

**2025 Seminar on Safety Governance  
of Agricultural-Livestock and Fishery Products for Asian Countries**

2025년 한-아세안 위생협력 ODA 세미나



# **| Food Safety System in Mongolia**

**Uyanga Otgonbayar** | Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry

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# 01 Introduction of Mongolia

# MONGOLIA

01



**A DEMOCRATIC  
COUNTRY (Landlocked  
Developing Country)** located  
between Russian Federation and  
People's Republic of China

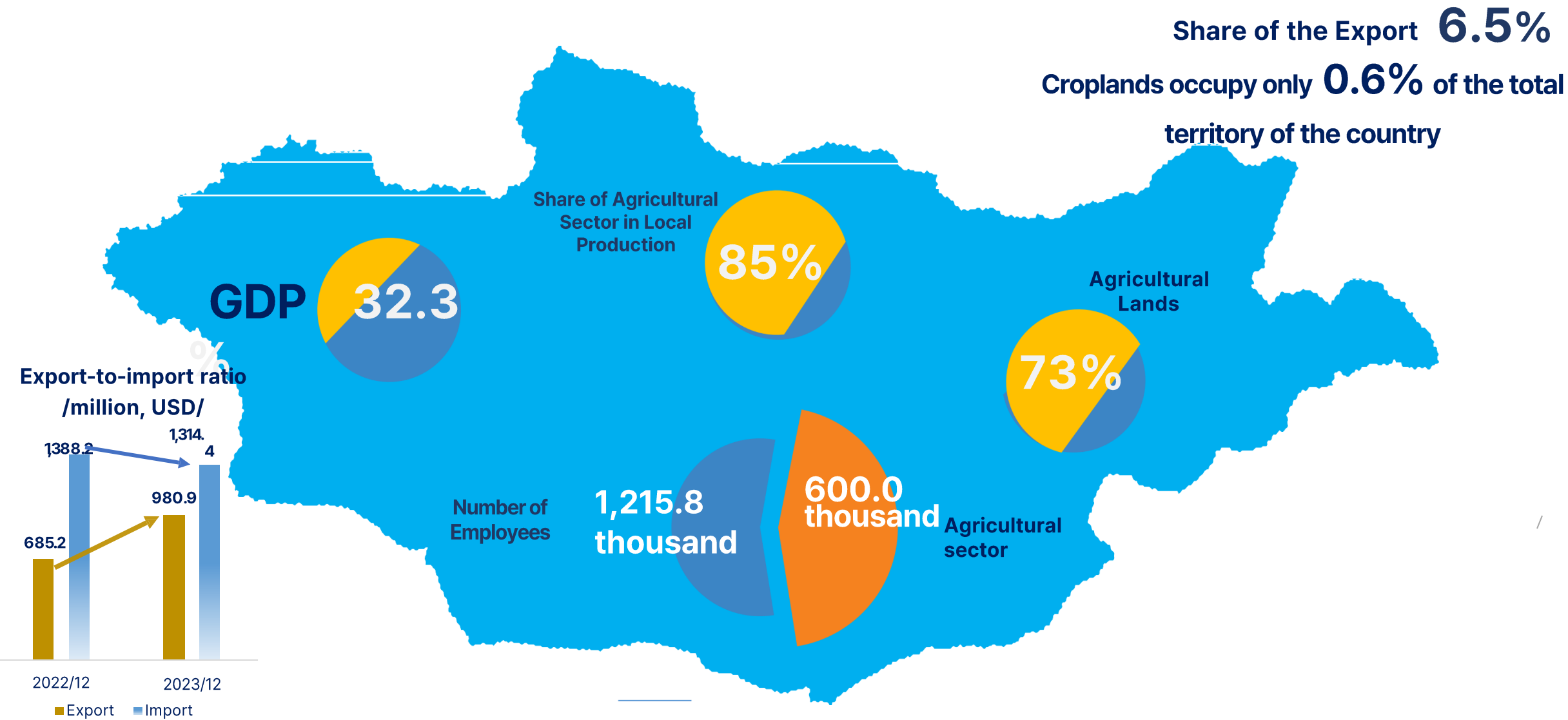
It is the 17th largest country in the world in relation to its territory and comparatively low **population of 3.5 million**

Young generation under age of 35 counted over 40 percent of the total population of the country.

