

LAW ON ELECTION

PART ONE

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Article 1. Purpose of the Law
- Article 2. Legislation on election
- Article 3. Legal terms and definitions
- Article 4. Basic principles of election
- Article 5. Principles for election activity organization
- Article 6. Elections
- Article 7. Election system
- Article 8. Types of election
- Article 9. Election stages
- Article 10. Election time frame

CHAPTER TWO: ELECTIVE RIGHTS

- Article 11. Right of a citizen of Mongolia to elect and be elected
- Article 12. Right to nominate candidate for the election of the State Great Hural and its Members
- Article 13. Right to nominate a candidate for Presidential election
- Article 14. The right to nominate a candidate for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural
- Article 15. Prohibiting simultaneous candidacy

CHAPTER THREE: BASIS FOR ELECTION ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

- Article 16. Regular election, setting and announcement of the polling day
- Article 17. Setting and announcement of non-regular election
- Article 18. Setting and announcement of by-election
- Article 19. Setting and announcement of re-election
- Article 20. Polling day of elections other than regular election

CHAPTER FOUR: STRUCTURE OF ELECTION TERRITORY

- Article 21. Election territory
- Article 22. Election constituency
- Article 23. Election precinct

CHAPTER FIVE: ELECTION AUTHORITY

Subchapter one: General provisions

- Article 24. Election authority
- Article 25. Administration and structure of an election authority
- Article 26. Administration and organization of a polling authority for citizens residing in a foreign country

Article 27. Operation procedures of election authorities
Article 28. Staff and officials of an election authority
Article 29. Economic and legal guarantee for election officials

Subchapter two: The central election authority
Article 30. The central election authority

Subchapter three: Election committee of aimag, capital city
Article 31. Legal status of election committee of aimag, capital city
Article 32. Powers of election committees of aimag, capital city

Subchapter four: Election authority to organize elections in soum, districts
Article 33. Legal status of election committee of soum, district
Article 34. Powers of election committees of soum, district

Subchapter five: Units at the election precinct
Article 35. Unit for polling and vote counting at election precinct

Subchapter six: Election authority to organize an election in a foreign country
Article 36. Legal status of an election authority to organize an election in a foreign country
Article 37. Powers of an election authority to organize an election in a foreign country

CHAPTER SIX: ECONOMIC BASIS TO ORGANIZE ELECTIONS

Article 38. Election expenditure
Article 39. Providing support to activities to organize an election

CHAPTER SEVEN: ECONOMIC BASIS FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Subchapter one: General provisions
Article 40. Election expenses
Article 41. Maximum expenditure for election
Article 42. Disbursement of election expenses

Subchapter two: Election expenses account
Article 43. Election expenses account of party
Article 44. Withdrawal from election account of party
Article 45. Election account of a coalition
Article 46. Withdrawal from election account of a coalition
Article 47. Election expenses account of a candidate
Article 48. Withdrawal from election account of a candidate

Subchapter three: Donation
Article 49. Donations for election
Article 50. In cash donation
Article 51. In kind donation
Article 52. Prohibition of donation making and receiving

Subchapter four: Disbursement of asset for election expenses
Article 53. Disbursement of own assets for election by party
Article 54. Disbursement of own assets for election by candidate

Subchapter five: Covering election expenses by party, coalition and candidate

Article 55. Covering the election expenses of a candidate by party or coalition nominated

Article 56. Transferring election expenses to party or coalition by candidate

Subchapter six: Election expenses monitoring

Article 57. Party or coalition's statement on election expenses

Article 58. Statement on election expenses of a candidate for election of the State Great Hural and the President

Article 59. Statement on election expenses of a candidate for election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural

Article 60. Statement on election expenses monitoring and its openness and transparency

CHAPTER EIGHT: LIST OF VOTERS

Article 61. Preparation, exposure and delivery of a list of voters

Article 62. Preparation and exposure of the list of voters residing in a foreign country

Article 63. Preparation, exposure and delivery of a list of voters for non-regular election, re-election and by-election

Article 64. Procedures for resolving complaint about the list of voters

Article 65. Transfer of a voter

Article 66. Suspending transfer/migration of citizens

CHAPTER NINE: ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Subchapter one: General provisions

Article 67. Election platform

Article 68. Election campaign

Article 69. Using vehicles for election campaign

Article 70. Prohibiting illegal election campaign

Article 71. Reporting on election campaign violations

Subchapter two: Entity that is entitled to run election campaign

Article 72. Election headquarters

Article 73. Management of election headquarters

Article 74. Composition of a party or coalition's election headquarters

Article 75. Composition of candidate's election headquarters

Article 76. Guarantee for election campaign activities

Subchapter three: Election campaign activities

Article 77. Printing, distribution and delivery of election campaign printed material

Article 78. Using billboards for the election campaign

Article 79. Using party flags for the election campaign

Article 80. Meeting, forum, or gathering with voters

Article 81. Operating a campaign facility

Article 82. Using radio and television for the election campaign

Article 83. Using an internet for an election campaigning

CHAPTER TEN: BALLOT PAPER

Article 84. Ballot paper

Article 85. The order to write party, coalition and candidate's name on ballot paper
Article 86. Printing, protection and storing ballot papers

CHAPTER ELEVEN: POLLING

Subchapter one: Polling place and timing

Article 87. Polling place and timing
Article 88. Polling place and timing in foreign country

Subchapter two: Polling process

Article 89. Polling in polling stations
Article 90. Mobile voting
Article 91. Polling of citizens residing in a foreign country

Subchapter three: Voting

Article 92. Voting in a polling station
Article 93. Voting through mobile box
Article 94. Voting of citizens residing in a foreign country

Subchapter four: Polling process

Article 95. Ensuring normal operation of polling and vote counting equipment
Article 96. Suspension of activities of certain enterprises on the polling day

CHAPTER TWELVE: TABULATION, CONSOLIDATION OF POLLING RESULTS

Subchapter one: Vote counting

Article 97. Vote counting
Article 98. Counting the votes of citizens residing in a foreign country
Article 99. Invalidation of vote and ballot papers

Subchapter two: Delivery of polling results and other documentation

Article 100. Delivery of polling results
Article 101. Delivery of other election documents
Article 102. Delivery of ballot papers of citizens residing in a foreign country and other election documents

CHAPTER THIRTEEN: RE-POLLING

Article 103. Cancellation of polling held in election precinct
Article 104. Conducting re-polling in an election precinct
Article 105. Second round of Presidential election
Article 106. Additional polling

CHAPTER FOURTEEN: OBSERVER

Article 107. Election observation
Article 108. Rights of an observer
Article 109. Observation of polling in a foreign country
Article 110. Rights of observer of polling in a foreign country

CHAPTER FIFTEEN: DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Subchapter one: Lodging petition or claim
Article 111. Right to lodge petition or claim
Article 112. Lodging petition
Article 113. Lodging claim

Subchapter two: Petition resolution
Article 114. Petition resolution
Subchapter three: Claim resolution
Article 115. Claim resolution
Subchapter four: Dispute resolution process
Article 116. Submitting complaint or information on violation
Article 117. Violation investigation
Article 118. Reviewing and taking decision on violations
Article 119. Lodging complaint against resolution or decree

PART TWO

CHAPTER SIXTEEN: STATE GREAT HURAL ELECTION

Subchapter one: General provisions
Article 120. Election of the State Great Hural
Subchapter two: Party or coalition participating in election
Article 121. Expression of party or coalition engagement in election
Article 122. Coalition of parties
Article 123. Coalition agreement
Article 124. Registration of party or coalition to participate in election

Subchapter three: Candidate nomination and registration of candidate
Article 125. Procedures for nomination of candidates
Article 126. Candidate nomination by party or coalition
Article 127. Nomination of an independent candidate
Article 128. Registration of candidate
Article 129. Refusal on candidate registration
Article 130. Nomination of replacement
Article 131. Removal of candidate from slate
Article 132. Legal consequences of removal of candidate from slate

Subchapter four: Election results
Article 133. Election results, registration of the member of the State Great Hural
Article 134. To make public election results

Subchapter five: Re-election and by-election of a Member of the State Great Hural
Article 135. Cancellation of election
Article 136. Re-election
Article 137. Replacement of member of the State Great Hural dropped a seat

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Subchapter one: General provisions

Article 138. Presidential election

Subchapter two: Presidential candidate nomination

Article 139. Procedures for presidential candidate nomination

Article 140. Individual nomination by a party

Article 141. Nomination by party bloc

Article 142. Candidate and registration of candidate

Article 143. Refusal of the registration of a candidate

Article 144. Nomination of a replacement

Article 145. Removal of a candidate from slate

Subchapter three: Election results

Article 146. Tabulation of primary election results

Article 147. Pass a law recognizing the President's powers

Subchapter four: Re-election

Article 148. Cancellation of a primary polling and re-election

Article 149. Other grounds to conduct a re-election

Subchapter five: Expiration of the President's powers before the term of office

Article 150. Expiration of the President's powers before his/her term of office

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN: LOCAL ELECTION

Subchapter one: General provisions

Article 151. Election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural

Article 152. Allocation of mandates for constituencies

Subchapter two: Party's participation in the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural

Article 153. Expression of a party engagement in an election

Subchapter three: Candidate nomination

Article 154. Procedures for a candidate nomination

Article 155. A candidate nomination by party

Article 156. Independent nomination

Subchapter four: Registration of a candidate

Article 157. Registration of a candidate

Article 158. Registration refusal of the candidate

Article 159. Removal of a candidate from slate

Article 160. Legal consequences of a removal of a candidate from slate

Subchapter five: Election results

Article 161. Election results

Subchapter six: Re-election and by-election of representatives of local Hural

Article 162. Cancellation of an election

Article 163. Re-election

Article 164. Replacement of the representatives of local hural dropped seat

CHAPTER NINETEEN: LIABILITY

Article 165. Imposing liability
Article 166. Effective date of the Law

LAW OF MONGOLIA

December 25, 2015

Ulaanbaatar

LAW ON ELECTION

PART ONE

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Purpose of the Law

1.1. The purpose of this law is to define the basic principles and procedures of the election of the State Great Hural of Mongolia (hereinafter referred to as “election of the State Great Hural”), the President of Mongolia (hereinafter referred to as “Presidential election”), capital city, aimag (province), soum (sub-province) and district (hereinafter referred to as “election of the Citizens’ Representatives’ Hural), and regulate relations preparation and conduct of these elections.

Article 2. Legislation on election

2.1. The legislation on election consists of the Constitution of Mongolia¹, this law, and other legal acts passed in conformity with these laws.

Article 3. Legal terms and definitions

3.1. The following terms used in this Law shall have the following meanings:

3.1.1. “eligible voting citizen” means a Mongolian citizen who has attained the age of eighteen and has the full legal capability;

3.1.2. “voter” means an eligible voting citizen of Mongolia who has been registered on the list of voters;

3.1.3. “candidate” means a citizen whose candidacy has been nominated and registered and a candidate identification card is issued as per the procedures set forth in this Law;

¹ Constitution of Mongolia was published in the State Legal Bulletin #1, 1992.

3.1.4. “election year” means a year in every four years in which a regular election is held;

3.1.5. “the event of extraordinary circumstances” means arising of urgent need to bear additional expenses which are not planned or cannot be planned for holding the election properly;

3.1.6. “natural disaster” means extraordinary circumstances which are the consequences of natural forces and are independent of people’s activities, in which a number of people’s lives and health, and animals and livestock are harmed, and property and environment is damaged beyond the spare capacity of the country and local administrations;

3.1.7. “found guilty of breach of election legislation” means the breach of election law is proven by court and the court decision is validated;

3.1.8. “signature forging” means forging, falsifying or counterfeiting other people’s signatures by all means (by oneself or by others, using a technical instrument etc.), and making illegible people sign;

3.1.9. “deceit” means perverting or concealing the reality with word or action, or deliberately creating false circumstances;

3.1.10. “enticing with cash and goods” means influencing the expression of other people’s intentions by giving cash and goods, or providing certain services free of charge;

3.1.11. “other action or activities to buy voter’s ballots” means activities held for the purpose of diverting the voters’ right to vote in favor of one’s own interest and making them vote for certain candidate by all means such as giving, promising, transferring and mediating cash, goods and property, and performing certain work or providing certain services free of charge;

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

3.1.12. “humanitarian organization” means international organizations and foreign and local non-governmental organizations of which purpose are to provide medical and social assistance to those who are poor and do not receive social security benefits, and natural and other disaster survivors, and alleviate the consequences of natural disaster and other extraordinary circumstances;

3.1.13. “charitable organization” means international organizations and foreign and local non-governmental organizations which operate to help those who are in need of assistance and promote social well-being;

3.1.14. “religious organization” means monastery, church, religious school and their governing body which are holding religious rituals, religious gatherings and educational activities with official permission pursuant to Article 6 of the Law on Relations between the State and Religion²;

² Law on Relations between the State and Religion was published in the State Legal Bulletin #6-7, 1993.

3.1.15. “authorized citizen” means a citizen, who has attained the age of eighteen and has the full legal capability, chosen by the voter and brought to the polling station for the purpose of helping the voter to vote with reading and writing;

3.1.16. “leading to distortion of votes and polling results” means a situation where as a result of any illegal external influence on voters’ free suffrage, a vote cannot be referred to as the real expression of the voter’s intention and the final polling results therefore cannot be deemed to reflect the actual circumstances;

3.1.17. “registered with the state registration” means registered with the state civil registration database under the state administrative authority in charge of state registration with idiosyncratic biometric trait /fingerprint/ and issued a civil registration number;

3.1.18. “vote counting equipment” means a technical equipment intended for polling, vote counting, and calculating and transmitting the results, approved by the State Great Hural pursuant to Article 6.1.1 of the Law on Automated Election Systems³; and

3.1.19. “to have served an army” means a fact that a Mongolian citizen has served an army as a soldier as part of the armed forces or has served an alternate military service pursuant to Articles 12.5 and 12.8 of the Law on Civil Military Service Duties and the Legal Status of Military Servicemen⁴.

