

**STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. AMARBAYASGALAN DASHZEGVE, CHAIRMAN OF THE
PARLIAMENT, MEMBER OF THE STATE GREAT KHURAL (PARLIAMENT) OF
MONGOLIA, AT THE SIXTH WORLD CONFERENCE OF SPEAKERS OF PARLIAMENT**

*(General Debate: Parliamentary cooperation and multilateralism for peace, justice and
prosperity for all)*

Mr. Chairman,
Esteemed Parliamentarians,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

In today's globalized world and increased interdependence, the process of forming a new order in international relations must take place with an equal participation of all countries.

In fostering fair, inclusive global landscape, since the emergence of the “nation-states” in human history, all the countries and nations, each of which has developed along its own historical path, unique cultures, traditions, customs, and values, should be able to participate in this process regardless of their individual characteristics, based on “multi-pillared” approach.

Mongolia steadfastly adheres to and implements a peace-loving, open, independent, and multi-pillar foreign policy and has always been standing for its principled position that solving any challenges peacefully and through dialogue is crucial in strengthening regional and global peace and security.

Distinguished delegates,

Ensuring global peace and security is a shared responsibility of the international community, and active participation and leadership of the world parliaments play an important role in this.

In this regard, the State Great Khural (Parliament) passed a major constitutional reform in 2023 with the aim of strengthening its parliamentary system and ensuring equal representation of people of Mongolia in the parliament. As a result of this effort, the number of members of the parliament increased from 76 to 126, and a mixed electoral system combined with a majoritarian and proportional system was introduced.

According to the constitutional amendment political parties were required to nominate at least 30 percent female candidates in the 2024 parliamentary election, with altering gender replacement among the 48 candidates on political party lists. Consequently, 24,5 percent of total parliament members namely 32 women were elected as members of current Parliament. This made real progress and it is approaching the 30 percent target set by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). I am pleased to inform that Mongolia has already passed a legislation aiming to increase the number of female candidates to 40 percent by 2028.

Moreover, the Parliament of Mongolia is taking measures to reform its legal environment aligned with international law and standards. In this connection, the Parliament approved the Strategic Plan for 2024-2028 and has been implementing “Three Pillars of Excellence” reform policy which is people-centered and enforces parliament’s commitment to its core values of ensuring human rights and freedoms, maintaining transparency and accessibility, and upholding ethical, responsible, and accountable governance.

There is no doubt that this reform will also contribute to fostering a more attractive and secure business environment for foreign investors, promoting sustainable economic development, and further strengthening the foundation of a democratic society governed by the rule of law.

Mr. Chairman,

Climate change and desertification remain global concerns and have a direct impact on the national security, economic and social development of all countries. For instance, 76.9 percent of Mongolia’s total territory is affected by the risk of desertification.

Accordingly, the Parliament of Mongolia has made combating climate change as one of its primary legislative priorities and has been reviewing and monitoring national and international commitments of the Government of Mongolia. Moreover, within the framework of the “Billion Trees” national movement initiated by the President of Mongolia Ukhnaa Khurelsukh, Mongolia has expanded its international cooperation and investment. Mongolia also has proceeded with preparations for hosting the 17th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 2026. In addition, I’d like to inform that the Parliament of Mongolia is preparing a proposal to present to the IPU for establishing an advisory body on land degradation and desertification under the Committee on Sustainable Development of the IPU.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

In the context of heightened geopolitical tensions, the Parliament serves as a key institution for upholding peace, human rights and democracy. Some studies show that countries governed by parliamentary systems face a 15 to 20 percent lower risk of armed

conflict compared to those under authoritarian systems. A democratic and representative system based on multilateral cooperation and inclusive public participation serves as a fundamental foundation for the preservation of international peace and security.

The effective realization of global peace, justice, and sustainable development should be pursued through mutual trust and collective leadership among world parliaments.

Mongolia remains firmly committed to fulfilling its international obligations and will continue to work closely with the IPU and Parliaments around the world to build a more peaceful and prosperous future.

I thank you for your attention.