Mongolia is one of the few countries that still practice traditional nomadic pastoralism.

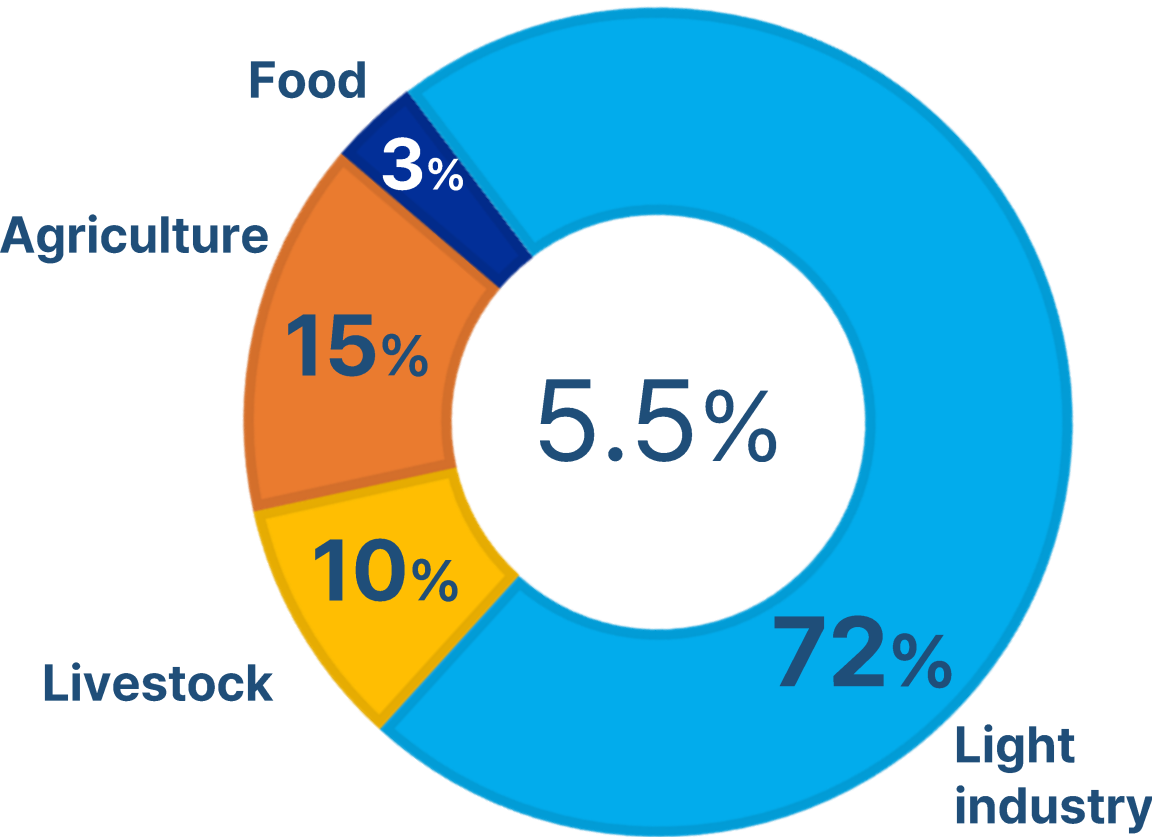
# SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATE OF THE FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY SECTOR