Article 4. Basic principles of election

4.1. Basic principles of election shall be to ensure the rights of eligible voting citizens to elect based on universal, free and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

4.2. Universal suffrage to participate in elections

4.3. A voter shall participate in an election based on direct suffrage expression of the will of voters without any representation and cast his/her vote by himself/herself.

4.4. Any influence restricting free expression of the voters’ will, as well as force to interrupt over the expression of the voters’ will, shall be prohibited.

4.5. A voter shall be insured possibility to express his/her intentions and cast his/her vote by secret ballot without any outside influence.

4.6. Action or inaction of a violation of Articles 4.4 and 4.5 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

4.6.1. an individual shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to the monthly minimum wage;

³ Law on Automated Election Systems was published in the State Legal Bulletin #46, 2011.

⁴ Law on Civil Military Service Duties and the Legal Status of Military Servicemen was published in the State Legal Bulletin #3, 1992.

4.6.2. an official shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

4.6.3. a party or coalition shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

4.7. Provided that the action or inaction of a violation of Articles 4.4 and 4.5 hereof committed by a civil servant is not serious enough to bring a criminal charge, he/she shall be dismissed without being given a right to return to the civil service for a two-year period.

Article 5. Principles for election activity organization

5.1. A state or local self-governing authority and its officials to organize an election or a candidate, party or coalition to participate therein or other authorities, organizations, and officials shall abide by the following principles in organizing or participating in an election:

5.1.1. rule of law;

5.1.2. to insure transparency;

5.1.3. maintain justice;

5.1.4. to begin and end an election process in accordance with the scheduled timetable in a unified manner;

5.1.5. to solve disputes in a timely, justified manner within the legal framework

5.1.6. imposition of legal liability on a person who has violated a voter's rights and election legislation; and

5.1.7. to be simple and clear.

5.2. The principle of transparency of the process of organizing elections shall not apply to voters' ballots.

5.3. Authority made decisions on election organization and its preparation made to be abided by the public shall be immediately and officially made public through the media and webpages.

5.4. Media outlet, its staff and its official are obligated to disseminate objective information on election process.

5.5. A non-governmental organization obligated and committed to engaging citizens in managing state affairs under its charter is entitled to monitor, assess and observe the compliance of election bodies or other authorities or organizations or officials that engage in organizing an election with election legislation as per procedures issued by the Central Election Authority and raise voter education and knowledge, provide methodology and assistance for voters in exercising their rights and conduct trainings, and the like to assist in holding a fair election as provided in the laws.

Article 6. Elections

6.1. Election is a principal means of exercising state and local self-government power by the people of Mongolia.

6.2. The elections shall be as follows:

6.2.1. the State Great Hural election;

6.2.2. the Presidential election;

6.2.3. the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural (assembly) of aimags (provinces) or capital city (hereinafter referred to as "the Hural of aimag, capital city"); and

6.2.4. the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural (assembly) of soums (sub-provinces) or districts (hereinafter referred to as "the Hural of soum, district").

Article 7. Election system

7.1. Election shall have majoritarian system. */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

Article 8. Types of election

8.1. The types of election shall be as follows:

8.1.1. regular election;

8.1.2. non-regular election;

8.1.3. by-election; and

8.1.4. re-election.

8.2. "Regular election" means an election that is held every four years pursuant to Articles 21.2, 30.2 and 59.3 of the Constitution of Mongolia.

8.3. A regular election must be held within the election year in circumstances other than the states of emergency set forth in the Constitution of Mongolia.

8.4. Non-regular election means an election to be held outside the time frame of regular election.

8.5. Non-regular election may be held in the following cases:

8.5.1. the power of the State Great Hural expires before its term of office;

8.5.2. the president is dismissed from the office, dies or voluntarily resigned; and

8.5.3. the power of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural expires before its term of office.

8.6. Re-election means an election to be held in the following cases:

8.6.1. as for the State Great Hural election, re-election is an election to be held after a regular, non-regular, or by-election is deemed cancelled in one or more constituencies;

8.6.2. as for Presidential election, re-election is a new election to be held after a regular or non-regular election is deemed cancelled, or an election to be held due to no presidential candidate obtained the majority vote in the second round;

8.6.3. as for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, re-election is an election to be held after a regular, non-regular, or by-election is deemed cancelled in one or more constituencies; and

8.6.4. an election to be held on other grounds set forth in this Law.

8.7. By-election means an election to be held to fill the seat assumed and dropped by a Member of the State Great Hural or a Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural.

Article 9. Election stages

9.1. Presidential election shall be conducted in the following stages:

9.1.2. first round; and

9.1.3. second round.

9.2. The first round of election means conducting an election in which eligible voting citizens shall participate in electing the President on the basis of universal, free and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

9.3. At the second round of election, the State Great Hural shall consider the candidate who has obtained a majority of all votes cast in the first round as elected as the President and shall pass a law recognizing his/her mandate.

Article 10. Election time frame

10.1. Election time frame calculation units are year, month, day, hour and minute.

10.2. Election time frame is calculated in relation to polling date.

10.3. The time frame calculation shall abide by the principles set forth in the Civil Code⁵.

⁵ Civil Code was published in the State Legal Bulletin #7, 2002.

CHAPTER TWO ELECTIVE RIGHTS

Article 11. Right of a citizen of Mongolia to elect and be elected

11.1. An eligible voting citizen is entitled to participate in an election without being discriminated against due to nationality, ethnicity, language, race, gender, social origin and status, property, employment, occupation, religion, opinion, and education.

11.2. An eligible voting citizen residing in a foreign country in which a diplomatic mission of Mongolia is located is entitled to participate and vote for the regular presidential election as per the procedures set forth in this Law. */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

11.3. Diplomatic mission of Mongolia shall include the following authorities:

11.3.1. Embassy of Mongolia to a foreign country;

11.3.2. Permanent mission of Mongolia to an International organization; and

11.3.3. Mongolian Consulate General, Mongolian Consulate to a foreign country and Consular mission.

11.4. Illegal restriction of an eligible voting citizen of Mongolia to elect and be elected is prohibited.

11.5. A citizen having been declared incapable by the court or is placed in prison/penitentiary institution in accordance with the court judgment, shall not be qualified to participate in the elections. 11.6. Any citizen of Mongolia who has attained the age of twenty five and has the full legal capability and met other requirements set forth in this Law shall exercise the right to be elected for a Member of the State Great Hural.

11.7. An indigenous citizen of Mongolia who has attained the age of forty five and has permanently resided as a minimum for the last five years in native land and met other requirements set forth in this Law shall exercise the right to be elected for the post of President.

11.8. A citizen who has attained the age of twenty five and has registered as a permanent resident of the aimag, capital city or soum within at least 180 days before the polling day and met other requirements set forth in this Law shall exercise the right to be elected for the tier's Citizens' Representatives' Hural.

11.9. Attaining the age as provided in this Law means a citizen's attaining the age on or before the polling day.

11.10. Action or inaction of a violation of Article 11.4 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

11.10.1. an individual shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to one-fold to five-fold of the monthly minimum wage;

11.10.2. an official shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

11.10.3. a legal entity shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

11.11. A violation of Article 11.4 hereof committed by a civil servant shall justify dismissing him/her giving him/her no right to return to the civil service for a one-year period.

Article 12. Right to nominate candidate for the election of the State Great Hural and its members

12.1. A party registered with the Supreme Court within at least 180 days prior to the polling day is entitled to participate in the State Great Hural election and nominate a candidate.

12.2. Parties may create a coalition and participate in the State Great Hural election and nominate candidates.

12.3. Each party forming the coalition shall meet the requirement of registering with the Supreme Court within at least 180 days prior to the polling day.

12.4. A citizen who has met the requirements set forth in this Law shall be entitled to nominate his/her candidacy for a Member of the State Great Hural as an independent candidate.

Article 13. Right to nominate a candidate for Presidential election

13.1. Parties which have seats in the State Great Hural are entitled to nominate their candidates for presidential election either individually or collectively, one candidate per party or coalition of parties.

13.2. A candidate shall not be nominated twice in same election.

13.3. Parties without seat in the State Great Hural may support a Presidential candidate.

Article 14. The right to nominate a candidate for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural

14.1. A party that has a branch in an aimag, capital city, soum, district and has registered with the Supreme Court within at least 180 days prior to the polling day is entitled to nominate a candidate who has met the requirements set forth in this Law for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of the aimag, capital city, soum, district.

Article 15. Prohibiting simultaneous candidacy

15.1. Simultaneous candidacy for a member of both the State Great Hural and the Citizens' Representatives' Hural shall be prohibited.

CHAPTER THREE

BASIS FOR ELECTION ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

Article 16. Regular election, setting and announcement of the polling day

16.1. The State Great Hural shall set and announce the regular election date within at least 65 days prior to the polling day.

16.2. The polling day of a regular election of the State Great Hural, and the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of aimag, capital city shall be one of the working days in the last half of June of the election year. The polling day of a regular election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of soum, district shall be one of the working days in the last half of October of the election year.

16.3. The polling day of a regular election shall be set within at least 150 days prior to the polling day.

16.4. The polling days of the election of the State Great Hural, and the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of aimag, capital city shall be the same day.

16.5. The polling day of a regular election shall be a public holiday.

16.6. The State Great Hural shall set the polling day of citizens residing in a foreign country (hereinafter referred to as "polling day in a foreign country") and the polling may continue up to 3 days.

16.7. In the event if a regular election can't be held due to the extraordinary circumstances such as natural disaster, other unforeseen danger, and state of war and public disorder affecting the country's entire or partial territory, the State Great Hural shall discontinue or postpone the regular election.

16.8. The State Great Hural shall set and announce the regular election and its date within 5 working days after the circumstances which postponed or discontinued the regular election are over.

16.9. The Central Election Authority shall set and enforce the schedule of organizing the regular election activities.

Article 17. Setting and announcement of non-regular election

17.1. The State Great Hural shall set and announce the non-regular elections of the State Great Hural and the President, and its polling day in compliance with this Law within at least 45 days prior to the polling day, and within at least 20 working days after the event of circumstances which caused to hold a non-regular election.

17.2. Presidium of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of the respective tier shall set and announce the non-regular elections of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, and its polling day in compliance with this Law within at least 45 days prior to the polling day, and within at

least 20 working days after the event of circumstances which caused to hold a non-regular election.

Article 18. Setting and announcement of by-election

18.1. The State Great Hural shall set and announce the by-election of a Member of the State Great Hural in compliance with this Law.

18.2. The Presidium of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of the respective tier shall set and announce the by-election of a Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural in compliance with this Law.

Article 19. Setting and announcement of re-election

19.1. The Central Election Authority shall announce the re-election of the State Great Hural within 30 days.

19.2. The State Great Hural shall set and announce the re-election of the President within 30 days.

19.3. The election committee of the aimag, capital city, soum and district shall announce the re-election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural within 30 days.

Article 20. Polling day of elections other than regular election

20.1. The polling day of a by-election shall be the last Sunday of June and the first Sunday of October, and the by-election is conducted nationwide and in unified manner.

20.2. The Central Election Authority shall set and enforce the schedule of organizing the by-election activities.

20.3. The polling day of non-regular or re-election shall be set by an entity which is entitled to announce the election, and the entity shall set and enforce the schedule.

CHAPTER FOUR STRUCTURE OF ELECTION TERRITORY

Article 21. Election territory

21.1. The election territory of the State Great Hural and Presidential election shall be the territory of Mongolia.

21.2. The election territory of the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural shall be the territory of the aimag, capital city, soum, and district.

21.3. The election territory of the by-election of a Member of the State Great Hural and a Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural shall be the territory on which the election results is summed up.

21.4. The election territory shall be divided into precincts for the purpose of holding polling and counting votes.

Article 22. Election constituency

22.1. Constituency is a territory on which an election results is summed up.

~~22.2. In the proportional election of the State Great Hural, the territory of Mongolia shall be one constituency. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

22.3. In Presidential election, the territory of Mongolia shall be one constituency.

22.4. The territory of Mongolia shall be divided into constituencies for the purpose of holding the election of the State Great Hural.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

22.5. The State Great Hural shall create constituencies of the State Great Hural election in consideration of the election system, the population size and administrative and territorial units in aimags (provinces), capital city, soums and districts set forth in this Law and set the territories of constituencies its numbers, centers and the number of mandates in constituency within at least 45 days prior to the polling day.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

22.6. In conducting the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of aimag (hereinafter referred to as "the Hural of aimag"), constituencies shall be created for each bag (smallest local administrative unit) of an aimag center and each soum of the aimag.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

22.7. In conducting the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of capital city (hereinafter referred to as "the Hural of capital city"), constituencies shall be created for each khoroo (smallest administrative unit of Capital city) and a constituency that combines two or more khoroo may be created. */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

22.8. The Presidium of the Hural of aimag, capital city shall create constituencies of the Hural of aimag, capital city election in consideration of the election system, the number of voters set forth in this Law within at least 150 days prior to the polling day.

22.9. In conducting the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of soum (hereinafter referred to as "the Hural of soum"), each bag (smallest local administrative unit) of the soum would be an election constituency.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

22.10. In conducting the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of district (hereinafter referred to as "the Hural of district"), each khoroo (sub-district) of the district would be an election constituency. */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

22.11. The he constituencies created for regular election before the next regular election shall be prohibited to change.

