

Research Center for Civil-Military Relations
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Mongolia

Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces

Reform, Modernization and Perspective of the Security Organization of Mongolia

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Contents

Preface	5
G. Myagmarjav <i>Head of the Research Center for Civil-Military Relations at the Institute for Defense Studies, doctor (Sc.D), prof. Colone</i>	
Reform policy and tendency of Defense Sector	6
M.Borbaatar <i>The first Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, major general</i>	
Process of the armed forces reform of Mongolia and its development tendency	9
Z.Boldbaatar <i>Head of the Research Center for Defense Policy at the Institute for Defense Studies, Doctor (PhD), Prof. Colonel</i>	
Result of Research on Democratic Oversight and Reform of Defense sector	18
N.Nanzad <i>Head of Administrative Management and Inspection Research Center of the General Department of the State Border Protection Master, Colonel</i>	
Reform of State Border Protection and Its Further Tendency	23
B.Wangan <i>Head of General Police Department, Police colonel</i>	
Reform of Police Institution, and its Tendency	34
Sh.Palamdorj <i>Research worker of Military Art and Theoretical Research Center of the Institute for Defense studies, doctor (Sc.D), prof.</i>	
Reform of Security Sections, its traditional and practical issues	41

Preface

In many countries of the world and the post communist countries, the activities of the organization in charge of social safety are not appropriate for safety requirement and tendency. The situation is influenced by the terrorism, armed conflicts, and social damages caused by the terrorism and armed conflicts.

Therefore, the post communist and other countries modernizes the structure, organization, and activities of the security organizations in order to reduce social damages of the terrorism, terrorist attacks, and armed conflicts and to eliminates their roots in the society.

In this reference, it is of great importance that international research institutions and security organizations cooperate and exchange information. For this reason, in the framework of the cooperation between the Center for Civil-Military Relations of the Institute for Defense Studies of the Defense University of Mongolia and the Geneva Center for Democratic control of Armed Forces the round table discussion on the theme "Reform, Modernization and Perspective of the Security Organization of Mongolia" was organized. Some materials presented are shortened and made public.

Editor

Reform policy and tendency of Defense Sector

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In the Document of State law and 'The Bases of the State military of Mongolia', Development of The National governmental tradition and progressive tradition of military defined as a main objective of activities of defense sector. This goal shows that Mongolian Democratic Government has a great need of renovations to their military policy according to the three period of time such as: past and current and the future. In order to reach a new level we need to study our history and make an assessment on the past and define further goal and objectives.

In order to strengthen National Security of Mongolia, the Mongolian Government implementing international cooperation with the USA and other nations. This is the diplomatic tool that keeps peace and safety of Mongolia.

However, our world facing a danger of plenty weapons that could destroy the nation, and the business of drugs around the world. There is a significant increase in the crime of stealing people and sale them abroad. And the most dangerous thing that could affect the nations security badly is a terrorism, which based on different views between the plenty of religions.

Renovations and reforms in the armed forces of Mongolia is the one factor that describes the development of armed force. According to the 'The Bases of the State military of Mongolia', 'Law on Defense', 'Law on Armed Forces' is regulate relations with engaging Mongolian military and military servicemen's team in UN peacekeeping and other international activities.

In order to describe the vision of development of armed forces there is great necessity of defining reform, long-term renovation purpose, programs of ideology, plans, and adjust their strategy in to benefits of the nation. Therefore, we need to create a positive legal condition, and to be provided with the

efficient management, professional human resource, budget, weapon, renovated Technical Park.

Adjustments of relationship on Armed Forces are established in some levels, however there is a need to make this more developed. In order to become a capable armed force we need make a modern military reform, technical progress in military planning, and training, moral maturity of soldiers.

This renovation activity does need to be adjusted with the state economic condition. In the Document of 'The Bases of the State military of Mongolia' the peacetime missions of the armed forces were defined as follows: to be prepared to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity from external armed aggression; to protect the state borders and monitor the inviolability of the country's air frontiers and space; to guard important state projects; to render assistance in protecting the population and other material assets from dangers of destructive means, natural and other mass calamities, and industrial accidents; to set up a mobilization reserve and train the population in military matters; to render support and assistance in humanitarian acts; and to carry out functions within the UN peace-keeping forces and other functions as stipulated in the law.

The new environment that has been established in defense sector formed some law basic to control over the activity of the armed forces.

It's common in many democratic nations that the civil control over the armed forces being performed through the state governing authority, which were selected by the citizen's free election. Organization of Armed forces has a closed feature. Therefore, I think that there is a great importance to implement objective civil control over the armed forces. This opportunity has been founded only in the democratic nations.

We can overview the development tendency of armed forces as follows:

1. There still will be the necessity of using the armed forces as a peacekeeping tool of the nations.
2. Due to new condition, changes, new type of forced fights that took place in our world requires us to make a development reform on armed forces.

3. As one of the poorer and smaller nations Mongolia has limited with the permanent supply of new weapons, techniques that required implementing the duty. Therefore, we need to be supplied with new and modern weapons and techniques according to our State economic condition. We need to do a technical restoration on these armaments and techniques.
4. The tendency of the armed forces has becoming more democratic rather than traditional duty.
5. In the modern armed forces has included the factor of psychology and morality.
6. In order to have capable armed forces we need to train soldiers with the latest military trainings. This objective is possible to come true.
7. Developing civil control over the armed forces, and to study the safety relationship between the civil and military.

According to the past experiences and history of war, it is clear that personal ability of soldier were the most important issue that affects the victory rather than high functioning techniques. Only man can direct and control the powerful weapons and techniques to accomplish the required duty through his physical and psychological and moral ability.

We suggested to the current Government program to develop personal ability as a short and middle time objective. In order to accomplish this objective we need an active involvement of the teachers, professors, specialists of military law from the Organ of Defense Sector and Science Organizations and Institutes. Before that we need to assess the ancient military tradition, process of reforming, and develop legal condition.

Process of the armed forces reform of Mongolia and its development tendency

M. Borbaatar

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Today our world facing the process of globalization. This is the special occasion of this new era that democratic perspective affecting all nations, and in the consequences nations started to respect each other's independency, and right.

The apex of two global hostile camps competition period had been finished. As a result world wars had been stopped, and military and political conditions were changed in a positive way. However, many nations in the world were suffering from the dangers such as terrorism, natural disasters, industrial accidents, diseases, drugs, illegal business of weapons, fights between plenty of religions, phenomena of extremism etc. In the nations such as Asia, Minor Asia, old countries of Soviet unions facing daily-armed conflicts. As a result many people are dying.

This is not problem only of those nations. It's our problem. Therefore, we need to make an effort to solve this worldwide problem together. Security of any nation depends on how the environment of security has been ensured. It's very dangerous as a nation to be without any security environments. The latest world news proves this.