01

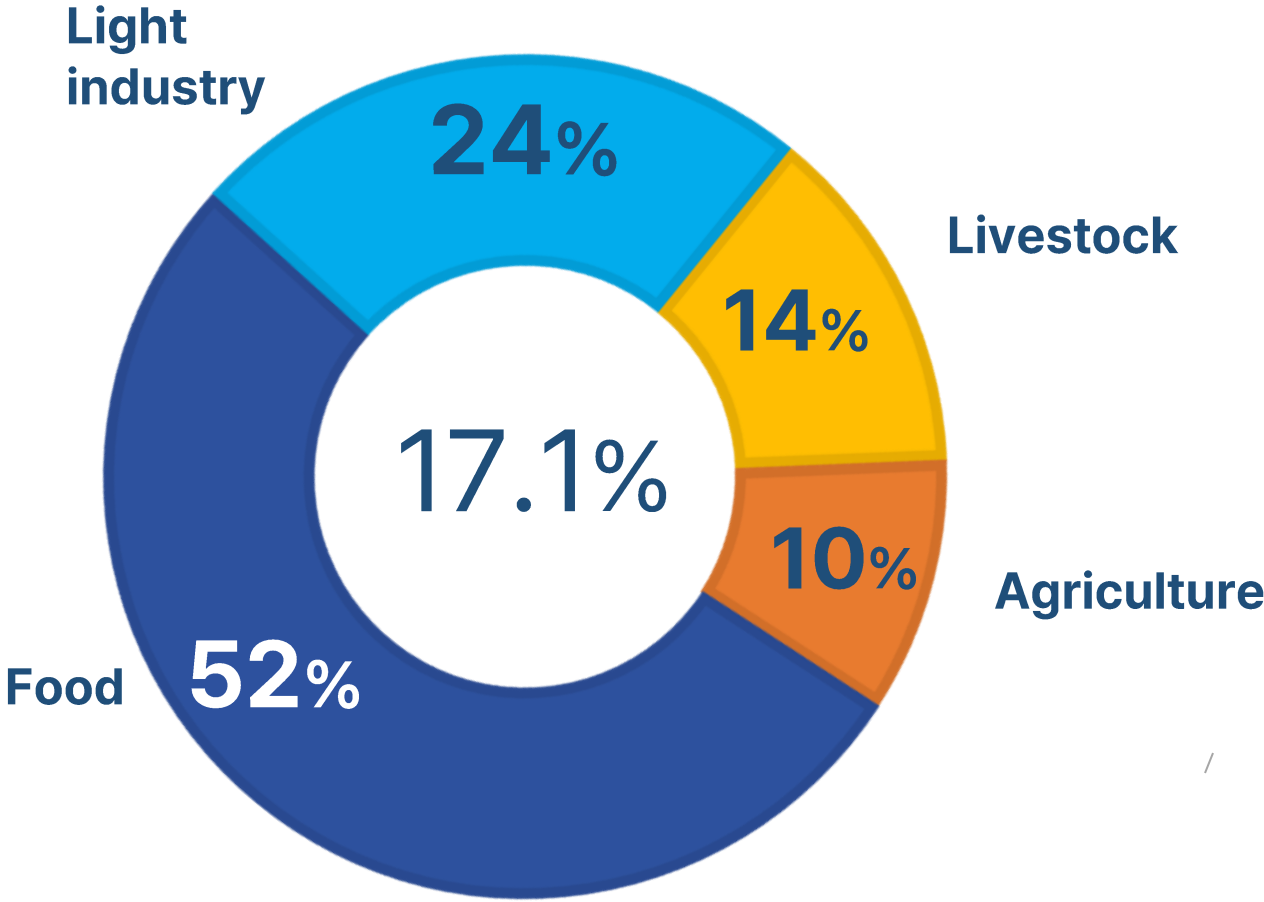


# FOREIGN TRADE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY SECTOR RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

SHARE OF EXPORT REVENUE



IMPORT SHARE



# FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

01

## OUR MISSION:

The aim is to create conditions for providing the population with healthy, safe, nutritious food, clothing and equipment that meet hygiene and consumer requirements, to make efficient use of raw material resources, to develop import-substituting and export-oriented production and value chains, and to increase the sector's economic growth sustainably by increasing production income and productivity and improving competitiveness.

## LIGHT INDUSTRY



## FOOD INDUSTRY



## LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY



## AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY



## VETERINARY SECTOR



## SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES



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## **02 Policy on Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry**

# POLICY ON FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND LIGHT INDUSTRY



PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA

Mongolia's long-term development policy 'Vision 2050' (Parliament Resolution No. 52 of 2020)

Action Program of the Government of Mongolia for 2024-2028 (Parliament Resolution No. 21 of 2024)

Five-year main directions for the development of Mongolia in 2021-2025 (Parliament Resolution No. 23 of 2020)