22.12. Constituencies shall have uniform numbers nationwide, in aimag, capital city, soums and districts.

Article 23. Election precinct

23.1. Presidium of the Hural of soum, district shall create election precinct based on the database on permanent places of residence of residents from administrative and territorial units in consideration of the suggestions of the state administrative authority in charge of state registration and announce territory of election precinct within at least 120 days prior to the polling day of the regular election to hold polling and count votes.

23.2. An election precinct shall have not more than 2,000 voters in one soum, not more than 2,500 voters in one aimag center, and not more than 3,000 voters in one capital district.

23.3. It is prohibited to create election precincts that combine a bag or khoroo with another bag or khoroo, and a bag or khoroo may be divided into election precinct depending on the number of the voters.

23.4. Separation of voters from an already created precinct to another precinct due to extraordinary circumstances and integration or creation of a new precincts may be resolved by an authority created them within at least 14 days prior to the polling day with the approval of the central election authority.

23.5. Presidium of the Hural of soum, district shall deliver the data on election precincts to the branch of state registration authority based in the aimag, capital city within five days after the election precinct is created.

23.6. The branch of state registration authority based in an aimag, capital city shall compile the data on election precinct of the respective territory and deliver them to the state administrative authority in charge of state registration within five days.

23.7. The election precinct created for regular election shall not be changed before the next regular election on grounds other than those stated down in this Law.

23.8. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall set the election precinct numbers starting from one without duplicates based on the data on election precinct it received.

23.9. Changing the structure of the basic administrative and territorial units shall be prohibited from January 1 of regular election year until the end of the polling.

CHAPTER FIVE ELECTION AUTHORITY Subchapter one General provision

Article 24. Election authority

24.1. An election authority shall organize and conduct election.

24.2. An election authority shall comprise of the following:

24.2.1. the central election authority;

24.2.2. election committee of aimag, capital city (hereinafter referred to as “election committee of aimag, capital city”);

24.2.3. election committee of soum, district (hereinafter referred to as “election committee of soum, district”);

24.2.4. central commission for polling of citizens residing in a foreign country (hereinafter referred to as “Central commission”); and

24.2.5. sub-commission for polling of citizens residing in a foreign country (hereinafter referred to as “Sub-commission”).

24.3. The election authority shall operate on either of permanent or temporary basis.

24.4. The central election authority shall be a state, permanent organization.

24.5. Election committees other than the central election authority shall operate on a temporary basis and unless otherwise provided in this Law, upon the decision of disbandment by the founder, their activities shall discontinue.

24.6. A polling unit (hereinafter referred to as “polling station”) which organizes polling and vote counting shall operate in an election precinct, and the polling unit shall be a part of the election committee of soum, districts.

Article 25. Administration and structure of an election authority

25.1. As for the election of the State Great Hural and the President, the administration and structure of an election authority shall be as following: the central election authority, an election committee of aimag, capital city, and an election committee of soum, district.

25.2. As for the election of the Hural of aimag, capital city, the administration and structure of an election authority shall be as following: an election committee of aimag, capital city, and an election committee of soum, district.

25.3. As for the election of the Hural of soum, district, the election committee of soum and districts shall be fully in charge of its administration and structure.

Article 26. Administration and organization of a polling authority for citizens residing in a foreign country

26.1. The administration and organization of a polling authority for citizens residing in a foreign country shall be as following: the central election authority, central commission and sub-commission.

Article 27. Operation procedures of election authorities

27.1. Unless otherwise provided in this Law the election authorities shall adhere to the procedures set forth in this Article for their internal operation.

27.2. Election committee shall discuss an issue that falls under its powers in its meeting with the attendance of two third of all its members and it shall be decided by majority vote of the members present.

27.3. In the event an employee or an official of the election committee is absent or leaves the meeting without making an excuse he/she shall be deemed present and voted against the issue under discussion in the meeting.

27.4. The resolution of election committee shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the election committee.

27.5. The chairman and secretary of the election committee shall have no right to decline to sign a resolution issued in a meeting in pursuant to Article 27.2 hereof.

27.6. The chairman of the election committee shall issue a decree on issues in relation to internal structure.

27.7. Election committee shall operate on working days other than the polling day as per the working time schedule of the local government bodies and it may operate on non-working day or overtime if needed.

27.8. The central election authority shall approve the rules of an election committee's meeting and the chairman of the election committee shall issue and enforce the internal structure and terms of reference of its members.

27.9. Election committee's meeting shall be open and transparent.

27.10. Minutes of an election committee's meeting shall be taken as per procedures approved by the central election authority.

27.11. A chairman or secretary of an election committee who has violated Article 27.5 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to two-fold to three-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

27.12. Violation of Article 27.5 hereof shall justify dismissing the civil servant giving him/her no right to return to the civil service for a one-year period.

Article 28. Staff and officials of an election authority

28.1. Unless otherwise provided in this Law the legal status of Staff and officials of the central election authority shall be regulated by civil service legislations.

28.2. The election officials of a temporary election authority shall be administrative and service civil servants and government officials, and their legal status is regulated by this Law.

28.3. The central election authority shall prepare the database of the staff of a temporary election authority.

28.4. The staff and officials of a temporary election authority shall be appointed from the database of election personnel.

28.5. Training shall be conducted for the staff and officials included in the database of election personnel and certificate shall be conferred. The training may be conducted by the non-governmental organization set forth in Article 5.5 hereof.

28.6. Procedures for preparing the database of election personnel, conducting training and conferring certificate shall be approved by the central election authority.

Article 29. Economic and legal guarantee for election officials

29.1. Economic and legal guarantee for staff and officials of an election authority shall be ensured by Civil service Law⁶.

29.2. During the period when the staff and officials of election committees are on duty related to the election, it is prohibited to discharge or dismiss them from their principal job, or transfer them to another job without their consent.

29.3. A civil servant hired for the election committees shall be given a paid leave by the state authority at which he/she is employed.

29.4. A candidate, party or coalition that is participating in an election, and its election authority and staff, manager, aide to candidate, electioneer, civil servant and other entities are forbidden to interfere in and inhibit election authorities, their staff and officials from exercising their rights and obligations set forth in election legislation and monitoring the enforcement thereof.

29.5. The staff and officials of an election authority are forbidden to take or conduct the following action or activities.

29.5.1. running a campaign about a party or coalition or candidate that is participating in the election;

29.5.2. taking an action or conducting an activity of supporting or opposing nature about a party or coalition or candidate that is participating in the election;

29.5.3. intentional or attempted inhibition of the exercise of voter's right to vote;

29.5.4. intentional inhibition of polling or vote counting;

29.5.5. voting on someone else's behalf;

29.5.6. damaging of seal of a mobile box or vote counting machine;

⁶ Civil service Law was published in the State Legal Bulletin #28, 2002.

29.5.7. forging a signature;

29.5.8. replacement of a ballot paper;

29.5.9. polling with a invalid ballot paper; and

29.5.10. conducting, organizing or participating in any other illegal actions.

29.6. An action or inaction in a violation of Articles 29.2 and 29.4 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

29.6.1. a citizen shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to the monthly minimum wage;

29.6.2. a legal entity shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage;

29.6.3. a party, coalition, or candidate shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

29.6.4. an election manager, aide to candidate, electioneer, observer and management of election headquarters of a party or coalition shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

29.7. A violation of Articles 29.2, 29.3 and 29.5 hereof shall justify dismissing the servant giving him/her no right to return to the civil service for a one-year period.

Subchapter two

The central election authority

Article 30. The central election authority

30.1. The legal status, structure and operating procedures of the central election authority shall be set as provided in laws.

Subchapter three

Election committee of aimag, capital city

Article 31. Legal status of election committee of aimag, capital city

31.1. Election committee of aimag, capital city shall directly manage and organize the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of the aimag, capital city and its Representatives.

31.2. Election committee of aimag, capital city shall organize the election of the State Great Hural and its Members, and the President in its territory under direct supervision of the central election authority.

31.3. Election committee of aimag, capital city shall use stamps and letterhead prepared as per applicable procedures.

31.4. The central election authority shall create election committees of aimag, capital city each of which consists of 5-9 persons including a chairman, secretary, and members within at least 70 days prior to the polling day.

31.5. In circumstances other than those in which by-election or re-election of the Hural of aimag, capital city is held simultaneously with the election of the State Great Hural and the President, the Presidium of the Hural of the aimag, capital city shall create the election committee of the aimag, capital city within at least 45 days prior to the polling day in compliance with this Law.

31.6. Presidium of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of aimag, capital city shall create election committee of capital city which provides coordination, management, and methodology for the election of the Hural of soum, district within 80 days before the date set forth in Article 16.2 hereof in compliance with this Law.

31.7. Operating expenses of election committees of aimag, capital city shall be financed by the public budget allocated for organization of an election.

31.8. Decisions of election committees of aimag, capital city in relation to election organization shall be in the form of resolution, advisory and official letter.

31.9. Corresponding persons/entities are obligated to enforce decisions made by election committees of aimag, capital city within the bounds of their powers.

31.10. In relations associated with election, the election committee of aimag, capital city shall be represented by the chairman or, in his/her absence, by the secretary of the election committee.

31.11. Governor's Office of an aimag, capital city shall be responsible for providing the operating conditions, possibilities and premises required for the election committee of aimag, capital city.

31.12. Provided that two or more aimag are in one constituency in the election of the State Great Hural, the election committee of the aimag which has the most voters shall organize the election of the State Great Hural in that constituency.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

31.13. Provided that two or more constituencies are in one aimag in the election of the State Great Hural, the election committee of the aimag shall organize the elections in those constituencies.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

31.14. As for the by-election of a Member of the State Great Hural, the election may be organized without creating the election committee of a capital city.

31.15. The election committee of an aimag, capital city shall enter into procurement agreements with individuals or legal entities in relation to organization of an election within the

bounds of the state budget allocated for organization of an election without bid selection and this process shall not be subject to regulation specified under the State and Local Procurement Law⁷.

31.16. Action or inaction of a violation of Article 31.9 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

31.16.1. a citizen shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to the monthly minimum wage;

31.16.2. an official shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to three-fold of the monthly minimum wage;

31.16.3. a party or coalition leader, staff of election headquarter, manager of candidate, aide to candidate, electioneer, observer and candidate shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

31.16.4. a party or coalition, or legal entity shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

31.17. A civil servant who violated Article 31.9 hereof without a justifiable excuse shall be dismissed from the civil service.

Article 32. Powers of election committees of aimag, capital city

32.1. Election committees of aimag, capital city shall exercise the following powers and obligations in its territory:

32.1.1. to plan to organize an election and take action to organize it;

32.1.2. to monitor the enforcement of election legislation and ensure its due enforcement;

32.1.3. to provide management, and methodological supervision to the election committees of its soum, district;

32.1.4. to respond to a petition or official letter about an issue that falls under its powers and resolve it within the bounds of its powers;

32.1.5. to coordinate activities of state and local-government authorities at respective levels and territory in relation to organizations of an election, hear reports from their senior officials, and take actions when needed;

32.1.6. to dispose and distribute funds allocated by state and local administration budget for their purposes and monitor disbursement thereof;

⁷ The State and Local Procurement Law was published in the State Legal Bulletin #48, 2005.

32.1.7. to distribute machine, equipment and other items required for polling to its election committees;

32.1.8. to register and issue identification cards for candidates nominated in the election of the Hural of aimag, capital city;

32.1.9. to print related documents and distribute them;

32.1.10. to tabulate overall results of the election of the Hural of aimag, capital city and make them public;

32.1.11. to draft a resolution to accept the powers of newly elected candidates and submit it to the Hural of aimag, capital city;

32.1.12. to tabulate election results in its territory and deliver them to the central election authority;

32.1.13. to organize re-polling, additional polling, re-election, and by-election within the bounds of its powers and as per legislation;

32.1.14. to sort out election documentation as per applicable procedures and submit them to the corresponding authorities;

32.1.15. to perform tasks assigned by its superior election authority in relation to election organization;

32.1.16. to set uniform numbers for precincts created on its territory in relation to the election, unless otherwise provided in this Law;

32.1.17. to check the names of a party or a candidate, or the candidate's last name (father or mother's name) to be written in the ballot paper of the election of the Hural of aimag, capital city, soum, district against his/her identification card, and ensure their accuracy; and

32.1.18. other powers and obligations provided in laws and legislations.

Subchapter four

Election authority to organize elections in soum, districts

Article 33. Legal status of election committee of soum, district

33.1. Election committee of soum, district shall directly manage and organize the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of the soum, district and its Representatives.

33.2. Election committee of soum, district shall organize the election of the State Great Hural and its Members, the President, the Hural of aimag, capital city and its Representatives in its territory under direct coordination of the central election authority and election committee of aimag, capital city.

33.3. Election committee of soum, district shall use stamps, seals and letterhead prepared as per applicable procedures.

33.4. Election committee of aimag, capital city shall create election committees of soum, district each of which consists of 5-9 persons including a chairman, secretary, and members within at least 65 days prior to the polling day.

33.5. In circumstances other than those in which by-election or non regular election of the Hural of soum, district is held simultaneously with the election of the Hural of aimag, capital city, the State Great Hural and the President, Presidium of the Hural of the soum, district shall create the election committee of the soum, district within at least 45 days prior to the polling day in compliance with this Law.

33.6. Operating expenses of election committees of soum, district shall be financed by the state budget allocated for organizing an election.

33.7. Decisions of election committees of soum, district in relation to election organization shall be in the form of resolution, advisory and official letter.

