, NLP, MPP, and CWP) were in the semi-democratic category. This year, the MGP, MPRP, DP, NLP appear in the democratic category. Two more political parties, the TRP and CWGP, joined the study this year.

This study was conducted from April to June 2019. The participation of party members has increased at all levels due to nom-

inations of candidates and preparations for the upcoming 42nd district election. As a pre-election year, 2019 coincided with the unique period in which political parties are holding their high- and low-level assemblies. This, in turn, may explain the increase in total scores.

In terms of participation and representation, the MPP and the DP scored relatively low by comparison to other parties. Monetary donations for the nomination of candidates to local, parliamentary and presidential elections by the wealthy members of the MPP and the DP impacted their scores in these dimensions. It was evident that the members of these parties could not equitably exercise their rights to candidacy, which is a violation of one of the fundamental principles of democracy. Only members that run profitable businesses can make monetary contributions to exercise their rights to candidacy. As a result, the interests of the wealthy are reflected in public policies, and the elected members tend to engage in abuse of power in order to regain the money that they donated during election campaigns. That's why the MPP and the DP got the lowest scores among other participating parties in terms of participation and representation.

The MPP and the DP have the highest number of branches across the country. The MPRP placed third. The other political parties allegedly provide structured support to their provincial members. However,

focus group discussions revealed that the members have difficulties disclosing their party affiliations because of intense political polarization and discrimination against them at a local level by the members of the parties that have seats in the parliament. As a consequence, provincial members prefer to live and work as if they do not belong to any political party.

Gender equality is ensured by the LPP and the LoE in Mongolia. Article 126.2 of the LoE requires the percentage of women nominees to be at least 20% from parties and coalitions. Political parties voluntarily designate a 30% quota in the party rules to ensure the representation of women in their electoral lists. The wording in the quota suggests that it is not required to reach the 30%. During the focus group discussions, the political parties with no seats in the parliament reported that despite their efforts, there are not enough female candidates that want to be nominated to the parliamentary election. This indicates that women lack funding as well as social and family support in order to exercise their political rights.

In terms of transparency, our research team made a request to the SCM for copies of the rules of political parties on May 29th, 2019. Our request was refused on the grounds of Article 12.5 of the General Law on State Registration, which requires a written approval from the legal entity concerned. The information on the SCM web-

site regarding political parties registration records were erroneous and outdated. Parties' relevant contacts were either unreachable by phone or had listed the wrong phone number. This indicates an unreliability of any information from official sources and the inaccessibility of political parties in Mongolia.

This study on internal democracy of political parties has the potential to incite action from political parties to implement their rules, to adopt evidence-based policies and programs, and to improve political education of their members and voters at large. Based on our research and comparison to the best practices of other countries, we recommend the following suggestions for Mongolian political parties:

- ♦ To encourage women's participation in decision-making and consequently improve political education attainment by women. Especially, by adopting gender quotas for nominees to the representative body on an internal and national levels. The UN and highly democratic countries made three recommendations on laws and provisions for enhancing women's political participation. This includes, legal quota, reserved seats quota, and voluntary quota.
- ♦ Political party funding can have a variety of sources, including membership fees, fees from activities, rent of properties, interests from bank deposits,

private donations from individuals, legal entities, religious institutions and international organizations, as well as state funding. In some countries, various sources of funding are allowed. In others, the primary source of funding is the state, which, in turn, regulates and directs the party's expenditure through its policies designed to advance the basic principles of democracy.

- ♦ Monitoring the funding of political parties who are in power prevents them from committing corruption and breaching national interests

when making decisions. Due to rising election costs, political parties tend to attract influential people from business sectors in order to replenish their budget. Politicians are constantly preoccupied with ways to recover from election expenditures. This is a clear sign that political party funding should be monitored and regulated. The absence or weakness of such policies leads to the decline of internal democracy within political parties, and as a result, political parties are not able to contribute to the advancement of democracy.