Since 1990 there has been a big political change and Mongolia has become democratic nation with the free market economy. Promulgation of the Constitution of Mongolia in 1992 laid a basis for developing a humane, civil democratic society and forming a legal environment for Democratic Civil-Military relations. This formation became the new developing process of armed forces.

Armed forces of Mongolia will be ready to accomplish their main duty and shall be prepared to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity from external armed aggression; to protect the state borders

and monitor the inviolability of the country's air frontiers and space; to guard important state projects; to render assistance in protecting the population and other material assets from dangers of destructive means, natural and other mass calamities, and industrial accidents; to set up a mobilization reserve and train the population in military matters; to render support and assistance in humanitarian acts; and to carry out functions within the UN peace-keeping forces and other functions as stipulated in the law.

The last 10 year experiences shows us that in order to make an complete reform on armed forces we should recover all sectors, not only the military sectors but state and other organizations, that has related with the armed forces.

The Mongolian armed forces have been functioning for 80 years. And during this time period there were four main reforms on activity of Armed forces. Now I would like to mention those four main reforms briefly.

In 1921 the first Mongolian Armed Forces were formed. And in 1924 the first Promulgation of the Constitution of Mongolia instituted to strengthen national defense. Since that time Mongolian Armed Forces has been established. The first renovation process has been held between 1921 to 1930, and made following changes: to conscript all men into army, training leadership staffs, training specialists, provide with the weapons and techniques, to make civil to attend in military activity. However, this process of renovation has been stopped during the time of great repression that began in 1937.

Since 1945, after the Second World War, under the permission of Mongolian government thanks to the deployment of Armed forces, the Mongolian soldiers were taught the new method of fighting. This process of renovation had been continued until 1950, for ten years. And during this renovation period there has been several changes as follows: reduced the number of armed forces, changed structure of the army, changed the cavalry to motor rifle of a new type, and soldiers provided with brand new armaments and techniques; and certain amount of techniques and other things of army were used in development activity of the nation. There were 6 time of dismiss of Armed Forces. This period was the preparation time of renovation.

Since 1950, there has began the new age of Mongolian Military, and this age had been continued until early of 1990's. This period of time is considered as a 3-rd renovation period of Mongolian Armed Forces. During this time the Mongolian Military reform and deployment were accomplished in various ways. Mongolian soldiers were provided with brand new armaments; issues of military staff training were properly settled. Mongolian People's Army has reached a new level of development by setting the new structure and a way of recruiting new professional soldiers as well as improving their technical capability.

If we look the history of armed forces we can see that there were some times that activity of Armed Forces were stopped, when some leaders thought that there was no any importance or need of Armed Forces during the peacetime or time without any treat from the enemy. There were also times that Leaders of Mongolian Army imitated other nations and observed the policy of military. We should not act like this. We need to be careful on policy of defense and reform of armed Forces.

The basic condition of policy of the Armed Forces directly depends on social structure and political policy of the nation. The reform on Mongolian politics and society that has been taking place since 1990 requires us to make a change on Armed Forces as well. And this is a first reason to make a reform on Armed Forces.

Second: The apex of two global hostile camps competition period had been finished. As a result world wars had been stopped, and military and political conditions were changed in a positive way. The two big nations that are conterminous to our state frontier have made a change on relations of principle with Mongolia. This issue makes us to make a change on our Armed Forces.

Third: The change has been made on International relations caused to make a change or reform on duty of the Armed Forces of many nations in the world. And these reforms are taking place differently according to how the nation is powerful or weak in military force and their development level. It's increasing that to train Armed Forces for several of functions, especially to carry out functions within the UN peacekeeping forces. The fighting against the terrorism has been becoming the main duty or function of Armed Forces of many nations. And functions as to render assistance in protecting the population and other

material assets from dangers of destructive means, natural and other mass calamities, and industrial accidents have been taking place. For this reason we need to make a reform on functions of Armed Forces of Mongolia during the peacetime. It's clear that the main duty of Mongolian Armed Forces is to defend Mongolia from enemy's attacks.

Fourth: We refused to follow the Soviet Unions policy to increase the number of structure and organization of Armed Forces of Mongolia in order to cooperate with them. Instead of that we have decided to make a reform on the structure of Armed Forces and reduce the expenses according to economic power of the country.

Fifth: In order to be provided with the armaments and techniques that usable either in peace times and war, we had to change our policy on provision of armaments and techniques.

Sixth: Changes that took place on duty of Armed Forces, has been causing to change the doctrine of military, strategy of forced fighting, and tactics.

Seventh: We had to link the old way of military training of Armed Forces to the new duty and military doctrine, and strategy of forced fighting and tactics.

Eighth: We had to retrain the leadership of Armed Forces.

All reasons that mentioned above are becoming the indispensable condition to reform the Armed Forces of Mongolia.

Promulgation of the Constitution of Mongolia in 1992 declared that is the duty of the State to secure the country's independence. Mongolia shall have armed forces for self-defense and law shall determine structure and organization of the armed forces and rules of military service. Likewise, it is the duty of the citizens of Mongolia to defend their motherland and to serve in their army. By stipulating that the President of Mongolia shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and head the National Security Council among other duties. The Constitution thereby laid a legal basis for the honest principal and genuine aspiration that command of the army is confined to the State and Government

elected by the people of the Mongolia. This law laid a basis of creating legal condition of reform of the armed forces.

During the last several years there has been adopted many important legal documents that has a great importance in creating a legal condition to reform the armed forces. 'The Bases of the State Military Policy of Mongolia' (1998) which has been adopted by parliament is the basic document that defined state policy of self-defense. It's stated that 'Mongolia shall have compact... armed forces, which meet demand to defend and economic capability of the country in time of peace.' This is the main definition of the strategy to reform the armed forces of Mongolia.

The process of reform of the armed forces has been running, even though there are some financial shortages.

It's the main part of reforming process of the military, to perfect the structure of the armed forces. In order to reach this goal we are taking the following steps:

- Reform the best structure and organization
- Personnel Development
- Renovate the armaments and techniques
- Improve the military training system
- Define and follow the readiness during the war
- Improve the military service and organization of labor
- Provide the social welfare of the soldiers

The General Staff of the Armed Forces, the highest leadership institution of the professional army, has been implementing the reform of the armed forces. The General Staff of the Armed Forces has been working on the following issues.

- To improve the capability of leadership of the professional army
- To plan and manage to bring the training of the permanent staff to standard of the professional army
- To improve the management to use the Armed Forces to perform especial duties and to participate in combat

- To let participate the Armed Forces in international peace-keeping and humanitarian activities and to ensure preparedness for these kind of activities,
- To improve strategic instructions and plan of local defense and use of the Armed Forces
- To improve the use and storing of the armament and military techniques and to systematically replace
- To systematically improve the conditions of the military bases to create proper environment to increase skills of the troops

The new function and the change in the organizational principle of the armed force are the basis to define the structure, organization, staff, armament and techniques. This occurred in relation to that Mongolia was able to considerably reduce the size of the armed force as well as the burden on economy due to friendly political and military environment for Mongolia.