33.8. Corresponding persons/entities are obligated to enforce decisions made by election committees of soum, district within the bounds of their powers.

33.9. In relations associated with election, the election committee of soum, district shall be represented by the chairman or, in his/her absence, by the secretary of the election committee.

33.10. Governor's Office of a soum, district shall be responsible for providing the operating conditions, capacities and facilities required for the election committee of soum, district.

33.11. Provided that two or more districts are in one constituency in the election of the State Great Hural, the election committee of the district which has the most voters shall organize the election of the State Great Hural in that constituency.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

33.12. Provided that two or more constituencies are in one district in the election of the State Great Hural, the election committee of the district shall organize the elections in those constituencies.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

33.13. The election committee of soum, district shall enter into procurement agreements with individuals or legal entities in relation to organization of an election within the bounds of the public funds allocated for organization of an election without bid selection and this process shall not be subject to regulation specified under the State and Local Procurement Law.

33.14. The chairman of the election committee of soum, district shall issue and enforce the terms of reference of the election precinct.

33.15. Action or inaction of a violation of Article 33.8 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

33.15.1. a citizen shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to the monthly minimum wage;

33.15.2. an official shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to three-fold of the monthly minimum wage;

33.15.3. a party or coalition leader, staff of election headquarter, manager of candidate, aide to candidate, electioneer, observer and candidate shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

33.15.4. a party or coalition, or legal entity shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

33.16. A civil servant who violated Article 33.8 hereof without making a justifiable excuse shall be dismissed from the civil service.

Article 34. Powers of election committees of soum, district

34.1. Election committees of soum, district shall exercise the following powers and obligations in its territory:

34.1.1. to plan to organize an election and take action to organize it;

34.1.2. to monitor the enforcement of election legislation and ensure its enforcement;

34.1.3. to provide collective coordination of management, and methodology for polling stations;

34.1.4. to resolve a petition, complaint or official letter about an issue that falls under its powers within the bounds of its powers;

34.1.5. to coordinate activities of state and local-government authorities on appropriate levels in relation to election organization in the territory, hear reports from their senior officials, and take necessary action;

34.1.6. to dispose and distribute funds allocated by state and local administration budget for their purposes and monitor disbursement thereof;

34.1.7. to distribute machine, equipment and other items required for polling to its election committees;

34.1.8. to register and issue identification cards for candidates nominated in the election of the Hural of soum, district;

34.1.9. to print related documents and distribute them;

34.1.10. to tabulate results of the election of the Hural of soum, district and make them public;

34.1.11. to draft a resolution to accept the powers of newly elected candidates and submit it to the Hural of soum, district;

34.1.12. to tabulate election results in its territory and deliver them to the election committee of aimag, capital city;

34.1.13. to organize re-polling, additional polling, re-election, and by-election within the bounds of its powers and as per legislation;

34.1.14. to sort out election documents as per applicable procedures and submit them to the corresponding authority;

34.1.15. to perform tasks assigned by its superior election authority as provided in laws in relation to election organization;

34.1.16. to check the names of a party or candidate, or the candidate's last name (father or mother's name) to be written in the ballot paper of the election of the Hural of city, soum, district against his/her identification card, and ensure their accuracy; and

34.1.17. other powers and obligations provided in laws and legislations.

Subchapter five

Units at the election precinct

Article 35. Unit for polling and vote counting at election precinct

35.1. Polling and vote counting in an election precinct shall be organized by a polling station.

35.2. Polling station shall consist of 5-7 persons including senior coordinator and coordinators.

35.3. Election committee of soum, district shall create polling station within at least 30 days prior to the polling day and appoint the senior coordinator.

35.4. Election committee of soum, district shall appoint other coordinators of polling station within at least 7 days prior to the polling day.

35.5. Senior coordinator of a polling station shall coordinate polling and vote counting in his/her election precinct and shall be responsible for the legal outcomes.

35.6. The election precinct set forth in Article 35.1 hereof shall operate in polling station and the Governor of the bag or khoroo shall be immediately responsible for providing the operating conditions, capacities and facilities before the polling station is set up as provided in laws.

35.7. Polling station shall exercise the following powers and obligations:

35.7.1. to notify voters of the polling station's address and polling day and timing;

35.7.2. to cooperate with a corresponding state registration office and its official on issues of transferring of a voter and registration of a voter transferred to it;

35.7.3. to prepare polling stations, mobile ballot boxes, voter registration and polling equipment, and other items required for polling;

35.7.4. to organize polling and vote counting;

35.7.5. to deliver polling results and related documents to the election committee of soum, district;

35.7.6. to sort out election documents as per applicable procedures and submit them to the election committee of soum, district;

35.7.7. to resolve a petition, complaint or official letter about an issue that falls under its powers within the bounds of its powers;

35.7.8. to perform tasks assigned by the election committee of soum, district; and

35.7.9. other powers and obligations provided in laws and legislations.

Subchapter six

Election authority to organize an election in a foreign country

Article 36. Legal status of an election authority to organize an election in a foreign country

36.1. An election authority for managing and organizing the polling of citizens residing in a foreign country shall be the central commission.

36.2. An election authority to organize the polling of citizens residing in a particular foreign country shall be the sub-commission.

36.3. Based on suggestions of the state authority in charge of foreign relations, the central election authority shall create the central commission which consists of 7 persons including a chairman, vice chairman, and coordinators within at least 45 days prior to the polling day in a foreign country. The obligations of the central commission shall be organizing, and providing collective coordination and management for polling of citizens residing in a foreign country, and monitor the enforcement thereof.

36.4. Central commission shall create sub-commissions under a diplomatic mission, each of which consists of 3-7 persons including a senior coordinator and coordinators within at least 40 days prior to the polling day.

36.5. Central commission and sub-commission shall operate independently within the framework of law.

36.6. Central commission and sub-commission shall use stamps, seals and letterhead prepared as per applicable procedures.

36.7. Operating expenses of the central commission and sub-commission shall be financed by the state budget allocated for election organization.

36.8. Decisions of the central commission and sub-commission in relation to election organization shall be in the form of resolution, decree, advisory and official letter.

36.9. Corresponding parties are obligated to enforce decisions made by the central commission and sub-commission within the bounds of their powers.

36.10. In relations associated with election, the central commission shall be represented by the chairman and sub-commission shall be represented by the senior coordinator of the election commission.

36.11. The state authority in charge of foreign relations shall be responsible for providing the operating conditions, capacities and facilities required for the central commission, and a diplomatic mission to the country shall be responsible for providing the operating conditions, capacities and facilities required for the sub-commission.

36.12. Central commission shall organize the polling under direct coordination of the central election authority.

36.13. Sub-commission shall organize the polling of citizens residing in a foreign country under direct coordination of the central commission.

36.14. Action or inaction of a violation of Article 36.9 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

36.14.1. a citizen shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to the monthly minimum wage;

36.14.2. an official shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to three-fold of the monthly minimum wage;

36.14.3. leader of a party or joint parties' representative body, staff of election headquarter, manager of candidate, aide to candidate, electioneer, observer and candidate shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

36.14.4. a party or joint parties' representative body, or legal entity shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage.
/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

Article 37. Powers of an election authority to organize an election in a foreign country

37.1. Central commission shall exercise the following powers and obligations:

37.1.1. to plan to organize polling of citizens residing in a foreign country and take action to organize it;

37.1.2. to monitor the enforcement of election legislation and ensure its enforcement within the bounds of its powers;

37.1.3. to perform tasks assigned by the central election authority as provided in laws in relation to election organization;

37.1.4. to provide an organizational and methodological support for sub-committees;

37.1.5. to deliver ballot papers and other documents in relation to election organization and polling received from central election authority to sub-commission;

37.1.6. to conduct training and appoint its representative for sub-commission if needed;

37.1.7. to dispose funds allocated by the central election authority for their purposes, distribute them to sub-commission and monitor disbursement thereof;

37.1.8. to resolve a petition, complaint or official letter about an issue that falls under its powers within the bounds of its powers; and

37.1.9. other powers and obligations provided in laws.

37.2. Sub-commission shall exercise the following powers and obligations:

37.2.1. to notify voters of the sub-commission's or polling station's address and polling day and timing;

37.2.2. to register eligible voting citizens residing in the same country as sub-commission, to prepare voters list and deliver it to the central commission;

37.2.3. to prepare polling station, ballot box, voting booth and other items required for polling, and organize polling;

37.2.4. to count ballot papers enveloped and sealed, ballot papers that remain unused or are taken back due to incorrect marks, and spoiled ballot papers separately, and cut off upper right corners thereof and put it in a report and pack up and seal them, and deliver them to the central commission along with a report of sub-commission on the polling and other documents in relation to the election immediately after the polling ends;

37.2.5. to resolve a petition, complaint or official letter about an issue that falls under its powers within the bounds of its powers;

37.2.6. to perform tasks assigned by its superior election authority; and

37.2.7. other powers and obligations provided in laws and legislations.

CHAPTER SIX ECONOMIC BASIS TO ORGANIZE ELECTIONS

Article 38. Election expenditure

38.1. The State Great Hural shall approve the expenditure to be financed by the state budget in relation to election organization from time to time based on calculation made by the central election authority in consideration of the population size along with the territorial size.

38.2. The following expenses in relation to organization of the election of the State Great Hural, the President and the Citizens' Representatives' Hural shall be finance by the state budget:

38.2.1. operating expenses of election authorities;

38.2.2. expenses for printing and delivering identification cards of candidates, staff from a party or coalition's election authorities, election managers, aides to candidates, electioneers, and election observers;

38.2.3. expenses for protection of presidential candidates;

38.2.4. expenses for printing, protecting and delivering ballot papers;

38.2.5. expenses for printing and delivering election results, data forms, independent candidate's supporter-voter's signature collection forms and letterhead for election authorities;

38.2.6. expenses for preparing stamps, seals, and bags for storing ballot papers with seals;

38.2.7. expenses for polling and vote counting machine, equipment and their spare parts, software, purchase, lease, application, storage, protection, maintenance, transportation and insurance, and marking devices, and purchase, lease, application, protection, storage, maintenance, printing, manufacturing, transportation, delivery, and extraction thereof;

38.2.8. expenses for reporting the polling results;

38.2.9. expenses for making and delivering ballot boxes, and setting up and maintain for a polling station;

38.2.10. expenses for developing, printing and delivering election legislation and other legal acts in relation to election organization, manuals, training and promotion materials;

38.2.11. training expenses for the official of election authority, members of information technology team, supervisor and deputy supervisor in relation to election organization;

38.2.12. expenses for publicity and promotion of election legislation and dissemination of information on election organization and preparation and its process and timing for voters;

38.2.13. expenses for monitoring of election financing and its disbursement by parties and coalitions which are participating in election, and candidates;

38.2.14. expenses for holding additional polling, re-polling, regular election, non-regular election, by-election and re-election;

38.2.15. expenses for cash bonuses and meal for staff serving in the election authorities, members of information technology team and task force, supervisors and deputy supervisors for a period of working for the election authority;

38.2.16. expenses for stationery, mail, communications, transportation, and per diems for election committees;

38.2.17. expenses arising from polling of citizens residing in a foreign country;

38.2.18. expenses that may arise in the event of extraordinary circumstances;
and

38.2.19. other expenses in relation to election organization.

38.3. The following expenses in relation to election organization shall be financed by state budget and allocated in the state registration office's budget:

38.3.1. expenses for registration of voters, technic equipment for identifying them and its spare parts, software, marking devices, and purchase, lease, application, storage, protection, maintenance, printing, transportation, delivery, extraction thereof, and other expenses in relation to them;

38.3.2. expenses for preparation of voter's list, posting it on website, and software required for it, and lease, printing, delivery, publicity and promotion thereof, and other expenses in relation to them;

38.3.3. expenses for cash bonuses, meal and transportation for staff and authorized staff of state registration authority;

38.3.4. training expenses for staff and authorized staff of state registration authority, and other expenses in relation to them;

38.3.5. expenses for registration of voters, ensuring the safety of polling equipment, per diems, transportation for security staff, cash bonuses, food and transportation for information technology task force obligated to ensure normal performance of technical equipment;

38.3.6. expenses financed by state registration authority in the event of holding additional polling, re-polling, regular election and re-election; and

38.3.7. expenses that may arise in the event of extraordinary circumstances.

38.4. The following expenses in relation to election organization shall be financed by state budget and allocated in the police authority's budget:

38.4.1. expenses for protection of polling station, gasoline, machines and equipment; and

38.4.2. expenses for per diems, cash bonuses and meal for police officers.

38.5. Expenses for by-election, re-election and non-regular election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural shall be financed by local administration budget.

Article 39. Providing support to activities to organize an election

39.1. A state or local government-owned or partially state or local government-owned legal entity shall provide facilities free of charge to election authorities of aimag, capital city, soum, and district for their operation and for the purpose of polling stations.

39.2. The governor of the corresponding administrative and territorial level shall be responsible for providing facilities, transportation, communications, and other means required for election authorities of aimag, capital city, soum, and district.

39.3. The central election authority is entitled to mobilize transportation means and other technical equipment owned by a company of which 51 or more percent is state or local government-owned for election activities free of charge where needed, and the authorized party is obligated to enforce decisions made by the central election authority.

39.4. State and local audit offices shall conduct audit and release conclusions on the performance of the expenses on organizing the election.

39.5. A violation of Articles 39.1 and 39.3 hereof committed by a legal entity shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

39.6. A violation of Article 39.2 hereof committed by a Governor shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

CHAPTER SEVEN ECONOMIC BASIS FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN Subchapter one General provisions

Article 40. Election expenses

40.1. A party or coalition participating in an election or nominated candidates, and a candidate shall bear direct or indirect expenses (hereinafter referred to "election expenses") for the purpose of publicizing and promoting its or his/her platform for voters.