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## APPENDICES

### 1. Democratic Party website, [www.demparty.mn](http://www.demparty.mn)

Утас: 1800-1206, 11-320355 | Имэйл: [info@demparty.mn](mailto:info@demparty.mn)

АРДЧИЛСАН НАМ

НҮҮР | АРДЧИЛСАН НАМ | МЭДЭЭ МЭДЭЭЛЭЛ | САЛБАР | ХОЛБОГДОХ

Б.ГАН-ОЧИР: АРДЧИЛСАН НАМЫН 2016 ОНЫ СОНГУУЛИЙН ЯЛАГДЛЫН ХАМГИЙН ТОМ ОЛОЛТ НЬ ҮЗЭЛ БАРИМТЛАЛ

Ардчилсан намын ҮБХ болон Ардчилсан Залуучуудын холбооны Удирдах зөвлөлийн гишүүн Б.Ган-Очиртой Ардчилсан намын Үзэл бар...

С.Эрдэнэ: Их хурлын гишүүдтэй ёс зүйн хариуцлага тооцдог хууль зайлшгүй байх ёстой

Ардчилсан намын дарга С.Эрдэнэ ДРГерхард Ваалерсыг хүлээн авч уулзлаа

ШИНЭ

Б.Ариун-Эрдэнэ: Бид амин чухал боловсрол, эрүүл мэндийн салбарт хөрөнгө оруулалт хийсэн

1 хоногийн өмнө

Б.Ган-Очир: Ардчилсан намын 2016 оны сонгуулийн ялагдлын хамгийн том ололт нь Үзэл баримтлал

1 хоногийн өмнө

Г.Очирбат: Хангайн бүсийн чуулга уулзалтад таван аймаг, хоёр дүүргийн 800 орчим залуус оролцоно

ЗОРИЛГО | ҮЗЭЛ | ЖУРАМ | ДҮРЭМ

### 2. Mongolian People's Party website, [www.nam.mn](http://www.nam.mn)

Social: Facebook • Twitter • Google+ • Instagram • Youtube

МОНГОЛ АРДЫН НАМ

МАН | Мэдээ | БИД ХАМТДАА аян | Цахим нам | Мэдлэг боловсрол | ТББ | Холбоо барих

Хайх...

ОНЦЛОХ МЭДЭЭ

Засгийн газрын хуралдаан 2019 оны 07 дугаар сарын 18-ны өдөр болж дарваж асуудлуудыг хэлэлцэн шийдвэр гаргалаа

Жанжин Д.Сүхбаатарын хөшөөнд цэцэг өргөж, Эзэн Чингис хааны хөшөөнд хүндэтгэл үзүүлээ

Монгол Улсын Их Хурлын дарга Г.Занданшатар Төрийн далбааны өдөрт зориулсан ёслолын арга хэмжээнд оролцов

Шүүх эрх мэдлийн хариуцлагыг дээшлүүлж, хараат бус байдлыг хангахтай холбоотой Монголын хуульчдын холбооноос ирүүлсэн саналуудыг хэлэлцэв