During peacetime, sophisticating the organizational structure and staffing and limiting of the size of the armed forces are great step toward strengthening the mutual military confidence with neighbouring countries. Redundancies of the armed forces of Mongolia have been starting in 1988 and were the contribution of Mongolia to ensure security in Asia.

Defense Law of Mongolia, enacted in 1993, changed restructured the armed forces to have General Purpose Troops, Air Force, Construction troops, and civil defense troops (excluded from the Armed forces in 1994) as the main compounds. Border guards and internal troops were classified as "other troops", which are regulated by related law to be organized only in war time with local troops to serve in the armed forces.

In peace time, the general purpose troops have to main responsibility to ensure the Armed force the opportunity to enlarge it through recruitment, to organize public military training, to be responsible to recruit and train human resource, to be preparedness sufficient human resource, and to manage storing and protection of armament and military techniques. On the basis of their organizational features, the general purpose troops are classified in combat, combat watching, combat exercise, exercise, and logistic troops.

The Air force is charged to ensure border sovereignty in both peace and war time, and defend the important economic and administrative centres and other areas of great importance from air attack.

The construction troops have to perform construction work during peacetime, and if necessary, they are charged to attend to their duty for mobilizing.

In 2002, the main troops of the Armed Forces of Mongolia were reorganized in regiments and all troops have to be in permanent preparedness in the peacetime and to have mixed structure of exercise and reduced troops.

In the framework of the policy to increase skills of the Armed forces, the procedure of recruitment of the troops of the Armed forces was reworked to the standard of professional army. According to the Defense Law of Mongolia, the troops of Armed Forces, the staff was compounded of army officers, temporary soldiers, and contractors. Due to the amendment of 1998, there is temporary and contractual service for both soldiers and officers.

Management quality of the Armed forces is an important issue. Sophisticating the education system, improving the educational, professional/ skill, mental, and physical requirement for the management, and using position criteria as indicator of education level, training, and professional skills are one of the main aims of the modernisation. Therefore, a system to systemically train officers in domestic and foreign institutes is set up. Further more, procedure for officer's service and procedure for senior servants' service as well as criteria were elaborated and confirmed. This enabled to recruit new staff and to ensure sufficient human resource.

Contractual service is considered to be a tool to increase the skills of the military staff to recruit certain part of the military personnel. The numbers of troops with contractual workers are increased and certain actions to solve social issue of the contractual workers are taken systematically.

Due to the modernisation of the military policy in the Armed forces, a systematic personnel policy is already in implementation. The one of the main advantage of the modernisation policy is that it kept proper ratio of education and professional skills of the army personnel.

One main part of modernisation policy of the Armed Forces is to modernize and reform the combat and special order performance preparedness of the troops to the standard of the professional army. The main issue is to orient the structure reform towards modernisation of the operations. In this regard, comprehensive actions to modernize field exercise and preparedness in the Armed forces are systematically taken.

Since 1998, the content of the field exercise has been modernised and certain steps toward sophistication of the educational technology and conducting progressive training methods were done. Through the modernisation policy, the educational level of the recruits to be obtained after the training, instruction how to assess training and exercise progress and its results, and curriculum according to the new requirements are in praxis. In the past, a training system based on units is in place. With the progress of the modernisation of the training and education system of the Armed Forces, it is an important task to bring it to the standard of the professional army. This will ensure in the future to create an environment to have skilled armed forces and to improve the capacity of the troops to attend to their special tasks.

Since 1998, a policy to regularly involve the permanent staff in training activities in the basis of their position, profession, and service year, has been pursuing. In the past, final examinations proved the appropriateness of this action. Preparedness and training level of the troops are now assessed by the uniformity of the training and preparedness level of the permanent staff of the troops such as officer, senior soldiers, and contractual workers instead that of temporary military servants. There are some difficulties due to economic situation in the country. However, the training performance level of the permanent staff has been increasing since 2000, and this proves that the skills of the management staff of the troops are increasing.

Further more, projects to strengthen capacity of the troops to be prepared for combat and special duty performance are implemented and achieved expected results.

Assessment criteria of the professional skills of the military and the criteria were reworked and brought to the standard of the professional army. In the

Armed Forces, the number of qualified personnel increased in relative short time, and it is a key factor for increasing capacity of the military staff.

In the framework of the military modernisation, one has to pay strong attention to the following factors for the perfection of the military training and recruitment in the Armed forces. The purpose of the military training shall be fitted to the especial features of the troops according to their duty to do in the combat, and the training shall be planned systematically. The training curriculum is subject of permanent modernisation and shall be flexible and coherent with requirement of modern military operation. Training methods shall be creative and assessed regularly.

Also, one issue is to make able to do especial duties, which were new defined as a result of the modernisation of the Armed Forces. Fighting against and prevention from international terrorism is a hot issue in the international tribune. The Armed Forces and other military organizations shall cooperate against terrorism and to create a proper legal environment for actions against terrorism.

For state safety, the Armed Forces, the intelligence, the police, the internal troops, the borders guards, and other organisations jointly elaborated in 2003 the 'general plan for collaboration of the military organizations in potential crises facing Mongolia, to coordinate the collaboration activities, to get over the crisis, and to exchange important questions quickly. Further more, the 'procedure to support through the general purpose troops of the Armed Forces for protection of the very important objects of the state' is jointly elaborated with the Internal Troops Staff and is to be approved. These documents are of great importance to strengthen the cooperation of the Armed Forces with other military organizations. The General Staff of the Armed Forces organized an assembly of management personnel of the Armed Forces and also training in the Strategy Command Staff in regard to the above mentioned documents. Together with the police and the Internal troops, training for actions against terrorist activities was organized.

Result of Research on Democratic Oversight and Reform of Defense sector

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Democratic oversight and reform's legal grounds in defense sector have began to be formed due to the Law On Defense of Mongolia, adopted by the Parliament of Mongolia in 1993.

In conjunction with this law the government of Mongolia passed resolutions on several measures to implement, worked out complex programs on military reform; and introduced to the National Security Council of Mongolia to review.

The following programs as "Government's Platform to renew Defense activities, Armed and other forces" in 1994; "Strategy for Military Reform" in 1996; "Military Structure Development Program to 2005" were worked out to implement the Defense sector's innovation in Mongolia.

The program "Government's Platform to renew Defense activities, Armed and other forces" of 1994 could not be implemented well because of a feasibility study done with a bad grounds and a lack of actual political supports.