40.2. Election expenses shall consist of the following funds:

40.2.1. donations;

40.2.2. party's assets; and

40.2.3. candidate's assets.

40.3. Cash assets of election expenses shall be accumulated in election expenses account as per the procedures set forth in this Law, and be disposed for their purposes.

40.4. Election expenses account shall be an account in tugrik.

40.5. Accumulation of election expenses in an account other than election expenses account or by means of non-donation forms, and disbursement of in cash donation without transferring it into election expenses account shall be prohibited.

40.6. Violation of Articles 40.3 and 40.5 hereof committed by a party, coalition, or candidate shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 41. Maximum expenditure for election

41.1. State central audit office shall set the maximum amount of election expenses by a candidate nominated for a constituency in consideration of the size and location of the constituency's territory and its population size within at least 120 days prior to the polling day.

41.2. State central audit office shall set the maximum amount of election expenses by a party or coalition within at least 120 days prior to the polling day.

41.3. As for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, a branch of state audit office based in the aimag, capital city shall set the maximum amount of election expenses by a party, coalition or candidate nominated for the election of the aimag, capital city, soum, district in conformity with standard issued by the highest audit body of the state 90 days prior to the polling day.

Article 42. Disbursement of election expenses

42.1. Cash assets accumulated in election expenses account shall be disbursed in the form of direct and indirect payment for election expenses.

42.2. Cash assets accumulated in election expenses account shall be disbursed for the following purposes:

42.2.1. publicity of platform;

42.2.2. promotion of party, coalition or candidate;

42.2.3. organization of a meeting, forum, or gathering for election;

42.2.4. stationery, communications, transportation, per diem, wage and bonus;
and

42.2.5. other expenses in relation to the above mentioned expenses.

42.3. In kind donations shall be disbursed for its purpose set forth in the donation agreement.

42.4. Violation of Article 42 hereof committed by a candidate shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Subchapter two Election expenses account

Article 43. Election expenses account of party

43.1. A party shall open one election expenses account at the national level.

43.2. Provided that a party has a branch in aimag, capital city, soum, district, it may open election expenses account at the aimag, capital city, soum, district level.

43.3. A party shall open election expenses account on basis of election account holder agreement in compliance with this Law and bank legislations.

43.4. An authorized person/entity set forth in political party legislations and the charter of party shall be entitled to the right of disposal of election expenses account of party, and with his/her authorization other person/entity may exercise the right of disposal.

43.5. A party is obligated to notify and have the election expenses account number and the bank name registered in the following state authorities:

43.5.1. the central election authority;

43.5.2. state authority in charge of taxation; and

43.5.3. the highest audit body of the state.

43.6. The total amount of withdrawal from election expenses account of party in period of the election campaign shall be in compliance with this Law though the amount of accumulated funds in the election expenses account is not limited.

43.7. In periods other than those set forth in this Law, it is prohibited to make withdrawal from election expenses account of party or the account is sealed, and only making deposit is allowed.

43.8. A party or coalition that has violated Articles 43.5 and 43.7 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage and a party or coalition official shall be subject to a fine equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 44. Withdrawal from election account of party

44.1. As for the election of the State Great Hural, withdrawal from election expenses account of party is allowed within the following periods:

44.1.1. from the day party is registered to participate in the regular or non-regular election of the State Great Hural until the day statement of election expenses is to be delivered; and

44.1.2. from the day election campaign of re-election and by-election of the State Great Hural is launched until the day statement of election expenses is to be delivered.

44.2. As for the Presidential election, withdrawal from election expenses account of a party is allowed from the day party nominated a candidate individually or collectively until the day statement of election expenses is to be delivered.

44.3. As for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, withdrawal from election expenses account of a party is allowed within the following periods:

44.3.1. as for the regular or non-regular election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, from the day the decision to participate in the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural is made by the central party representative authority until the day statement of election expenses is to be delivered; and

44.3.2. as for the re-election and by-election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, from the day election campaign is launched until the day statement of election expenses is to be delivered.

44.4. A party or joint parties that has nominated candidate for the Presidential election shall be prohibited to make withdrawal from election expenses account of the party or joint parties for a purpose other than transferring the withdrawal to the election expenses account of the Presidential candidate.

44.5. Provided that a party is participating in an election forming a coalition, the party shall be prohibited to make withdrawal from election expenses account individually for a purpose other than transferring the withdrawal to the election expenses account of the coalition.

44.6. As for a party that has two or more election expenses accounts set forth in Article 43.2 hereof, transfer between the election expenses accounts shall not be deemed a withdrawal.

44.7. After a party made request to unseal the sealing of election expenses account withdrawal for a period set forth in this Law along with one of the following documents, the bank shall unseal the sealing of election expenses account for a period set forth in the request:

44.7.1. as for regular or non-regular election of the State Great Hural, copy of a decision to register the party to participate in the election by an authorized election authority;

44.7.2. as for re-election or by-election of the State Great Hural, copy of a decision to register the candidate of the party to participate in the election by an authorized election authority;

44.7.3. as for the Presidential election, copy of a decision to nominate candidate by a party or joint parties;

44.7.4 as for regular or non-regular election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, copy of a decision to participate in the election by the central party representative authority;

44.7.5. as for re-election or by-election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, copy of a decision to register the candidate by an authorized election authority;

44.7.6. as for a party participating in an election forming a coalition, copy of a document stating the opening of an election expenses account of the coalition.

44.8. It shall be prohibited to make withdrawal from the election expenses account of a party in a coalition other than transferring to the election expenses account of the coalition.

44.9. Violation of Articles 44.4, 44.5 and 44.8 hereof committed by a party or coalition shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 45. Election account of a coalition

45.1. A coalition shall open one election expenses account of the coalition at the national level within 5 days after the coalition is formed.

45.2. A coalition may open election expenses account at the aimag, capital city level.

45.3. A coalition shall open election expenses account on basis of election account holder agreement in compliance with this Law and bank legislations.

45.4. Coalition leader or an equivalent official thereof shall be entitled to the right of disposal from election expenses account of party, and with his/her authorization other person/entity may exercise the right of disposal.

45.5. Election expenses account of coalition shall be used within the time frame of regular election or until the coalition is dissolved.

45.6. A coalition is obligated to notify and have the election expenses account number and the bank name registered in the following state authorities within 3 days after the account is created:

45.6.1. the central election authority;

45.6.2. the state authority in charge of taxation; and

45.6.3. the highest audit body of the state.

45.7. The total amount of withdrawal from election expenses account of coalition in period of the election campaign shall be in compliance with this Law though the amount of accumulated funds in the election expenses account is not limited.

45.8. In periods other than those set forth in this Law, it is prohibited to make withdrawal from election expenses account of coalition or the account is sealed, and only making deposit is allowed.

45.9. Parties in a coalition shall transfer the accumulated funds in their election expenses accounts respectively to the election expenses accounts of the coalition and withdraw election expenses of the coalition from the election expenses account of the coalition.

45.10. Party in a coalition shall be prohibited to make withdrawal individually from the election expenses account of the party for a purpose other than transferring the withdrawal to the election expenses account of the coalition within the time frame of regular election or until the coalition is dissolved.

45.11. The day on which the next regular election campaign is launched shall be construed as the expiration of the regular election time frame.

45.12. In periods other than those set forth in this Law, it is prohibited to make withdrawal from election expenses account of coalition or the account is sealed, and only making deposit is allowed.

Article 46. Withdrawal from election account of a coalition

46.1. Withdrawal from the election expenses account to a coalition is allowed from the day the coalition is registered to participate in the election until the day election campaign is terminated.

46.2. As for re-election or by-election of the State Great Hural, withdrawal from election expenses account of coalition is allowed from the day election campaign is launched until the day election campaign is terminated.

46.3. After a coalition made request to unseal the sealing of election expenses account withdrawal for a period set forth in this Law along with one of the following documents, the bank shall unseal the sealing of election expenses account for a period set forth in the request:

46.3.1. as for regular or non-regular election of the State Great Hural, copy of a decision to register the party or coalition to participate in the election by election authority;

46.3.2. as for re-election or by-election of the State Great Hural, copy of a decision to register the candidate of the party to participate in the election by election body;

Article 47. Election expenses account of a candidate

47.1. Election expenses account of a candidate shall be as follows:

47.1.1. election expenses account of a candidate for the election of the State Great Hural;

47.1.2. election expenses account of a candidate for the Presidential election;

47.1.3. election expenses account of a candidate for the election of the Hural of aimag, capital city; and

47.1.4. election expenses account of a candidate for the election of the Hural of soum, district.

47.2. After a decision to register the candidate to participate in the election was made, the candidate, or his/her representative shall open one election expenses account.

47.3. Bank shall open election expenses account on basis of election account holder agreement in compliance with this Law and bank legislations.

47.4. A candidate for the election of the State Great Hural or the President is obligated to notify and have the election expenses account number and the bank name registered in the following state authorities within 5 days after the account is created:

47.4.1. the central election authority;

47.4.2. the state authority in charge of taxation; and

47.4.3. the highest audit body of the state.

47.5. A candidate for the election of the Hural of aimag, capital city is obligated to notify and have the election expenses account number and the bank name registered in the election committee of aimag, capital city within 5 days after the account is created.

47.6. A candidate for the election of the Hural of soum, district is obligated to notify and have the election expenses account number and the bank name registered in the election committee of soum, district within 5 days after the account is created.

47.7. A candidate shall accumulate his/her own funds and donations in his/her election expenses account.

47.8. As for a candidate nominated by a party or coalition, he/she shall accumulate his/her own funds, donations, and cash assets transferred from the election expenses account of the party or coalition that has nominated him/her.

47.9. The right of disposal of election expenses account of candidate shall be entitled to the candidate himself/herself and with his/her authorization other person/entity may exercise the right of disposal.

47.10. The total amount of withdrawal from election expenses account of candidate in period of the election campaign shall be in compliance with this Law though the amount of accumulated funds in the election expenses account is not limited.

47.11. Violation of Articles 47.4, 47.5 and 47.6 hereof committed by a candidate shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 48. Withdrawal from election account of a candidate

48.1. Withdrawal from election expenses account of a candidate is allowed from the day the election expenses account of candidate is created until the day statement of election expenses is to be delivered.

Subchapter three Donation

Article 49. Donations for election

49.1. Donations for election (hereinafter referred to as “donation”) shall be in the following forms:

49.1.1. in cash; and

49.1.2. in kind.

49.2. The donator shall be a citizen of Mongolia who has met the requirements set forth in this Law.

49.3. A legal entity may donate provided that the donation is not prohibited by this Law, and unless otherwise provided in the charter of the legal entity.

Article 50. In cash donation

50.1. In cash donations shall not exceed the following amount:

50.1.1. as for citizen, up to 3 million tugrik; and

50.1.2. as for legal entity, up to 15 million tugrik.

50.2. A citizen or a legal entity may donate for a party, coalition or candidate only once a year.

50.3. Provided that the donation was made for a party that joined a coalition, it shall be prohibited to make an overlapping donation for the coalition in which the party joined.

50.4. A citizen or a legal entity that is making a donation must write his/her or its state registration number on the bank slip, and the donations that do not meet this requirement shall be transferred back by the donation receiver.

50.5. Donations of which return address is unknown shall be transferred to the state budget or government resource under related legislations.

50.6. Provided that a legal entity made in cash donation, it shall be included in its financial and tax statement.

50.7. In cash donation by a legal entity is prohibited to be made or received at the election authorities of a party, coalition or candidate

50.8. In cash donation may be received from a citizen and in this case an entity that is entitled to receive donations shall book the citizen's last name (father or mother's name), first name and citizen identification card number, and transfer the donation to the election expenses account on his/her behalf.

50.9. Action of a violation of Article 50.2 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

50.9.1. a citizen shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

50.9.2. a legal entity shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

50.10. Action of a violation of Articles 50.7 and 50.8 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

50.10.1. a party or coalition shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

50.10.2. a citizen, election manager of a party or coalition, aide to candidate, electioneer, observer and management of election headquarter of a party or coalition shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

50.11. Donations that was received in breach of Articles 50.2 and 50.7 hereof shall be transferred to the state budget or government resource under related legislations.

Article 51. In kind donation

51.1. In kind donation shall include:

51.1.1. to allow use and ownership of immovable and movable property free of charge; and

51.1.2. to provide free of charge service.

51.2. In kind donations shall be made only for the candidate from the day election campaign launched until the end of the campaign.

51.3. In case in kind donations are made, the donator shall make donation agreement in writing with the candidate or his/her authorized representative.

51.4. The price of in kind donation shall be established mutually by donation agreement and the price shall not exceed the maximum amount of donation to be made by a citizen or legal entity.

51.5. If an entity is working for the candidate's election campaign without wage pursuant to this Law, his/her work shall not be deemed a donation or election expenses of the candidate.

51.6. Action of a violation of Article 51.2 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

51.6.1. a citizen shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

51.6.2. a legal entity shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

51.7. A violation of Article 51.3 hereof committed by a candidate shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

51.8. Donations that was received in breach of Articles 51.2-51.4 hereof shall be transferred to the state budget or government resource under related legislations.