Гүйцэтгэх эрх мэдлийн хариуцлагыг

СҮҮЛД НЭМЭГДСЭН: ЗАСГИЙН ГАЗАР

Нэр бүхий хүмүүсийг Засгийн газрын Хүндэт өргөмжлөлөөр шагналаа

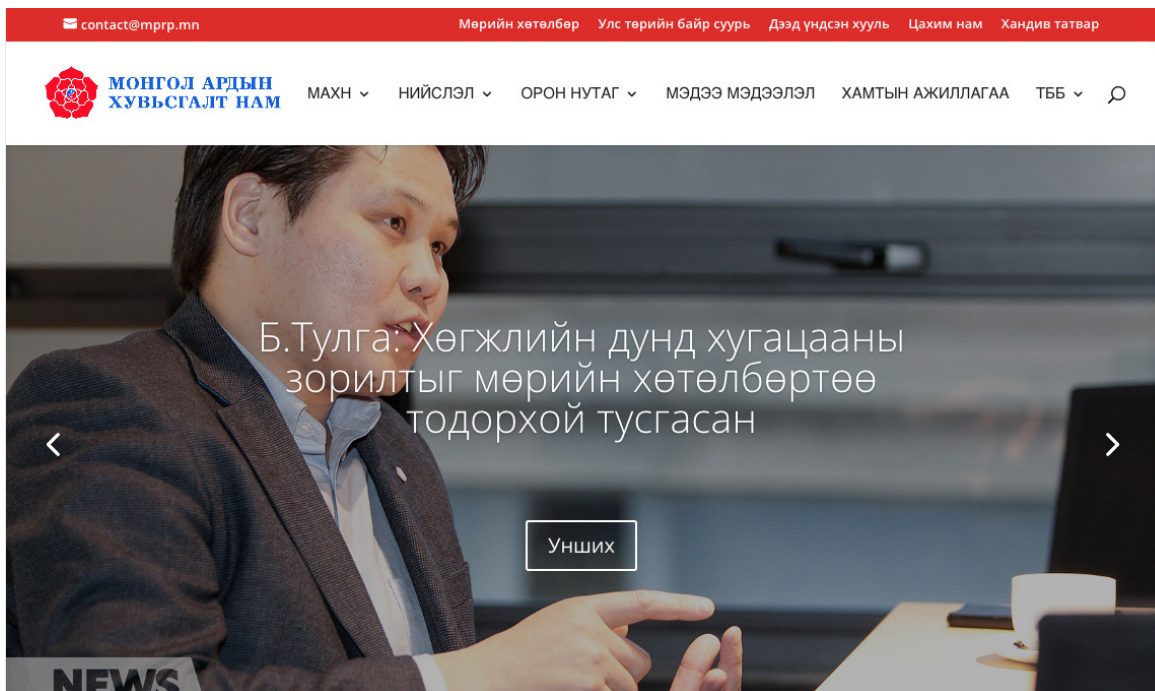
УИХ-ын дарга Г.Занданшатар "Гамшигт өртсөн Эрхүү мужийнханд туслах сайн санааны аян өрнөж байна" гэв

Их эзэн Чингис хааны музей байгуулна

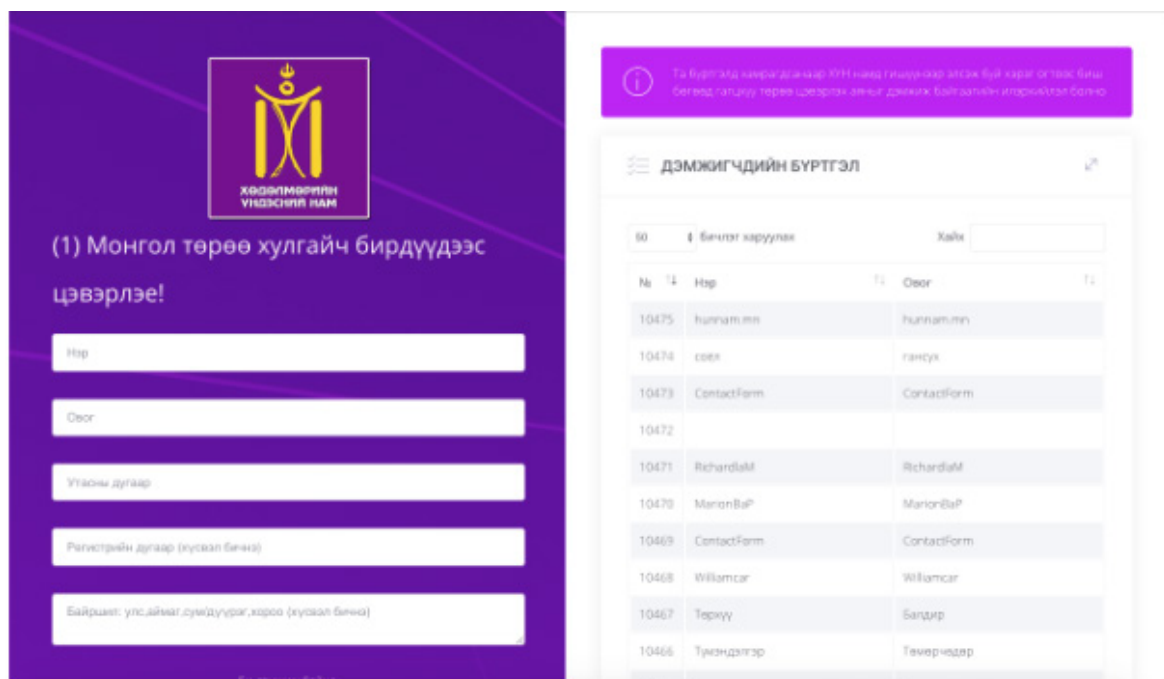
Дахин болон Нөхөн сонгуулиудад МАН ялалт байгууллаа