The program "Strategy for Military Reform" of 1996 has newly defined the whole basic concepts of Military Forces particularly, it ensures to protect military force's social insurances; to expand cooperation with foreign countries for international peace keeping activities to defend; to renew the Defense Force's structure and unite the state military organizations; to increase this sector's social reputation; to introduce a new types of military service and terms; to ensure legal regulations due to adopted Laws and Rules on Defense sector; to approve the Defense Ministry's strategic concepts of general activities, and determines our goals how to develop the Military Force with small but highly qualified and professional function.

The above said program gave an impact to differ state administrative

organizations from militarily specialized managements; and served to implement the task to civilize a military education. This program was well implemented during 1996-1998, and had supports from its personnel. Depending on certain situations and wrong policy taken by political spheres the program's implementation was slowed down between 1998-2000.

However, this program was very important to begin current practical activity and legal grounds of reform, which could change the mind of whole military force.

Due to the " Military Structure Development Program to 2005", adopted in 2002, the multilateral foreign relationships in Defense are expanded; and Military Force's reputation in the international area has been increased; several measures were taken in the field of social insurance; and legal environment of militarily specialized management is improved by having newly amended laws as "Law on Defense", "Mongolian Army Officers and Police to take part in the UN Peacekeeping activities", "Amendments to Law on Defense", and "Amendments to Law on Civil Military Duties of Citizens and the Legal Status of Military Personnel".

The main concepts of Defense contain itself the political, economical, social and military policy in total to ensure the country's security by protecting from natural disaster, sudden danger, threat of mass destruction weapons.

The past history well showed us that without making a proper decision to reform in Defense sector, the country's political, economical and social policy will not develop well as it should be developed

We cannot see any definitive changes or reforms in policy of Defense, particularly, in General ordination, Border Armed and other forces where the problems are usually arose.

In short, it is necessary to say that there is not a complex activity of military force organizations to be taken to ensure the security and defense of the country.

Due to reform in Defense the following changes have been made: (1) created legal regulation of Defense; (2) defined the state military policy on security and defense; (3) introduced a reform to Military Force, Border Armed force, Civil Defense Office to determine their policies; (4) increased the military organizations' role and image in the society; (5) increased Military Force's reputation in the international area; (6) created professionally qualified armed force; (7) several changes had been made in Defense structure; (8) completely changed the military field exercise method; (9) has increased civilian control over Armed Force; (10) has increased cooperation with foreign military forces; (11) Mongolian Military Units and Personnel has begun to carry out multifunctional objectives in foreign countries.

President's speech and conclusion made in 2004 at the "Consultative Meeting of Military Force's Authorities", and "Evaluation on Management System of Defense Resource" made in May 2004 by American and Mongolian joint project team not only gave their conclusions, but they have defined the goals how to run and improve the further activities to implement during the reform process.

Defense sector's reform has faced many negative sides in its process like shortage of financial support, old fashioned management or mind, lack of motivation, high administrative and management costs, big management structure and bureaucracy, absence of actual decision-making approaches, instead wasting time for doing so general things, difference of interests of state military organizations for professional pride and independency.

It puts the following purposes to protect the country's national basic interests, security, and defense, to provide this sector with professionally well-qualified personnel in order to reform in Defense.

The importance of this purpose is to coordinate the sector's units and their work performances with country's security and sole interests in order to develop it fruitfully.

The leading objectives of this purposes are consisted of the followings as to ensure our country's multilateral foreign policy depending on the national specifics, economical ability and security; and to keep a foreign policy in

conformity with development tendency of international military forces, security and defense.

It is important to achieve to have a long and medium term strategic core concepts for Defense sector's activity development, and come into agreement in national level consensus.

The measures which serve very important and urgent to consider for implementation of military reform policy in **political sphere** are: to improve mutual relations of state central administrative organizations on issue of defense, to regulate activities of state military organizations with unitary purpose and standards, to form a practice in state institutions to be responsible for tasks taken on defense issue, to define differences between military and militarized organizations; **in economical sphere** are: to include defense sector's sole interests in the country's major programs, policies and structure of economy, to change defense sector' budget structure and renew it on international standard, to support this sector's development and reform with economic policy, to renew defense's industry in order to ensure this sector's budget policy as a whole; **in social sphere** are: to increase the method of evaluation of social and labor welfares of military staff and personnel, to make out a program on social welfare, to increase its humanitarian-oriented participation in the international programs implemented by the government on social welfare; **in military sphere** are: to update military arms and equipments, to improve military field exercises, trainings, readiness and military service obligation at a level of professional standards, to develop national military art, military science and technology, to utilize military service's types, to train Armed force to carry out humanitarian or international acts; **in legal aspects** are: to promote internal defense activities, to improve a legal environment of multilateral foreign cooperation agreements to develop this task in conformity with this sector's reform policy, to coordinate the legal aspects of activity of military personnel who carry out special objectives overseas with international legal regulations to follow, to ensure the legal environment for unitary acts on defense, to improve the mutual relations of activities of military organizations, to improve the state administrative authority's control over militarily specialized organizations and regulate their activities and etc.

In conclusion, it has the right to say that formal measures to reform this sector have been taking in general. But the main, or in short, a practical changes in connection with internal relation reform focused on fruitful, and based on public affairs namely have not been done for implementation the above said purpose.

Reform of State Border Protection and Its Further Tendency

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Any reform is implemented due to its internal and external environments and on its own ways of development. Changes or reform is implemented through the ways of revolution or evolution defining a specific development period of this organization and its colleague.

The State Border protection reform has started to develop in our country from the beginning of 1990-s when our internal situation needed a radical reform depending on the following changes in international relations of the world like the cold war's propaganda was stopped, the world's socialist system was collapsed, propagandist war between capitalist and socialist systems were stopped, and instead of them in the world the Nations began to develop in faith and multilateral relations, and on the other hand, Mongolia was transferred to the democratic and market economy relations as a result changes made in the foreign policies, social and economic spheres of our two neighboring countries, and our country's social and economic life were completely changed; The above said changes has resulted the State Border to introduce basic reforms in its development.

Depending on specifics of the State Policy on State Border Protection the reformation of state border is developed in the following directions:

- To update the legal grounds of border protection as of today, renew the international treaties of Mongolia on border, expand foreign relation and cooperation on border;
- To ensure professional-oriented border organizations, and increase its capabilities;
- To organize an unitary system to ensure security of population of state border and nearest to border, increase motivation and participation of local administrative organs, supervisory authorities and civilians;

- To introduce a new scientific achievement and technology for border protection, and renew border protection machine, techniques, communication (radiation), transport means, signaling apparatus, engineering and technical issues;
- To ensure conditions of border protection offices staff, increase their social supplies and etc.

Let us introduce of these directions related to border protection reforms in details:

One. Legal Reform of State Border and its cooperation sphere

The "State Policy on Border" adopted by the Mongolian Parliament serves the main legal documents which ensures the security of border near by territories, the inviolability of border, and defines its principle, methods and force means.