Article 52. Prohibition of donation making and receiving

52.1. The following entities shall be prohibited to make donations:

52.1.1. a foreign country or foreign organization (foreign party of a joint organization);

52.1.2. an international organization;

52.1.3. state or local government authority;

52.1.4. a foreign citizen;

52.1.5. a stateless person;

52.1.6. a person who has not attained the age of eighteen;

52.1.7. a state or local government-owned or partially state or local government-owned legal entity;

52.1.8. a legal entity that has tax debts determined by a court decision, has gone bankrupt, or has overdue bank loan debts;

52.1.9. labor union or religious and other non-governmental organizations; and

52.1.10. a legal entity that hasn't been in operation for one year since it was set up.

52.2. If an entity that is prohibited to make donations makes a donation, an entity that is entitled to receive donations shall transfer the donation back.

52.3. If the donor's legal status is unknown, an entity that is entitled to receive donations shall transfer the donation back.

52.4. If a donation is received from an entity that is prohibited to make donations in breach of Articles 52.2 and 52.3 hereof, the candidate shall be removed from the slate and the donation received shall be transferred to the state budget or government resource under related legislations.

Subchapter four

Disbursement of asset for election expenses

Article 53. Disbursement of own assets for election by party

53.1. A party shall be entitled to transfer the accumulated cash assets to election expenses account and disburse them for election campaign pursuant to political party legislations.

53.2. A party may allow the use of its movable and immovable property for election campaign through the party, coalition or candidate's election headquarter, and this shall not be deemed a donation.

53.3. A party is prohibited to disburse loan capital for election campaign.

Article 54. Disbursement of own assets for election by candidate

54.1. A candidate shall transfer the cash assets of his/her private income to election expenses account of candidate and disburse thereof.

54.2. Cash assets of candidate's private income shall consist of the candidate's wage, and revenue of activities and properties set forth in Personal Income Tax Law⁸.

54.3. A candidate shall be entitled to disburse his/her own movable and immovable property directly or indirectly for his/her election campaign.

54.4. A candidate is prohibited to disburse loan capital for election campaign.

Subchapter five

Covering election expenses by party, coalition and candidate

Article 55. Covering the election expenses of a candidate by party or coalition nominated

55.1. A party or coalition shall cover the election expenses of a candidate whom it nominated by transferring the accumulated cash assets in its election expenses account to the candidate's election expenses account.

⁸ Personal Income Tax Law was published in the State Legal Bulletin #38, 2006.

55.2. Cash assets transferred from a party or coalition's election expenses account to the candidate's election expenses account shall not be deemed a donation.

Article 56. Transferring election expenses to party or coalition by candidate

56.1. A candidate may transfer the accumulated cash assets in his/her election expenses account to the party or coalition's election expenses account.

56.2. Cash assets transferred from a candidate's election expenses account to the party or coalition's election expenses account shall not be deemed a donation.

Subchapter six Election expenses monitoring

Article 57. Party or coalition's statement on election expenses

57.1. Party or coalition's statement on election expenses shall consist of income and expense report.

57.2. Party or coalition's statement on election expenses shall be a statement on monetary and nonmonetary assets.

57.3. A party or coalition is obligated to prepare and deliver its statement on election expenses to the central election authority within 45 days after the polling day ends.

57.4. A party or coalition shall ensure that the statement on election expenses is audited and given an opinion.

57.5. A statement on election expenses shall be prepared as per the following benchmarks:

57.5.1. amount of cash assets before making withdrawals from the election expenses account and their sources (for each transaction);

57.5.2. amount of income from the day election expenses account transactions are opened until the day the transactions are closed;

57.5.3. sources of incomes (for each transaction) from the day election expenses account withdrawal transactions are opened until the day the transaction are closed;

57.5.4. classification and performance of withdrawals along with contracts; and

57.5.5. amount and location of remaining assets (for each account, in case a party or coalition has two or more election expenses account).

57.6. A director or branch manager of a bank in which a party or coalition's election expenses account is located shall prepare and deliver a statement that consolidates all transactions conducted in the account to the central election authority within 45 days after the polling day.

57.7. A party or coalition that has violated Articles 57.3 and 57.4 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage, and bank director who has violated Article 57.6 hereof – that equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 58. Statement on election expenses of a candidate for election of the State Great Hural and the President

58.1. A candidate for the election of the State Great Hural or the President is obligated to prepare and deliver his/her statement on election expenses to the central election authority within 30 days after the polling day ends.

58.2. A candidate for the election of the State Great Hural or the President shall ensure that the statement on election expenses is audited and given an opinion.

58.3. A statement on election expenses shall be prepared as per the following benchmarks:

58.3.1. total amount of income in the election expenses account. Amongst them:

58.3.1.a. income from private assets;

58.3.1.b. income from a party, joint parties and coalition; and

58.3.1.c. donation income.

58.3.2. last name (father or mother's name), first name, place of residence address, and amount and type of his/her donation of a citizen who made a donation;

58.3.3. title, address, last name (father or mother's name) and first name of its Executive Director, and amount and type of its donation of a legal entity that made a donation;

58.3.4. classification and performance of expenses; and

58.3.5. amount and location of remaining assets.

58.4. A director or branch manager of a bank in which a candidate's election expenses account is located shall prepare and deliver a statement that consolidates all transactions conducted in the account to the central election authority within 30 days after the polling day.

58.5. A candidate who has violated Article 58.1 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage, and bank director who has violated Article 58.4 hereof – that equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 59. Statement on election expenses of a candidate for election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural

59.1. Unless otherwise provided in this Law, a candidate for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural is obligated to prepare and deliver his/her statement on election expenses to the election authority of the corresponding level within 30 days after the polling day ends.

59.2. A statement on election expenses shall be prepared as per the following benchmarks:

59.2.1. total amount of income in the election expenses account. Amongst them:

59.2.1.a. income from private assets; and

59.2.1.b. donation income.

59.2.2. last name (father or mother's name), first name, place of residence address, and amount and type of his/her donation of a citizen who made a donation;

59.2.3. title, address, last name (father or mother's name) and first name of its Executive Director, and amount and type of its donation of a legal entity that made a donation;

59.2.4. classification and performance of expenses; and

59.2.5. amount and location of remaining assets.

59.3. A director or branch manager of a bank in which a candidate's election expenses account is located shall prepare and deliver a statement that consolidates all transactions conducted in the account to the election authority of the corresponding level within 45 days after the polling day.

59.4. A candidate, party or coalition that has violated Article 59.1 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage, and bank director who has violated Article 59.3 hereof – that equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 60. Statement on election expenses monitoring and its openness and transparency

60.1. An election authority that received statement on election expenses and other related documents shall deliver them to the following state audit offices:

60.1.1. as for the central election authority, to the highest audit body of the state;

60.1.2. as for the election committee of aimag, capital city, soum, district, to the state audit office of aimag, capital city;

60.2. The central election authority shall make one copy of party, coalition or candidate's statement on election expenses and deliver it to the state authority in charge of taxation.

60.3. State audit office shall review and make the statement on election expenses public within 90 days after it receives the statement, and make public a citizen who has donated one million or more tugriks, or a legal entity that has donated two million or more tugriks.

60.4. State audit office shall exercise the following powers and obligations on statement of election expenses:

60.4.1. to monitor election donation, financing and its disbursement by parties, coalitions, and candidates individually or in cooperation with other state authorities;

60.4.2. to obtain information related to statement of election expenses from parties, coalitions and candidates;

60.4.3. to prepare and compile documents on violations of election financing and its disbursement; and

60.4.4. to have state or other authorities, officials and citizens prepare a document on election financing.

60.5. If a party, coalition or candidate fails to deliver its statement on election expenses within the time frame set forth in law, the party, coalition or candidate shall not be registered in the next election.

60.6. A violation of Article 60.2 hereof committed by an election authority official and that of Article 60.3 hereof committed by a civil servant shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

CHAPTER EIGHT LIST OF VOTERS

Article 61. Preparation, exposure and delivery of a list of voters

61.1. A list of voters shall be prepared by the state administrative authority in charge of state registration based on the voter registration in the civil registration database.

61.2. The list of voters shall be prepared both in hard and soft copies.

61.3. Voters shall be recorded in the list of voters in order of their first name, last name (father or mother's name), age, gender, citizen identification card number, and address of a place of residence and voters shall be arranged in order of place of residence addresses.

61.4. Soft copy of the list of voters shall be based on biometric data (fingerprint) of citizens.

61.5. A voter shall be registered with one election precinct only.

61.6. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall compile and prepare the list of voters by each aimag, capital city, soum, district, bag, khoroo and election

unit, and post the the list of voters on its website from March 1 of the election year until the end of the election.

61.7. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall ensure that a voter is exposed to data concerning him/her set out in the list of voters posted on its website.

61.8. The following authorities shall prepare data on the following citizens' first name, last name (father or mother's name), citizen identification card number, year, month and day of birth, and other necessary information and deliver them to the state administrative authority in charge of state registration within 55 days prior to the regular election polling day, and within 40 days prior to the non-regular or by-election polling day:

61.8.1. the Supreme Court shall prepare data on citizens of voting age whose legal incapability is proven by a court decision;

61.8.2. the central court decision enforcement authority shall prepare data on citizens of voting age serving imprisonment or being detained on the polling day;

61.8.3. the state authority in charge of citizenship and migration shall prepare data on citizens who travelled abroad for a period of 60 or more days, and that on voters who are serving in a regiment or unit in a soum, district where they are not registered as permanent resident on the polling day;

61.8.4. the state administrative central authority in charge of defense shall prepare data on voters who are serving in a military regiment or unit in a soum, district where they are not registered as permanent resident on the polling day; and

61.8.5. the state authority in charge of citizenship and migration shall prepare data on citizens who acquired, restored or lost Mongolian citizenship in the year.

61.9. Voters who are legally incapable, serving imprisonment or travelled abroad for a period of 60 or more days shall not be removed from the list of voters, and in the "Note" section next to their names on the election roll an additional marking shall be made which says "Temporarily removed."

61.10. The names of the voters marked "Temporarily removed" shall not be included in the number of the voters recorded in the list of voters.

61.11. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall register citizens who are serving in a military regiment or unit where they are not registered as permanent resident in the list of voters of the respective election precinct where the military regiment or unit is located based on the data on citizens serving in a military, and remove their names from the list of voters of the respective election precinct where they are registered as permanent residents.

61.12. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall make the following changes to the list of voters posted on its website and prepare and deliver hard copy and soft copy of the revised list of voters to the election commission of aimag, district through its branch or unit based in an aimag, capital city within at least 25 days prior to the polling day:

61.12.1. changes made in response to complaints about absence of registration or incorrect registration of voters with the list of electors;

61.12.2. changes associated with civil registration such as those made to a voter's last name (father or mother's name), first name, gender, citizen identification card number, and place of residence address;

61.12.3. changes associated with voters who are serving in a military; and

61.12.4. changes associated with registration of voters who died.

61.13. The election committee of aimag, district shall organize the delivery of the list of voters to the corresponding polling stations within at least 20 days prior to the polling day.

61.14. A polling station shall display the list of voters from the day it is received and allow voters' exposure to it freely in its facility; in case its facility is unavailable the list of voters shall be displayed in the Governor's Office of a soum or khoroo, and after the polling station is ready it shall be displayed in the polling station.

61.15. A voter should check whether he/she registered with the list of voters within at least 14 days prior to the polling day.

61.16. The list of voters shall consist of a sole list of voters and preparing a new list of voters or changing the list of voters in breach of this Law is prohibited.

61.17. Reproduction and distribution of a list of voters is prohibited in circumstances other than those in which it is used for polling station business.

61.18. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall distribute the soft copy of a part of a list of the electors that contains the voters' last name (father or mother's name), first name, citizen identification card number and place of residence address to a person/entity that is entitled to represent a party or joint parties as requested by him/her once.

61.19. The amount of expenses associated with distribution of related data of a list of the electors shall be set by the state administrative authority in charge of state registration.

61.20. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall issue and enforce procedures for preparation and exposure of the list of voters, removal of duplicates and transfer of voters in compliance with this Law.

61.21. A person or entity that has violated Article 61 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 62. Preparation and exposure of the list of voters residing in a foreign country

62.1. Citizens residing in a foreign country shall notify a diplomatic mission of Mongolia to the foreign country in person or through post or e-mail, or fax of their engagement in the election and get registered starting from 40 days before the polling day in a foreign country for a 20 day period.

62.2. A citizen residing in a foreign country shall fill-in a form approved by the central election authority and deliver it along with a copy of his/her national foreign passport to Sub-commission to get registered to engage in election.

62.3. Election registration form for citizens residing in a foreign country shall include the following information:

62.3.1. first name and last name (father or mother's name);

62.3.2. year, month and day of birth, age and gender;

62.3.3. national foreign passport and citizen identification card number;

62.3.4. year, month and day of last departure from Mongolia;

62.3.5. the last place of residence address in Mongolia; and

62.3.6. current place of residence address.

62.4. Sub-commission shall prepare hard copy and soft copy of the list of voters of citizens residing in a foreign country as per forms approved by the state administrative authority in charge of state registration to register citizens residing in a foreign country.

62.5. Sub-commission shall deliver the list of voters of citizens residing in a foreign country to the Central commission within 2 days after the day registration of citizens residing in a foreign country ends.

62.6. Central commission shall deliver the list of voters of citizens residing in a foreign country received from all Sub-commissions to the state administrative authority in charge of state registration within 2 days.

62.7. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall remove the names of citizens registered to vote in a foreign country from the list of voters of citizens registered in Mongolia and notify an authorized staff of state registration authority as part of the polling station thereof, and get them removed.

62.8. If the name of a voter who registered to vote in a foreign country is temporarily removed from the list of voters pursuant to this Law, his/her name need not be removed.

62.9. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall review the list of voters residing in a foreign country based on civil registration national database, and remove contradictory names.