Ерөнхий сайд У.Хуралсүх: Монгол Улс хөгжлийн бэрхшээлтэй иргэн бүртээ анхаарал, халамж тавьж ажиллах ёстой

### 3. Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party website, [www.maxh.mn](http://www.maxh.mn)



### 4. National Labour Party website, [www.hunnam.mn](http://www.hunnam.mn)





## 5. National Labour Party financial report

**2018 ОНЫ САНХҮҮГИЙН МЭДЭЭЛЭЛ**

Хөдөлмөрийн Үндэсний намын 2018 оны санхүүгийн тайланд Акпар Аудит ХХК аудит хийж дүгнэлт гаргалаа. Намын санхүүжилт, зардлын тойм дүнг үзүүлбэл:

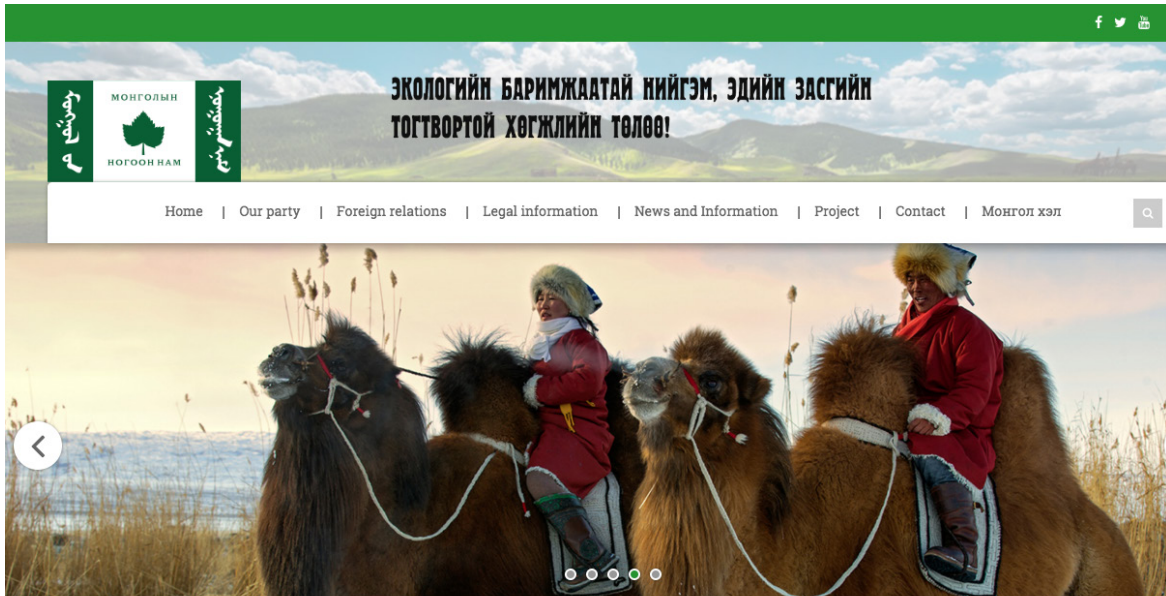
ҮЗҮҮЛЭЛТҮҮД	ДҮН, төг	ТАЙЛБАР
<b>Мөнгөн орлого</b>	<b>37,880,800</b>	
Гишүүдийн татвар, хураамж	18,301,710	2018 оны намын гишүүдийн татвар болон УЗ-ийн гишүүдийн хураамжийн дүн
Хандив	18,449,090	2018 онд ХҮН намд нийт 78 иргэн 18,449.090 төгрөг хандивласан байна
Бусад	1,130,000	7 хандивлагчийн нэр, регистр зэрэг мэдээлэл дугуу байгааг тодруулахаар холбогдох байгууллагуудтай хамтран ажиллаж байна
<b>Мөнгөн зарлага</b>	<b>31,600,700</b>	
Нийгмийн даатгалын байгууллага	8,424,500	Өмнөх жилүүдийн нийгмийн даатгалын шимтгэлийн өглөгийг төлж барагдуулсан
Татварын байгууллагад төлсөн	4,956,000	Өмнөх жилүүдийн татварын өрийг төлж барагдуулсан
Хууль зүйн үйлчилгээний хөлс	2,500,000	Веритас Парнерс хуулийн фирмтэй "Монгол төрөө хулгайч бирдүүдээс цэвэрлэе!" аяны хүрээнд хамтран ажилласан гэрээт ажлын төлбөр
Ашиглалтын зардал	963,200	Гишүүд, дэмжигчдийн үүлзалтын байрны түрээсийн зардал
Үйлчилгээний зардал	1,146,000	Аудит, санхүүгийн тайлан гаргах, нотариатын үйлчилгээний зардал
Бичиг хэргийн зардал	414,600	Бичиг хэргийн зардал
Хэвлэл, мэдээллийн зардал	13,196,400	Хэвлэлийн хурал, хэвлэлийн мэдээний зардал
<b>Цэвэр мөнгөн гүйлгээ</b>	<b>6,280,100</b>	