Amendments were made in the following laws as the Law of State Border of Mongolia, the Law on Defense of Mongolia, the Law on National Security of Mongolia, and the Law on Operating Agency of Mongolia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs worked on evaluation of implementation of treaties concluded by Mongolia and Russian Federation; and newly updated version of the "Agreement on Border Discipline, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance on Border Issue" signed in 1980 by the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics prepared by the related ministries jointly with the Russian Federation; and it has been forwarded to the Parliament of Mongolia in order to be signed by the Heads of two States.

Thanks to the amendment on " Border Port and their Principles of Mongolia and the Republic of China", signed by the Heads of two States in Beijing in July 2004, three ports were opened on the two countries border to serve for international passengers and freight forwarding relations, two other ports were opened for two parties regular activities, and increased the working terms of the two other ports, newly opened the Hangi-Mandal port, and came into agreement to construct some ports' roads and bridges.

In order to improve activities of some Mongolian and Russian Federation's border ports the two countries made agreements either in the regional or governmental levels to ensure a regular activity in the port of Hanh- Mond, to expand Altanbulag-Hiagt, Tsagaannuur-Tashant ports's activities to convert them into ports with international autoroute; due to these facts, the Altanbulag complex was opened, and in this year the Tsagaannuur's complex will be opened for service.

In this regard, the joint orders and regulations on cooperation of relevant Ministries, State Agencies to implement the said legal reform in border relation were adopted; updated joint activity plans; and followed the updated orders, rules and regulations to ensure the internal relations of the Border protection related organizations.

As we see, thanks to these arrangements, the legal reform in the State border is implementing successfully.

The foreign relation of this organization is widely and fruitfully extended due to the closely established cooperation with the Russian Federation and the China; organized mutual visits and meetings, and exchanged wide range of information; We closely and actively collaborated with similar organizations of the countries as USA, Germany, South Korea, India, Hungary, Israel, and Egypt by exchanging experiences, reserves for training. The Border protection organization entered into the International Border Organizations Committee in 2004.

Last year, the Ministry of Defense of China granted a non-refundable 1 million yuan to conduct a first joint military field exercise with the Inner-Mongolian military unit in the border of Zamiin-Uud which gave an important impulse to the foreign relation and cooperation of two countries.

Two. Purpose on Professional-Oriented Border Organizations, and Its Capabilities to Increase

Not considering the barriers of transmission into the market economy the government took the several important measures, and the Border protection organization made much effort to achieve this tasks. As a result of these joint

actions made, the four border representative offices of Mongolian and Russian Federation's borders have started their functions in the borders, and a few posts, several border units, where there was not existed any border discipline of protection, newly opened, and a new regime was set up in the northern border which has the similar condensation of function with the southern border.

It is marked as a historical achievement and major reform made in the field of border protection and control over the border as a whole thanks to the measures taken by the government and border organizations. The two new detachments and five units began to act in Baruunturuun of Uvs, Menen of Dornod, where the trans-border livestock's robberies were happened mostly last 4 years.

In order to strengthen the border protection organization's capability, the following changes were made as the Border Security Service, Border Military Institute, Border Military Ensemble, Air Force Group, Movable Military Hospital were opened to function.

Border protection's methodology has been changed and it came into establishment to replace with border guards, and number of watchtowers were built; as a result of these measures the condensation of function was increased by 35,7 %, border violation was declined by 19,8%, and border violation disclosure was increased by 4,6%.

In spite of condensation increase, it was necessary to improve border protection organization's structure and creation, to decrease management's hierarchy. Paid attention to centralize border security forces' locations right in the border; dissolved northern, southern, western and eastern directions border security representatives; and decreased management's expenditure and personnel posts by 15%. At present 87% of personnel have been centralized in the border to carry out the state objectives.

Through the way of changing the border security organization into the professional-oriented personnel the border guards, sergeants, contractual military staff of some detachments began to serve; and it has resulted to refuse of a fixed-term military service staff and gave a possibility to replace

with specialized forces; in this way the number of fixed-term military service staff was reduced by 24,6%.

In order to improve the border security personnel's professional skills, the years of 2000-2004 were announced as "Human Development", "Creation of a Pleasant Environment for Human's Development", "Renovation on Cadre's Thinking" which made a specific progress for the human development.

2003 year was announced for sergeants in order to improve motivation, qualification, responsibility, skills of them who are handling the main activities in border for its security; and organized the best border security sergeants' seminar, which served a pleasant impulse to this sector's reform.

25 persons were sent to the domestic and foreign military Academies, 121 persons were involved in the training courses of the Border Organization's Academy of the Russian Federation. As a result a number of officials have improved their military skills. For example, more than 60 persons went to USA, England, India, Egypt and China, 302 persons graduated from the Border Military Institute, over 600 persons were involved in special courses and trainings.

Three. Measures to be Taken on Border Regional Security and United Organization, and Motivation or Participation of Local Administrative and Supervisory Authorities, and Civilians

Following the Regulation on "Participation of Civilians in Border Security" adopted by the President of Mongolia in 2000 on the Degree No.149, the border personnel worked jointly with local administrative and supervisory organizations to prevent from border violation, to interrupt trans-border livestock thefts, to consider the violations pursuant to the laws, to intensify liability for border violators. Due to the efforts of frontiers the illegal imports of a big amount of alcohols through the border were interrupted last 2 years. As a result, the number trans-border livestock thefts was reduced to 14.1%

The Seminar under the slogan "Intensification of fights with cross-border livestock thefts" was conducted together with the working group of the National Security Council, the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, courts, police,

security service; and with participation of governors of Uvs, Zavkhan, Khuvsgul, authorities of border near-by soums, officials of Border Security Representatives, and frontiers in one of the detachments of Zavkhan province.

Much progress has been done since 2002 in finding the lost on pastures or rebelled through the trans-border livestock, and returning them back to farmers.

Particularly, the joint controls with border security, police and security service organizations have been organized in the regions where the trans-border livestock theft happened mostly to reduce such crimes, to monitor the execution of disciplines in border, to spread propaganda about the laws and regulations on border and border security, to organize the guard and security among the population to protect the border and population living near the border, to consult the border near-by living population to take care of their livestock jointly.

Authorities of border detachments and personnel regularly attend the meetings and cultural events of soum's and bag's to inform them on current situation of border's security, and to hear public opinions on joint action to protect from any crime related situations.

It is a pleasant to mark the facts that Border near-by provinces and soums officials have made a great support in collaboration with border security organizations.

Four. Introduction of a New Scientific Achievements and Technology to Secure the Border and Renovation of Border Secure Machine, Techniques, Communication (Radiation), Transport Means, Signaling Apparatus, Engineering and Technical Items

The Scientific and Technology Council, the National Association for Border Study, the Branch of International Academy for Information was founded to develop the theory of border security, and to widely introduces a new technology in this sector.