62.10. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall deliver the reviewed list of voters residing in a foreign country back to sub-commission as a soft copy and sub-commission shall display the list of voters within at least 5 days prior to polling day in a foreign country and allow voters' exposure to it freely in its facility and on website.

62.11. A person/entity that violated Article 62 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 63. Preparation, exposure and delivery of a list of voters for non-regular election, re-election and by-election

63.1. An authority that set and announced to hold non-regular election, re-election or by-election shall deliver its decision thereon to the state administrative authority in charge of state registration through election committee of aimag, district within 3 working days.

63.2. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall suspend transfer/migration of citizens from one administrative unit to another administrative unit of the constituency or election precinct level based on the decision of a competent body to hold non-regular election, re-election or by-election from the date the decision thereon is delivered to the state registration authority until the end of the polling.

63.3. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall post the list of voters on its website since the decision of a competent authority to hold election is received and ensure that voters are exposed to data concerning him/her.

63.4. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall make "Temporarily removed" additional markings on the list of voters of non-regular election or by-election based on the date received pursuant to Articles 61.8.1-61.8.5 hereof.

63.5. The state administrative authority in charge of state registration shall make the changes set forth in Article 61.12 hereof to the list of voters posted on the website and prepare the revised list of voters for each election precinct, and deliver soft copy of the revised list of voters to a state registration branch or unit based in an aimag, capital city.

63.6. A state registration branch or unit based in an aimag, capital city shall deliver the list of voters of non-regular or by-election to the election precinct within at least 15 days prior to the polling day.

63.7. In case a re-election is held pursuant to Article 8.6 hereof, the list of voters of non-regular or by-election prepared and delivered by a state registration branch or unit based in an aimag, capital city shall be used.

Article 64. Procedures for resolving complaint about the list of voters

64.1. Unless the name of a voter or his/her family member is not registered or registered with the list of voters incorrectly, the voter shall lodge a complaint by himself/herself or on his/her family member's behalf with a corresponding state registration office in writing within at least 14 days before the polling day.

64.2. A corresponding state registration office shall issue a reference about the data on the citizen who has lodged the complaint based on the civil registration national database and authorized staff or state registrar of the state registration office as part of the polling station shall make a change associated with the voter's data on the list of voters based on the reference within three days.

64.3. Making a change to a list of voters on grounds other than those set forth in this Law is prohibited.

64.4. Provided that a citizen's reason for being marked as "Temporarily removed" on the list of voters ceases to exist, an authorized staff of the state registration office as part of the polling station shall cancel the marking on the list of voters and restore the voter's registration, and prepare a report thereon and notify the polling station based on the voter's request, national foreign passport and other related documentary evidences before and on the polling day.

64.5. An election authority employee who violated Articles 64.2-64.4 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 65. Transfer of a voter

65.1. A voter shall vote in a respective election precinct of his/her permanent place of residence.

65.2. Provided that a voter transfers within 14 days before the polling day, he/she shall make a request to the polling station of his/her permanent place of residence in writing thereof and the polling station shall notify a corresponding state registration office thereof.

65.3. If a voter has transferred, an additional marking shall be made which says "Transferred" next to his/her name on the list of voters.

65.4. A voter who has transferred to a new polling station shall deliver voter's transfer note to the polling station of the place he/she transferred to within at least 10 days before the polling day and the polling station shall deliver the transfer note to a corresponding state registration office.

65.5. A voter transferred to a new election precinct shall be registered with the list of voters.

65.6. Transfer of voters shall be discontinued 14 days prior to the polling day.

65.7. Transfer of voters shall be prohibited within an aimag, capital city.

65.8. A voter transferred to a new election precinct shall vote for the election of the State Great Hural and the President only.

65.9. An employee of an election authority who violated Articles 65.7 and 65.8 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

65.10. A civil servant who violated Articles 65.7 and 65.8 hereof shall be dismissed from civil service.

Article 66. Suspending transfer/migration of citizens

66.1. Transfer/migration of citizens from one administrative unit to another shall be suspended 60 days before the polling day and resumed the day after the polling day.

66.2. Regulation of suspending the transfer/migration of citizens shall be applicable to regular and non-regular elections of the State Great Hural and the President, and only regular election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural.

**CHAPTER NINE
ELECTION CAMPAIGN
Subchapter one
General provisions**

Article 67. Election platform

67.1. A party, coalition, or independent candidate participating in election shall have an election platform.

67.2. A candidate for Presidential election shall have a platform defining his/her concepts within the bounds of Presidential powers as provided in laws.

67.3. A candidate nominated by a party or coalition is forbidden to have his/her own platform other than that of the party or coalition.

67.4. It is prohibited to include the following things in the platform:

67.4.1. promises to give cash, goods, right in relation to cash or goods;

67.4.2. promises to give largess or shares from revenues from mining, oil, minerals, or other industries, or from public or local funds or other equivalents for citizens;

67.4.3. promises to cancel or convert loan and other debts;

67.4.4. promises to provide services free of charge or at lower rates for citizens;

67.4.5. promises to intermediate for a job or get one to find a job;

67.4.6. promises to distribute or directly disburse public or local funds to citizens;
and

67.4.7. promises that does not fall under the powers of the President by a Presidential candidate.

67.5. The following entities shall get the state audit office to audit the compliance with Law on Fiscal Stability⁹ and Law on Development Policy and Planning¹⁰, and calculation and analysis of financial sources for its or his/her platform:

67.5.1. party or coalition;

⁹ Law on Fiscal Stability was published in the State Legal Bulletin #30, 2010.

¹⁰ Law on Development Policy and Planning was published in the State Legal Bulletin #47, 2015.

67.5.2. independent candidate; and

67.5.3. presidential candidate.

Article 68. Election campaign

68.1. Unless otherwise provided in this Law, election campaign shall be launched 18 days prior to the polling day and terminated 1 day prior to the polling day.

68.2. Presidential candidate shall launch his/her election campaign 20 days prior to the polling day and terminate 1 day prior to the polling day.

68.3. Election campaign shall be run by the following means and forms:

68.3.1. printing and distribution of campaign materials for voters;

68.3.2. placement of an election campaign billboard in public streets and squares;

68.3.3. placement of party flag in streets and squares unless otherwise provided in laws;

68.3.4. meeting, forum and gathering with voters;

68.3.5. operation of a campaign facility;

68.3.6. broadcasting election campaign program on radio and television; and

68.3.7. posting on websites.

68.4. Presidential candidate may use the flag of the party that nominated him/her for his/her election campaign.

68.5. Announcement or invitation about election campaign meeting or donation delivered to the voters shall not be deemed printed material of election campaign. Announcements and invitations shall not be bigger than A5 paper size.

68.6. Election campaign shall be terminated 24 hours prior to the polling day or before 00:00 (midnight) on the day prior to the polling day.

68.7. The source of the entity who commissioned the election campaign must be written on the bottom of any election campaign material and the name of the client must be written clearly and unabbreviated, and this shall be included in the total timing of the television program; as for a radio program, the client's name must be mentioned at the beginning and at the ending.

68.8. Article 68.6 hereof shall be inapplicable to the election campaign set forth in Articles 77.2.3, 78 and 79.

68.9. Action of a violation of Article 68 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

68.9.1. a candidate, party or coalition shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

68.9.2. an election manager, aide to candidate or electioneer shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

68.10. Media outlet staff who violated Articles 68.6 and 68.7 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

68.11. Special license of a media outlet that violated Articles 68.6 and 68.7 hereof shall be suspended starting from the day the violation was committed up to a period of 6 months by the authority that issued the special license based on the findings of state authority in charge of fair competition.

Article 69. Using vehicles for election campaign

69.1. An entity that is entitled to run an election campaign may use vehicles during election campaign.

69.2. License plate number of vehicles to be used for election campaign shall be registered with the election committee of aimag, district and a uniform marking issued therefrom shall be pasted on the bottom right corner of windshield of a car or bus, and on the right side of gas tank of a moped or motorcycle.

69.3. The central election authority shall approve the design of marking of vehicles to be used for election campaign.

69.4. Using cars, buses, mopeds, motorcycles or other vehicles not marked with the marking approved by the central election authority for election activities and election campaign is prohibited.

69.5. Election campaign leaflets, posters and mottos may be placed on the vehicles being used for election campaign.

69.6. It is prohibited to use vehicles not registered with election committee and marked with uniform markings, and placing election campaign leaflets, posters and mottos thereon.

69.7. Action of a violation of Articles 69.4 and 69.6 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

69.7.1. a candidate, party or coalition shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

69.7.2. an election manager of a candidate, party or coalition, aide to candidate, electioneer or management of election authority of a candidate, party or coalition shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 70. Prohibiting illegal election campaign

70.1. Any entity is forbidden to take or conduct the following action or activities to entice voters from the start of the regular election year to the end of the polling:

70.1.1. to distribute cash or free goods;

70.1.2. to sell goods or things at lower rates;

70.1.3. to provide services free of charge or at lower rates;

70.1.4. to hold public sports tournament or competition, festival, performance, reception, party, banquet, paid quiz, betting, or gambling, or sponsorship thereof;

70.1.5. to arrange and allow voters to take tours inside or outside the country or allow them to take a vacation in a resort or health resort;

70.1.6. to organize any type of selection for political merit, slander or libel others, or distribute false information on the media, webpage or mobile phone message;

70.1.7. to make a contract or oral deal to give cash or good at his/her or others' expense in the future; and

70.1.8. to make a promise to give largess or share or stock, intermediate for a job or have one to get a job and others.

70.2. Any entity is forbidden to conduct an opinion poll on parties or candidates, or publish or distribute its results in any manner in the week before the polling day.

70.3. Entities other than election headquarters of a party, coalition or candidate, its staff, aide to candidate or electioneer are forbidden to run an election campaign.

70.4. A political servant may participate in election campaign.

70.5. An entity that is entitled to run an election campaign is forbidden to take or conduct the following action or activities in the course of the election campaign:

70.5.1. to run an election campaign in any manner other than that set forth in this Law;

70.5.2. to run an election campaign in periods other than that approved;

70.5.3. to conduct any kind of service to entice voters other than approved by this Law, or sponsorship thereof;

70.5.4. to make a promise to implement any objective or take measure not included in the party or coalition's platform or take any action of that nature for the election campaign;

70.5.5. to perform work or provide services with state or other assets in case of investment;

70.5.6. to use a loudspeaker from 23:00 (11 p.m.) to 07.00 a.m. of the following day;

70.5.7. to decline to participate in the election or run a campaign calling for violation of election or other legislation;

70.5.8. to use religious rituals; organize, participate or sponsor thereof, or distribute things related to religion;

70.5.9. to print, publish or broadcast any song or image related to religion in election campaign program or material;

70.5.10. to distribute a machine, equipment, cash, drug, food, or other goods to a voter, his/her family members, minor, authority or organization, or staff free of charge or sell them at lower rates by himself/herself or through others or under the name of humanitarian, charitable, or religious organization or non-governmental organization or fund, or pay a wage or benefit to entice voters;

70.5.11. to use vehicles or other assets of a state or local government authority, state or local government-owned or partially state or local government-owned legal entity for an election campaign in any manner in circumstances other than those set forth in this Law;

70.5.12. to allow civil servants other than political ones to engage in an election campaign in any manner;

70.5.13. to slander, libel or insult others, or distribute false news and information in any manner in the course of election campaign

70.5.14. to give or promise to give material or immaterial advantage to voters to entice voters;

70.5.15. to include a promise to distribute or directly disburse public or local funds to citizens in a party or coalition's platform or spread it among voters orally or otherwise;

70.5.16. to conduct other action or activities to buy voters' ballots;

70.5.17. to run an election campaign in the facility of state or local self-government authority, state or local government-owned or partially state or local government-owned legal entity, humanitarian, charitable, or religious organization, or in the polling station or in the facility of an election headquarters; or

70.5.18. to print, distribute, publish or broadcast election campaign material of which source is not mentioned;

70.6. Publicity of citizen's freedom to religion, relations between the state and religion, or policy and concepts on religion stipulated in a party, coalition or independent candidate's platform for voters shall not be deemed to have used religious rituals.

70.7. A media outlet is prohibited to promise or make contract to publish or not publish all types of news and information on one party participating in the election in the course of election campaign.

70.8. In the event distribution, publishing or broadcasting false news or information on a party, coalition or candidate participating in the election is proven by court decision, election expenses related to it shall be reimbursed by the culpable person/entity.

70.9. It is prohibited to run an election campaign until the end of re-polling or additional polling.

70.10. It is prohibited to intentionally damage or dirty election campaign billboard, poster or other campaign materials.

70.11. A party, coalition, or candidate is forbidden to obtain advice, assistance, or support from a foreign citizen or legal entity directly or indirectly in period of election campaign.

70.12. A party or coalition leader, or a candidate is forbidden to take part in a broadcast, program or interview not related to election campaign, and any broadcast, program or interview are also prohibited to be broadcast or published from the start of the election year to the end of the polling.

70.13. It is prohibited to run an illegal campaign on behalf of person/entity that is entitled to run an election campaign for the purpose of imposing legal liability thereon.

70.14. Action of a violation of Articles 70.2, 70.5, 70.11, 70.12 and 70.13 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

70.14.1. a candidate, party or coalition shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

70.14.2. an election manager, aide to candidate, electioneer shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

70.15. Action of a violation of Article 70.1 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

70.15.1. a citizen shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to monthly minimum wage;

70.15.2. a legal entity shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

70.15.3. a media outlet staff shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

70.16. Action or inaction of a violation of Articles 70.1.6, 70.2 and 70.7 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

70.16.1. a legal entity shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

70.16.2. a media outlet staff shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

70.17. Special license of a media outlet that violated Articles 70.1.6 and 70.7 hereof shall be suspended starting from the day the violation was committed up to a period of 6 months by the authority that issued the special license based on the findings of state authority in charge of fair competition.