Бидэнд итгэл үзүүлж, биднийг дэмжин хандив өгч, хамтран ажилласан нийт гишүүд, дэмжигчиддээ баярлалаа. Бид Та бүгдийн итгэлийг алдахгүй тууштай ажиллах болно.

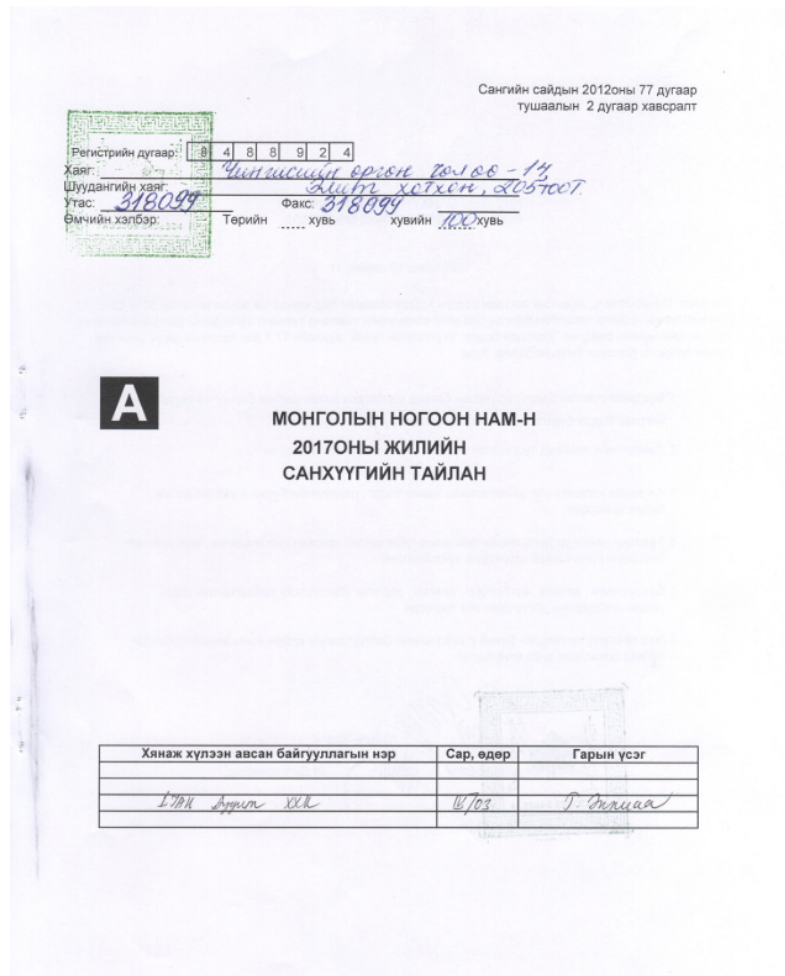
**ХӨДӨЛМӨРИЙН ҮНДЭСНИЙ НАМ**

2019 оны 04 дүгээр сарын 15-ны өдөр

6. Mongolian Green Party website, [www.mongoliangreenparty.mn](http://www.mongoliangreenparty.mn)



7. Mongolian Green Party financial report, [www.mongoliangreenparty.mn/?p=1459](http://www.mongoliangreenparty.mn/?p=1459)







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