The 5 persons granted the Doctor's degree, over 20 persons granted the Master's degree from the Border security personnel during the past 4 years; from 2004 the Border Military Institute has awarded the right to conduct the

Master's program involving the first 20 trainees in the of Master's degree study.

The 78.5% of the border security unit could introduce a new radio communication system in the sphere of communication's project "Mon-4" for provinces, implemented with the help of South Korea, and another projects EA-1 and EA-2 for communication have been implementing since 2003 in Uvs province's border due to the help of the USA. The total amount of those projects was USD5 million.

The reform to make in the radio communication system of borders will be completed upon implementation of projects EA-3 and EA-4 in the borders of Uvs and Dornod for 2004-2005.

At present, there is a good achievement made in the information technology that about 73.3% of border security units can have the internet to access, and 86.9% of them have computer system to use for internal communication.

The automobile innovation in some border detachments of special operation and border personnel was made lately; but it shows only 32.4% which not a good index to see, thus field needs an immediate reform to start.

The last 4 years, the border personnel's transport means have been improved as a result of purchasing 5339 horses at 403.1 million tugriks, and 2590 horses taken from the own herds. In total, there are 7929 horses used for borders; which it means that 1 frontier has 2.5 horses.

According to the government's degree number 126, the Mi-8 helicopter is in use for border security purpose.

The 465km long thorny iron line fences with the cost of 373.0 million tugriks to spend and the 6 border control towers were built in Uvs, Zavkhan and Khubsgul where the trans-border livestock thefts are happen more often; and the 140 km long thorny iron line fence's wooden posts were changed with concrete-made posts, and the 615 km long thorny iron line fences were renewed in southern border of Dornod. Together with the Information Department of the Academy of Science the 13.5 km long signaling system

was installed in the border of Zamiin-Uud to use for border security purpose. The above-mentioned measures have made a big approach to reform the field of border engineering supply.

Five. Measures to Ensure Conditions of Border Security Personnel and their Social Related Supplies

The 308 families in the countryside had apartments for the last 4 year thanks to the project "Social Security-2004" implemented in 2001-2004 by the border security organization, and 243 apartments belonged to the border security organization before were privatized according to the government's decree.

In order to support the number of officers, sergeants and staff live in the districts of Songino-khairkan and Bayanzurkh, the border security organization rendered the support granting them the land to possess. Thanks to this measure there are about 260 families had possibilities to improve their living standard building their own houses on them.

The resort "Kharuul Zangi" was opened near the Khuvsgul lake, based on the 0257 border unit of Khuvsgul to provide border personnel's with a good condition to work and rest. Also, the children's camp "Young Foresters" in the Central province, the treatment center for people suffering with kidney decease was founded near the Burden spring of Dornogobi province.

In order to increase their food supplies, the following measures have been taken; for example, the agricultural products as potatoes and others were planted in 87.3 hector and gathered totally 409.7 tons of harvest as a result. It gives 57.7% of potatoes and 29.6% other products supply.

About 40 % of meat supply is provided from the own supply center.

The food supply taken on the government's order number 214 gives its result to decide the food problem of border troops, officers and staff.

About 80 % of the border security detachments and guards have the energy resources under the project " 100000 solar energy" initiated by the government implemented with refunding condition.

By collaborating together with the Academy of Science's Department, the Center of Anthropology, Technology Foundation of the Academy of Science we determined the frontiers' energy expenditure's to get approval from the government. As a result of this we have achieved the adoption of the government's order number 266 of 2003; and this food standard is followed at present in border troops.

The joint team with the Clothes Study of the Scientific and Technology Institute was organized to renew the border troops' uniform and others needs designs and quality.

Thanks to the much efforts and measures taken by the government and the border security organizations the reform in the State border troops is implementing successfully. As we see the tendency of these positive directions of innovation will last till 2010.

However, because of the financial difficulties we are facing some problems, which may slow, down our innovation activities in some level. In this regard we need to consider the following objectives immediately to continue this reform with its current temp of development. For example:

1. Border security organization's technology reform is going slowly depending on the expanding activities in the world with relation globalization process and prevention from any dangers of international terrorism, firearms and illegal and worldwide trading of opium.

Badly influenced the facts that nearly 80% of military cars are consisted of cars GAZ-66 gifted by USSR in 1970-1980, which are so old to use; and border troops car park's reform is only 32.4% which is a bad index to show nowadays.

It is quite necessary to renew the border troops' motorcycles, motor-sled in snow, motorboat, trucks in order to supply.

2. It goes slowly to supply the border troops with signaling apparatus, monitoring equipments to examine any documentations with accuracy, special equipment to disclose any bombings, fire-guns,

opium which necessary to have when it is a high possibility to enter the international terror's activities through the border nowadays.

3. The budgets are not enough to implement the above objectives when it is much important to make a progress in this period in this sector to safeguard our country from any possible encroachments.

In this regard, it is necessary to increase a yearly budget for the border security organization in order to improve the state border security purpose by increasing its supply and related cares to pay.

4. It is important for the government to take an immediate measure to improve border troops' living conditions by giving them houses or apartments. About 87-90% of border military staff began to move to different locations to start a new live condition because of not having their own houses, when they have pensions.

At present there are over 1700 applications to have apartments or houses in border troops. It becomes important to consider border troops living conditions namely, to provide them with houses and apartments by establishing apartment related foundation, by involving them in international loan assistance, by giving them government loan for those retired officers moving to live in Ulaanbaatar, provinces or central regions.

5. It is a difficult issue to consider providing with works those who are the family members, to involve their children in schools and kindergarten because of increased number of border security officials and staff.

There are 600 unemployment in the border detachments and units; 92.0% of them or 552 frontiers' family members are unemployment. The government pays for their social insurance at a minimum rate of labor compensation; but this benefit cannot give them much support to improve their living conditions. Thus, it is important to involve those families in jobs to support them immediately.

As a study made, there are 5100 pre-school children; and 80.1% of them, or 4000 pre-school old children are educating at their homes; and 4.8% or 130 school children from 2800 are going without school.

It is important to resolve the issue to prepare qualified teachers of school and kindergarten in the remote regions of border with help of the government, and with participation of the international organizations, NGOs step by step of implementation.

Reform of Police Institution, and its Tendency

B.Wangan

Head of General Police Department, Police colonel

Human species of earth meet with new century according to time law. This century is incontestable to bring new progress, success and development to the human species especially Mongolian people. Also Police Institution of Mongolia must not stay behind this global development.

Although the problems, which is confronting our country, didn't pass Police Institution by, when Mongolian people develop humane democratic society and implement long- range object. But Police Institution is responsible for the following things to provide social routine (decorum), which is connected with interest every Mongolian.

- To struggle for criminal for-defeat the law.
- To keep strictly the social established order
- Prophylactics security police

Also providing social routine is base of development and security of our country. So police Institution can provide it, our people will live peacefully and will develop their country. Significance of legislation in the legal community has been increasing. Also it is necessary to abide and to adhere to them for all state institutions, every legal unit.