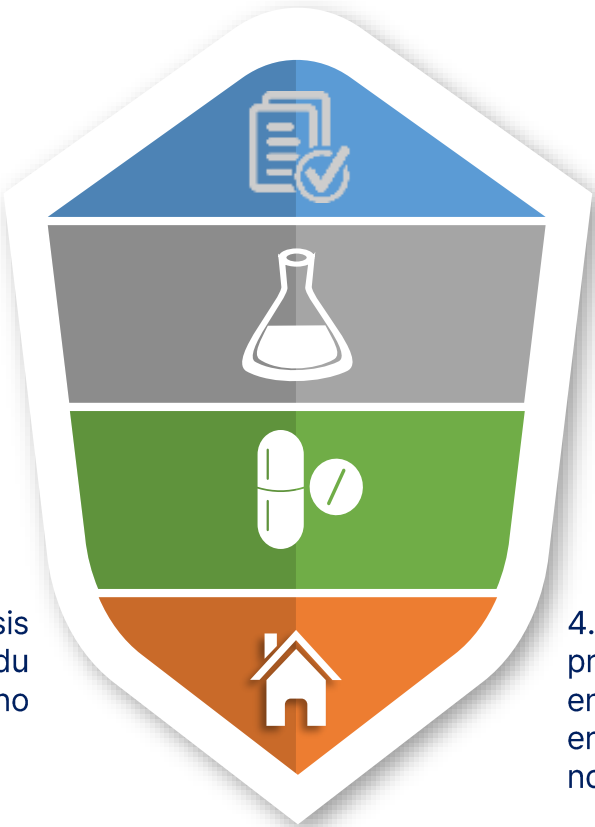
About some measures to be taken to ensure food supply and safety (Parliament Resolution No. 36 of 2022)

2025 Development Plan of Mongolia (Parliament Resolution No. 35 of 2024)

1. To reduce the outbreak and spread of animal diseases and ensure the containment of infectious diseases at regional and local levels.

2020

2. Modern diagnostic and analysis methods and technologies will be introduced in veterinary laboratories, and diagnostic capacity will be improved.



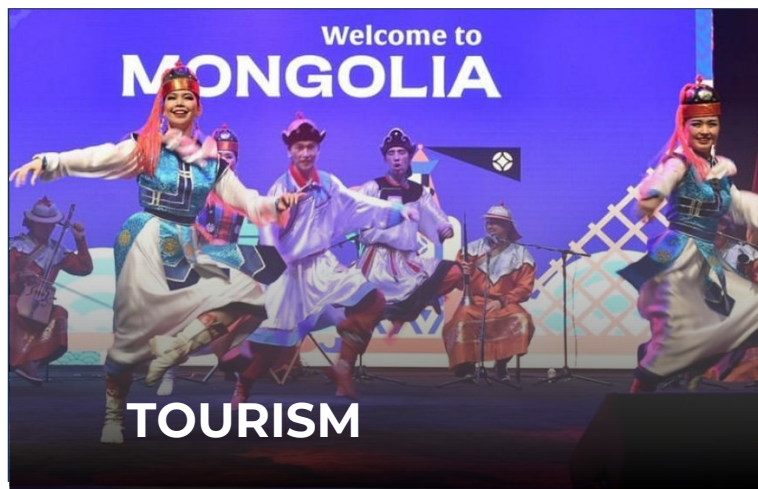
3. Create conditions for the use of highly effective, safe, and quality-assured veterinary drugs and biological preparations, and promote their appropriate use.

2030

4. The government will support the provision of professional, prompt, independent, and unified veterinary medical services, aiming to enhance the quality and accessibility of veterinary care.

# LEADING DIRECTIONS OF THE ECONOMY

02



# LEADING DIRECTIONS OF POLICY ON AGRICULTURAL SECTOR FOR 2025:

02

Leading directions of Mongolia's document policy in 2025  
(Appendix 1 of Resolution No. 35 of 2024 of the Parliament of Mongolia)



## One. Economic Policy



## Two. Regional Development Policy



## Three. Human Development Policy



## Fourth. Governance Policy that Respects Human Rights.

### PRIORITY DIRECTION: 1.2. REFORMS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE LEADING SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY.

1.2.1. Within the framework of increasing agricultural processing production:

1.2.1.1. The "Food Revolution" program will be continued in order to ensure food supply and security.

1.2.1.4 Start the "Atar-IV Sustainable Agricultural Development Campaign" to increase the amount of agricultural land and irrigated areas and increase agricultural production.