In 1993 Parliament of Mongolia confirmed legally the law of Police Institution. It is very significant to change rule of law of Police Institutional activities. This law was established on the base of constitutional adherence of Mongolia.

On the view of law implement's standpoint it is adequate with constitution of Mongolia. In accordance with social change new conditions have appeared in the Police Institution when Mongolia transmit to economic new system of market in these years. So a lot of urgency or requirements to change police institution are following confronting problems.

- To perfect structure or system of Police Institution
- To form law and other of activity
- To improve cadres skill
- To perform the police-which is being supported by state against the crime.

We have taken some affected to rule and to form legal community in accordance with object, of control or government legal reform, to improve to improve law enforcement

For example;

- To make cadres study and know Criminal procedure, law, criminal law.
- To change the structure of Police Institution in accordance with criminal procedure law.

Department of registration bureau of crime has established newly in the Police Institution. Responsibility or right of police officers, Examining Magistrates or examining authorities have been changed. The parliament of Mongolia passed new resolutions about structure the General Police in accordance with above-mentioned changes. These resolutions include these branches:

- Criminal police
- Institution of examining magistrate
- Criminal registration
- Police
- Traffic police
- Police\Academy
- Scientific and Research Institute,
- Financial service

According to renewed, confirmed Criminal Procedure law, Person conducting enquiry is responsible for misdemeanour, misdemeanour in office and felony crime, examining magistrate is responsible for special felon, these institutions have right to respond and check crime and must to detect the crime which is connected with own branch.

Also criminal police staff doesn't carry out criminal registration and they are responsible for the following to detect, act covert, crime, which is offended secretly.

So, person-conducting enquiry must take real evidence of crime from examining magistrate to detect criminal urgently and must work to search for criminal suspected person, escaped prisoner. Police institution has searched on reasons of some kinds of crimes, which were perpetrated in our country and has concluded on search or statistical report of these crimes. We cooperate with Government of Mongolia and Government of Mongolia confirmed the following programs on the base of the facts of police institution

- Against act of thievery to take precautions
- Against children's crime.
- Against the crime of traffic safe.
- Against the drug.

Then also I follow new special programs, which is connected with corruption in accordance with special characteristics of police work, and change of criminal condition.

For example to improve police staff's qualification to take precautions from corruption. We must focus on staffs of local institution of administrations law state or non-state organizations and we should take assistance of them to realize these programmes.

On the other hand we concentrate on defending new kind of serious crimes such as, drug, drug armed robbery, issue, counterfeiting. Then we to pay attention to defending these crime and research on the reason of these kinds of crimes. Which are in our country or foreign countries. We are planning "The general tendency"-which will be done by local and centre police inst in 2004-2008.

The general tendency focuses on organized crime. The police Institution confirmed newly charter of co-operation with institution of satisfaction judgement spy ring to improve effect against crime. Recently, legal reform has improved all over the world at this time.

There are a lot of necessities to defend clearly crime according to real evidence of crime, imprint of criminal on the base of science. So we are expanding centre of Criminology's Analyse and we called "The institute of Analyse, and the Police institution drafted to provide with tools perfectly biological, physics,

chemical labs. We are cooperating with "Jaica"-(International co-operational organization of Japan) also we equipped these laboratories with professional diagnosis machines, photo-orthographical labs, and special photographic machines video cameras.

Government of Mongolia supported and award project "The Communication, Control-Information" online. This online is significant to improve work of operational investigative groups to intensify precautions of crime, to increase control, which is concentrated by police in the street and traffic. According to this decision of government. We are beginning to install 50 computers, which were given by government, and other computers and equipment which were bought by some sponsors.

One of the big parts of police work is a well-trained cadre. It is clear success of work is connected with quality of cadres training, and we reform newly the curriculum, follow new program of police academy's training to train police officers, to improve their qualification, in accordance with standard of international police and to follow new method of training, to connect pragmatic training with practice to improve their skill, and behaviour.

On other hand we trained our future skilled police cadres in the police academy of Russia Turkey We not only co-operate with police institutions or international police in Russia China, Korea but also "Interpol" which is united 173 countries, and its member countries. Good discipline of morality and responsibility of police officers influenced well on reform of these Institutions. So we renewed rule of police and followed new moral order of Police. We give every officer 'Certificate of Moral Control' to control implement of rule. This arrangements effect very well.

People thought that The Police was violent Institution. But today people change their ideology in this cultured and democratic society.

On the one hand they want legal service from this institution. On the other hand Police Institutions need to work legally to remove social these false understandings. In accordance with social reform, police Institution service legally to confirm with the public supply.

- To call people without any special reason many times.
- To make people burden for a long time without clear decision
- To not settle peoples claim for a long time.

Also police officers need to work with criminal, suspicions, a accused person. They must regard with esteem human rights. And we have co-operated with "Soros" (institution of open society) to implement the project since 1999.

There are a lot of goals in this project. For example on the base of traditional method which were adhered by our institution for a long time, we want to intensify above mentioned activities and to research on new method to provide adequate service of police. There are a deep changes in this society. In accordance with these social conditions crime is more difficult to detect than it was. Also there are a lot of new kinds of crime.

Criminals plan their crime in advance. Crimes, such as escape from examination, evidence, invasion foreign countries, frontier violation, and using alcohol and firearms illegally. We have organized a number of activities against the social opposite occurrence and crime. For example police officers of two countries exchange information to defend crime which is offended in the border land according to agreement which was made contract by the Ministry of interior

Affairs of Mongolia and ministry of interior of Russia in 2001. There are quite little begets in Bulgan, Selenge, Dornod and Khentii. But Tuva people of Russia offence and ambiguity against border law in this borderland. Also they use fire army against the border guards and civil of Mongolia. And you know that they killed with firearms Mongolians.

In 2004-2005 police institution established "General plan" which will be implemented by police. This plan is connected with government resolution which is against these kinds of crime. Head of police obliged police institution to intensify their work for defending these kinds of crime.

Arrangement "Contact" has been organized since October, 2004 to defend this kind of crime perfectly. And also border guards and spy ring organization arrangements "trogon khil".

As soon as international relations increase, some kind of crime has appeared and already was registered newly in the statistical data. It is one of the examples of globalisation bad influences.

For example crime, which connected with drug, has increased recently and it is clear to influence on children and young generations but institutions, which are responsible for these kinds of crime, lack well-trained cadres and appropriate equipments. It may be big reasons to increase this crime. That's why institutions, which related to security, should co-operate, and research on method of the same institution of bordered countries or other developed countries.

We must concentrate on terrorism, which threat people of many countries. Terrorists not only work in many countries to threat people, but also they use own banks communicative system and financial organizations. Terrorism has been more vicious and it has been ready to violate any countries rights. The clear examples of terrorism are aggressions of terrorism in the USA, Russia, Indonesia, etc.

At this time it is important to co-operate international police institutions which are related to Police. We have expanded and changed structure of the third special department of General police of Mongolia, which take responsibly to stop terrorism and to secure the national safety in the special condition. The Institution has worked on the plan of the Institution, which have same goals.

According to President N.Bagabandi's obligation and Law against terrorism the police Institution work on the special plan to realise obligation, which was obliged by the President of Mongolia. N.Bagabandi exchanged his opinion with the police institution and authorities when he met division No.084 armed force of which have special responsibility on 26th of May 2004.

Also, we always remember that one of the human disasters is AIDS. According to statistical data of United Nations, there aren't any countries without AIDS. Although there are quite few people which have AIDS problems. But it doesn't mean, "come down".

This fact is on the base of statistical data of registration Service. It is unclear if there is any person who isn't registered. AIDS problem not only related to the Health Service, but also it's related to governmental or Nongovernmental organisations and Police Service. One of the main difficult problems of our country is mine of gold, forests, sacred mountains and nature reserves. There are a lot of illegal activities in those places. Unless we coordinate legally, crime, illegal activities will increase in those places. We must always concentrate in these followings:

- To stop defense of environment
- To make accountable criminals
- To co operate with state or local institutions which are related to this problems

Reform of Security Sections, its traditional and practical issues

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Institutions, which was special responsible for Public Security in post communist countries didn't want to deliver information to those who were in power or represent authority let alone to the masses in the previous society.

Institutions, mentioned above, included many branches of legal organizations such as Public Security, Defense Forces, Border Army, Armed Forces, Civilian Security under the control of the ministry of Law (legality), Military Units (divisions) under the control of police or place imprison.

Although the tendency or guiding principle of these branches of legal Institutes, have more possibilities to check these own Institutes, have been same until now.

This common tendency was general responsible for security of the Government and own independent country in the communist system. On the other hand these Institutes orientated towards protection from usurpation of ideology of capitalist countries headed by America.

Internal activities of these were anti capitalism or anti-supporter of capitalism and this tendency was followed by destruction. But cool war influenced on communist system and political system, social structure came down in these communist countries. People's ideologies of these countries have changed, and have disappeared the social value.

From the present political policy's standpoint, these organizations are valued badly and if we came to conclusion, we would give score "D". In other word these organizations seems that they couldn't accomplish their activities well at that time. "The Great tendency" of global geopolitical circumstance, and

tendency of social progress made these Institutes agree "to compromise". Such principle wasn't in only post communist countries.

Terrorism, which endangered America on the 11th of September, is connected with appreciation of organizations that are responsible for social security of Western countries headed by the USA.

According to this danger of terrorism, it is clear to affect countries interests and united form. From the present circumstance's standpoint, activities of organizations, which have main aim to secure society in this social condition can't supply social demand, and adhere to correct tendency.

What reasons are there?

The followed questions are necessary to understand this system's reasons. Why is our society in these conditions? Isn't budget of these organizations enough to solve these problems?

Are there other any reasons because of activities or ideology of strategy? Some research organizations, and groups of our countries begin cooperating with some international institutes or research group people to supply security demand of masses or to improve the result of activities of organizations which bear or special responsibility for social security. In other word they try to define above mentioned organizations policy of activity. Based on scientific research in accordance with social development.

One example of these activities is being organised by Dr. P.Fluri. The Institute of Scientific Research of the Defense and we consider there are two main reasons in the defect of security organizations of most countries, and in the prolongation of reform. It is connected to pragmatism.

Because they worked exactly according to the pragmatism without any practical activities of these organizations are very closed and these organizations keep their distance from the masses of society. There have been a lot of social political or mental deep changes in post communist countries But it seems to masses that internal activity, structure, coordination of these Institutes which are responsible for social Security, haven't become free from old form.

So there are a lot of necessities to find correctly reasons of these activities. But on the one hand some researchers consider that activities of these Institutes in the past time could research on the source of danger or terrorism well, and could work according to appropriate system or structure.

Of course, it may be "only " correct way to solve problems. But what was wrong? *Because in any countries activities of these organizations are very closed and they always works in the secret conditions.*

On the other hand it gave rise to hesitate or suspect among the social masses. There is very difficult to give correct value because of these secret activities. The Institutions of Security Branches don't give taxpayer information about their result of their work.

They want to secret their facts and documents for a long time. and don't want to make authorities check their work. Finally they are taking such value because of above mentioned all reasons.

Also the following two reasons were the base of " satisfaction' and prolonged change:

- They didn't want to be checked by taxpayers
- They coordinate their activities of their policy according to their own system and internal value.

Which organizations are in the Security Branches in our country? According to President of Mongolia, there are branches such as: Armed Force, Safety of Borders, Secret Agent, Law, Imprisons. Because if it is necessary to solve problems of Securities or safety, these organisations will be charged with a task.

These two books, which are very important to define or to expose Mongolian Securities, work.

- "Democratic Control in the Branch of Securities or Safety" by Centre of Democratic Control of Safety Branch in Geneva and International Parliamentary Association.

"Who and How to control Defense Forces?" by the Centre of Civilian and Military Relations of the Marines Universities in the USA.

I think that, every body know about the public "glasnost" limits Public doesn't mean " without secret" and doesn't mean "closed secret".

The book "Changes of Military and Civilian relations or Democratic Control" was published in 2002 in English and Mongolian. This book is about the present characteristics of Mongolian Armed Force its tendency, and aims. Also we hope that this book is more opened and has more scientific Research than other Institutions of Safety Branch.

I would like to say my own opinion about Police, Secret Agent, Safety of Border, Internal Military, Imprison and their Democratic changes. We want to change our policy or activities including the following necessary principles.

- to base on either practice or result of activities
- to research of scientific method
- to Adhere to appropriate Pragmatism

If we do it we can solve the problems seriously, and can observe good or bad influence in advance .We not only don't try to solve problems in the middle of activities, but also don't make mistake.

And we would like to have system which is studied by scientific institute or universities in advance about the problems of branch of safety at the present time research institutes, centre, schools of branch of security work only accordance with administration and their budget, appointment of trained cadres come under state administration's power.

These conditions contradict low of science of technology of Mongolia, and principle, which make state fund finance research institutes. Also these institutes under the state organization monopolize and own the research, there isn't any competition. And it is main base of bad research.

We would like to open policy strategic aim and activities as soon as possible Authorities must present their plan aim, for reading or consideration to taxpayer

and the masses. If we can do it, their policy, mistake, target will be valued by society all the time. We will change the principles that held without any value. But sometimes there are a lot of occasions to be give value "excellent bad" suddenly.

We would like to legally confirm newly the civilian control. Although the authorities of Security s Institutions are selected and they are the best cadres. But it isn't secret they behave badly.