1.2.1.5. A comprehensive policy reform will be launched to improve the environment for final product production and export, including subsidies and preferential credit measures in the agricultural sector.

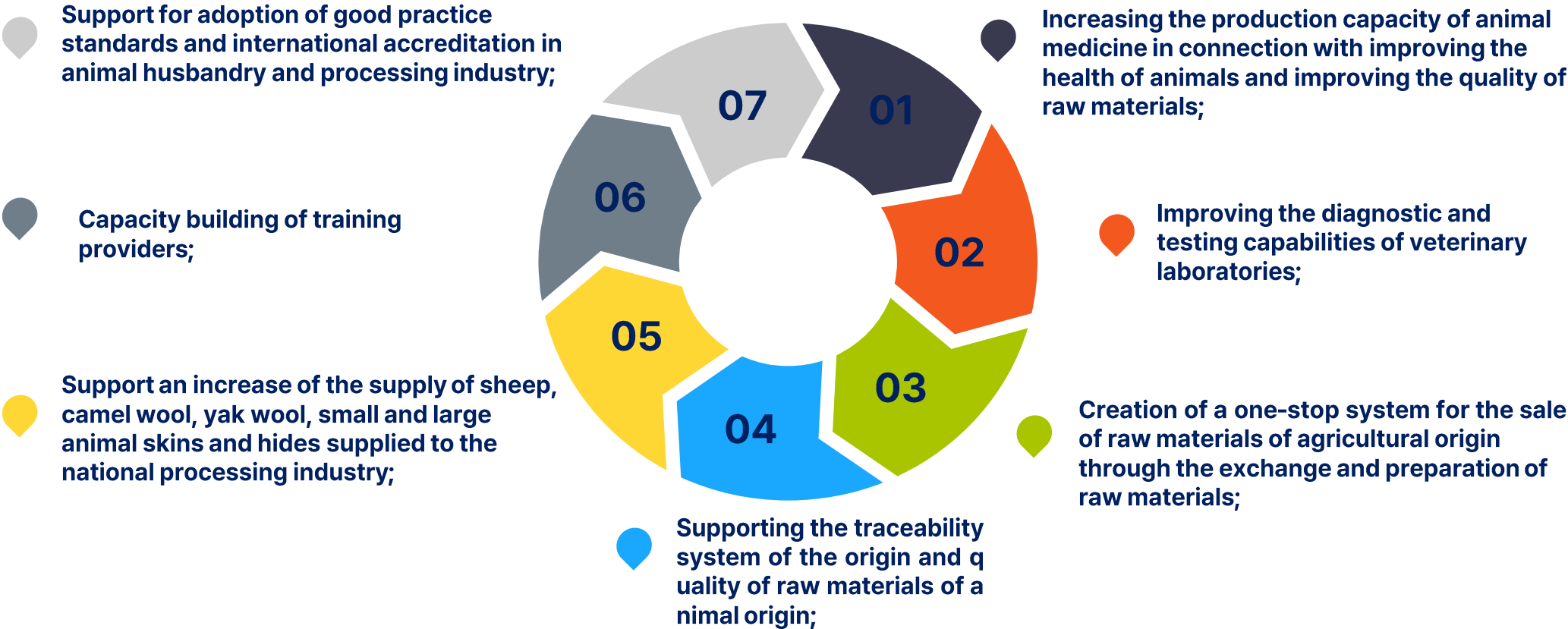
1.2.1.10. Agreements and quarantine protocols for export of animal derived by-products will be established for each product.

1.2.1.11. Support combined animal husbandry based on pastoralism and improve the product preparation and supply system by supporting the private sector.

1.2.1.13. The policy will support the establishment of intensive and semi-intensive animal husbandry and animal feed industry, and develop an animal husbandry sector that is resistant to climate change.

"FOOD REVOLUTION" PROGRAM

SUPPORTING SYSTEM ON QUALITY OF RAW MATERIAL AND PREPARATION

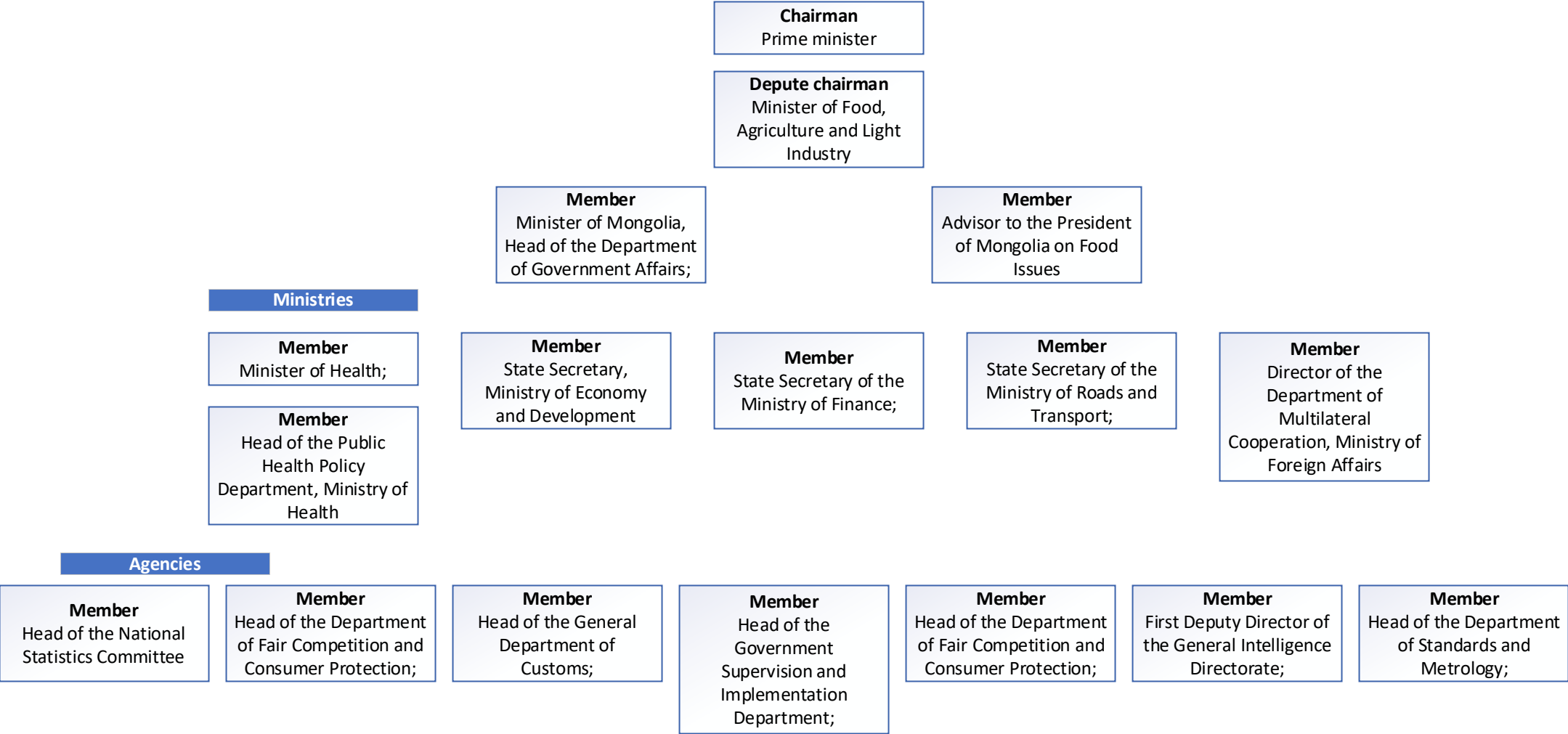


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# **03 Food Safety System in Mongolia - Current Regulations**

# National Council for Food Safety



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# **04 Updates and Revisions to the National Food Safety Regulatory System (Last 3 Years)**

# 1. Inspection of Domestic Food (the last three years)

	Category	Inspection sample cases by Government Засгийн газраас хийсэн шалгалтын жишээ	(The total number of non-compliant food(adulterated) samples under inspection) (Нийт шаардлага хангаагүй хүнсний бүтээгдэхүүний тоо (холбогдсон) хяналтанд байгаа дээжүүд)
2024	Food	In 2024, a total of 2,493 objects were subject to state supervision and inspection nationwide, of which 298 were in the food industry, 311 in the plant products sector, 491 in the hospitality industry sector, 475 in the food trade sector, 121 in the livestock breeding sector, 292 in the quality of agricultural seeds, and 505 in the veterinary sector.	The laboratory tested 8,701 food samples, of which 1,277 samples did not meet food safety requirements.
	Agricultural & fisheries products		The laboratory analyzed 1428 samples of agricultural raw materials and products, and 166 samples did not meet food safety requirements.
	Livestock products		The laboratory analyzed 3035 samples of animal-derived raw materials and products, and found that 27 samples did not meet food safety requirements.
2023	Food	In 2023, a total of 2851 objects were subject to state supervision and inspection nationwide, of which 651 were in the food industry, 364 in the plant products sector, 303 in the hospitality industry sector, 608 in the food trade sector, 65 in the livestock breeding sector, 503 in the quality of agricultural seeds, and 357 in the veterinary sector.	The laboratory tested 14354 food samples, of which 2109 samples did not meet food safety requirements.
	Agricultural and fisheries products		The laboratory analyzed 20006 samples of agricultural raw materials and products, and 1469 samples did not meet food safety requirements.
	Livestock products		The laboratory analyzed 4114 samples of animal-derived raw materials and products, and found that 383 samples did not meet food safety requirements.
2022	Food	In 2022, a total of 1986 objects were subject to state supervision and inspection nationwide, of which 463 were in the food industry, 218 in the plant products sector, 117 in the hospitality industry sector, 325 in the food trade sector, 136 in the livestock breeding sector, 269 in the quality of agricultural seeds, and 458 in the veterinary sector.	The laboratory tested 6941 food samples, of which 932 samples did not meet food safety requirements.
	Agricultural and fisheries products		The laboratory analyzed 1296 samples of agricultural raw materials and products, and 364 samples did not meet food safety requirements.
	Livestock products		The laboratory analyzed 4874 samples of animal-derived raw materials and products, and found that 45 samples did not meet food safety requirements.

## 2. Policy and Legislation on Food Safety (the last three years)

	Updated legal document	Improved policies and systems
2024	The Law on Organic Food was repealed and re-enacted.	The Law on Organic Products was approved. The Law on Organic Food has been expanded to the Law on Organic Products. The law was revised as non-food products account for 95% of Mongolia's agricultural exports.
2023	Amendments have been made to the Law on Quarantine Control and Inspection of Animals, Plants, Raw Materials, and Products Derived from Them at the Time of Importation across the State Border.	Before the change in the law, the Customs was responsible for quarantine inspection, export and import of food raw materials and products. With the amendment to the law, the Veterinary and Plant Protection Organizations under the MOFALI are now responsible.
2022	Amendments have been made to the Law on State Inspection.	Before the amendment to the law, there was a unified system of supervision, and state supervision was carried out by one organization (the General Directorate of Professional Supervision). After the change in the law, the relevant ministry became responsible, for example, the MOFALI is responsible for food safety.

## 3. Examples of Korea's Food Safety Management System

04

### Examples of the introduction or planned implementation of Korea's food safety management system

#### KOREA

The Ministry of Food and Drug Safety of the Republic of Korea is responsible for ensuring food safety, including safety assessment, supervision, preventive measures, development of standards and legal regulations, and registration and inspection of imported food products.

Also, at the stage of consumption, the "System for Prohibiting the Sale of Dangerous Foods" is established, and about 120,000 food products are collected and inspected every year. Information about defective products collected through these tests is reported to the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety in real time by about 85 inspection agencies across the country, and information about dangerous products is prohibited from being sold in the system. The system is connected to the sales systems of all supermarkets and stores.

#### MONGOLIA

1. It is necessary to establish a unit responsible for food safety management.

With the current structure, food safety matters are distributed into many ministries and agencies (MOFALI, MH, HDCC, NRLFS, GAC, GAVS), there is a risk of duplication of functions and uncertainty among them. Therefore, it is necessary to create an independent organization with supervisory functions such as a Food Safety Policy Department, Import Food Safety Policy Department, Consumer Risk Prevention Policy Department within the structure of the MOFALI.

2. By creating and implementing an integrated electronic food traceability system that comprehensively monitors the supply (raw materials, packaging, wrapping), production, and distribution stages in the food chain, it is possible to prevent the sale of unsafe food and the outbreak of food-borne infectious diseases.

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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION.

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Ministry of Food and  
Drug Safety