70.18. Access of a webpage that violated Article 70.1.6 hereof shall be denied for a period of 6 months by the Communications Regulatory Commission based on the findings of state authority in charge of fair competition.

Article 71. Reporting on election campaign violations

71.1. A voter may report on distribution of cash or goods to voters to a police department along with evidence.

71.2. If administrative and criminal liability is imposed on a person/entity that distributed cash or goods to voters illegally, the central election authority shall give a citizen who reported the violation a cash bonus equal to twenty-fold increase in the total value of the cash or goods, and that shall be reimbursed by the culpable person/entity.

Subchapter two Entity that is entitled to run election campaign

Article 72. Election headquarters

72.1. Election campaign of election of the State Great Hural shall be managed by a party, coalition or candidate's election headquarters.

72.2. Election campaign of Presidential election shall be managed by a candidate's election headquarters.

72.3. Election campaign of election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural shall be managed by a party, or candidate's election headquarters based in the aimag, capital city, soum, and district.

72.4. Election headquarters of a candidate for the election of the State Great Hural shall be also responsible for the party or coalition's election campaign in the constituency, and local branches of the party or coalition that nominated the candidate shall assist the activities run by the election headquarters.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

72.5. Two or more independent candidates are forbidden to create joint election headquarters.

~~72.6. In case a constituency has multiple mandates, two or more candidates for the majoritarian election may create joint election headquarters. In this case the candidates manage the election headquarters jointly. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~72.7. A candidate for proportional election may create election headquarters jointly with a candidate for majoritarian election. In this case the candidate for majoritarian election shall manage the election headquarters. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~72.8. If election of the State Great Hural is conducted according to proportional election system only, election headquarters may be created for each aimag, district. In this case a candidate authorized by a party or coalition leader or an equivalent official shall manage the election headquarters. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

72.9. A party or coalition's central election headquarters shall use stamps or seals of the party or parties that joined the coalition and candidate's election headquarters shall not use any particular stamp or seal.

72.10. A candidate who violated Article 72.5 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to twenty-one-fold to twenty-six-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 73. Management of election headquarters

73.1. Unless otherwise provided in this Law, as for election of the State Great Hural, the following persons/entities shall manage and organize election headquarters and exercise rights and obligations set forth in this Law:

73.1.1. Party or coalition leader or an equivalent official, at the national level; and

73.1.2. Candidate or a manager authorized by him/her, at the constituency level.

73.2. The following persons/entities shall manage and organize election headquarters of Presidential election and exercise rights and obligations set forth in this Law:

73.2.1. Candidate or a manager authorized by him/her, at the national level; and

73.2.2. Aide to candidate authorized by the candidate, at the aimag, district level.

73.3. Candidate or a manager authorized by him/her shall manage and organize election headquarters of election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural and exercise rights and obligations set forth in this Law.

Article 74. Composition of a party or coalition's election headquarters

74.1. Party or coalition's election headquarters shall consist of party or coalition's leader or an equivalent official and his/her staff.

74.2. The central election authority shall issue a staff identification card of party or coalition's election headquarters.

Article 75. Composition of candidate's election headquarters

75.1. Candidate's election headquarters shall consist of the candidate and his/her manager, aide to candidate and electioneers.

75.2. Candidate shall have one manager authorized by him/her and the number of aides to candidate shall be not more than one per 500 voters and that of electioneers shall be not more than one per 200 voters.

75.3. As for the election of the State Great Hural, election committee of aimag, district shall issue candidate's manager, aide to candidate and electioneer's identification card, and as for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, election committee of corresponding aimag, capital city, soum, district shall issue thereof.

75.4. Presidential candidate's manager and aide to candidate's identification card shall be issued by the central election authority and electioneer's identification card shall be issued by election committee of soum, district respectively.

75.5. Staff of the election headquarters, manager, aide to candidate and electioneer shall work on a voluntary basis and daily expense of their operation shall be borne by the election expenses fund, and the central election authority shall approve related procedures.

75.6. The extra number of identification cards issued to election headquarters' staff, managers, aides to candidate and electioneers in breach of this Article shall be cancelled by the authority that issued them.

Article 76. Guarantee for election campaign activities

76.1. A person/entity that is entitled to run an election campaign shall exercise the following rights other than those set forth in law:

76.1.1. to publicize and promote its or his/her platform through the media;

76.1.2. to express its or his/her view freely;

76.1.3. to run an election campaign; and

76.1.4. to obtain information or note from a corresponding authority or organization as per appropriate procedures.

76.2. In circumstances other than those in which a candidate is apprehended when he/she is committing an offense or with evidence for alleged offense on the scene, it is prohibited to conduct the following criminal investigation procedures in relation to candidates without obtaining consent from the respective election authority:

76.2.1. to bring criminal charges or open criminal case;

76.2.2. to apprehend;

76.2.3. to put into custody;

76.2.4. to detain; and

76.2.5. to conduct physical check or search in his/her dwelling, office or vehicle.

76.3. It is prohibited to dismiss a candidate from his/her job at the administration's discretion from the day he/she is registered as candidate until the polling day.

76.4. It is prohibited to slander or label a candidate, damage his/her reputation, or disclose his/her personal and correspondence secret.

76.5. A legal entity that violated Article 76.3 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage, and a person/entity that violated Articles 76.2 and 76.4 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Subchapter three Election campaign activities

Article 77. Printing, distribution and delivery of election campaign printed material

77.1. Election campaign printed material shall be classified as follows:

77.1.1. candidate's; and

77.1.2. party's or coalition's.

77.2. A candidate or candidate's election headquarter is entitled to distribute election campaign printed material to voters not exceeding the following sizes and forms:

77.2.1. three printer's sheets of newspaper;

77.2.2. three printer's sheets of journal;

77.2.3. two printer's sheets of leaflet and poster;

77.2.4. two printer's sheets of candidate's resume; and

77.2.5. three printer's sheets of reports on performed work.

77.3. A party or coalition participating in the election or the party or coalition's election headquarters are entitled to distribute election campaign printed material to voters not exceeding the following sizes and forms:

77.3.1. four printer's sheets of newspaper or journal that exposes its platform;
and

77.3.2. three printer's sheets of other campaign materials.

77.4. Candidates of the same party or coalition, or a candidate and party or coalition that nominated him/her may integrate their election campaign printed material.

77.5. If election campaign printed material is integrated, each page shall be devoted to a particular candidate, party or coalition's election campaign.

77.6. The name of a candidate, party or coalition, or his/her or its election headquarters shall be mentioned under all election campaign printed materials regardless of its size and form, and the responsibility shall be borne by the management of election headquarters.

77.7. Posters or leaflets may be distributed to voters as well as placed in the following places free of charge:

77.7.1. specific advertisement boards; and

77.7.2. common wooden or metal fences and street lighting poles.

77.8. Locations of streets, squares, and public places in which an election campaign posters and leaflets can be placed shall be set by Presidium of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of a soum, district, ensuring equality of parties, coalitions, and candidates by April 1 of the election year.

77.9. It is prohibited to pollute the environment by using glue or gluey substances for placing posters or leaflets in streets or squares.

77.10. Poster or leaflet size shall not exceed that of standard A3 sheet.

77.11. "One printer's sheet" means eight pages of standard A4 sheet.

77.12. The total amount of election campaign material shall be calculated based on the total amount of printed material distributed for voters.

77.13. In the event a Member of the State Great Hural, the President or a Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural is nominated for the election, their reports on performed work shall not be counted in the amount of election campaign material.

77.14. Election campaign printed materials shall be delivered to the voters by election headquarters staff or electioneer, as well as by postal service.

77.15. It is prohibited to illegally damage or defile election campaign posters or leaflets placed in streets and squares.

77.16. The election headquarters of a party or coalition may integrate and publish the presentation, curriculum vitae of a party, coalition or candidate participating in the election, and organize its delivery to the voters in the constituency.

77.17. Campaign material to be published on daily or other newspapers or journals shall be of a size set forth in Articles 77.2.1 and 77.2.2 hereof.

77.18. A violation of Article 77.9 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

77.18.1. a candidate, party or coalition shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to 21-fold to 26-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

77.18.2. an election manager, aide to candidate or electioneer shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

77.19. A person/entity that violated Article 77.15 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 78. Using billboards for the election campaign

78.1. Billboards can be used for election campaigning.

78.2. Billboards shall be bigger than a standard A3 sheet and there is no limit on larger sizes.

78.3. Billboards shall only be placed in public places, streets or squares in the course of the election campaign and will be placed free of charge.

78.4. Permanent business-purpose advertisement billboards and their locations shall not be used for the election campaign.

78.5. Election campaign billboards shall not be placed on buildings or facilities other than that of a campaign headquarters or facility.

78.6. Election campaign billboards shall be following types:

78.6.1. candidates'; and

78.6.2. parties' or coalitions.

78.7. A candidate, party or coalition shall be entitled to place his/her or its campaign billboard in each election precinct without number limits.

78.8. Candidates of the same party, coalition or a candidate and a party or coalition that nominated him/her may place campaign billboards jointly; in this case they shall bear the responsibility jointly.

78.9. The name of a person/entity that commissioned the billboard shall be mentioned on the billboard.

78.10. It is prohibited to unlawfully destroy, damage or defile election campaign billboards.

78.11. A person/entity that violates Article 78.10 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 79. Using party flags for the election campaign

79.1. A party or coalition, or its election headquarter, and a candidate or his/her election headquarter shall be entitled to use a party symbol or party flag in the course of the election campaign.

79.2. Party flags may be placed on campaign facilities, candidate campaign billboards or vehicles permitted to be used for the election campaign, and it shall not be allowed in other places.

79.3. A person/entity that violates Article 79.2 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 80. Meeting, forum, or gathering with voters

80.1. A meeting, forum, or gathering with voters shall be held within the time frame of the election campaign.

80.2. The governor of an administrative or territorial unit on a particular level is obligated to give equal treatment to all parties, coalitions or candidates in granting approval or providing assistance in the organization of meeting, forum, or gathering held within their jurisdiction.

80.3. The following authorities or legal entities are obligated to allow the use of cultural centers, sports or meeting halls, or other public facilities under their supervision as venues for election campaign related meetings, forums, or public gatherings free of charge:

80.3.1. a state or local government authority;

80.3.2. a state or local government-owned legal entity; and

80.3.3. a 51 or more percent state or local government-owned legal entity.

80.4. A legal entity that violates Article 80.3 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 81. Operating a campaign facility

81.1. A candidate, party or coalition, or his/her or its election campaign shall not operate more than 2 campaign facilities in each election precinct.

81.2. Campaign facilities of a candidate and the party or coalition that nominated him/her shall be together.

81.3. Campaign facilities shall be operated for the following purposes:

81.3.1. publicity and promotion of platform;

81.3.2. distribution of election campaign material to voters; and

81.3.3. to hold a meeting or forum.

Article 82. Using radio and television for the election campaign

82.1. An election campaign-related program (hereinafter referred to as “campaign program”) may be broadcast by broadcast radio or television.

82.2. Public radio and television shall broadcast campaign programs on a schedule and time allotment set by the central election authority for each party, coalition or presidential candidate participating in the election free of charge only.

82.3. The central election authority shall approve a schedule and time allotment for free campaign programs to be broadcast over the public radio and television ensuring that equal time is allocated for each party, coalition or presidential candidate within at least 5 days prior to the launch of the election campaign.

82.4. Radio and television that is not publicly owned shall broadcast campaign programs based on a contract.

82.5. The total time of commercial campaign programs shall not exceed one hour (60 minutes) per day.

82.6. Not more than 25 percent /15 minutes/ of the total time allowed for commercial campaign programming (60 minutes) shall be allocated to one party, coalition or candidate.

82.7. Rates for commercial campaign programming shall not exceed the average program charge of the radio or television broadcaster for the last 6 months.

82.8. If a radio or television station intends to broadcast a campaign program nationwide or in a capital city, it shall deliver its notification to broadcast the program along with the following documents to the central election authority at least 30 days prior to the polling day:

82.8.1. a specific schedule of broadcasting campaign program;

82.8.2. no less than 3 contracts for broadcasting advertisements made within the last 6 months; and

82.8.3. background information on the average charge of broadcasting election campaign programs.

82.9. If a radio or television station intends to broadcast a campaign program in an aimag, soum, it shall deliver its notification to broadcast the program along with the following documents to the election committee of the aimag at least 20 days prior to the polling day:

82.9.1. a specific schedule of broadcasting campaign program;

82.9.2. no less than 3 contracts for broadcasting advertisements made within the last 6 months; and

82.9.3. background information on the average charge of broadcasting election campaign programs.

82.10. A radio or television station that delivered its notification to broadcast a campaign program along with other required documents pursuant to the procedure set forth in this Law is entitled to broadcast campaign programs.

82.11. It is prohibited to broadcast a campaign program on a radio or television station that has not delivered its notification to broadcast the program along with other required documents.

82.12. In the event that a radio or television station broadcasts nationwide and has more than one channel it shall broadcast a campaign program on their primary channel only.

82.13. A radio or television station that broadcasts campaign programming is obligated to treat all candidates, parties or coalitions participating in election equally.

82.14. News related to a party, coalition or candidate broadcast through a news program of a radio or television station shall not be considered a campaign program, but it is prohibited to broadcast news related to one party, coalition or candidate more than 5 minutes per day.

82.15. Programs related to political debates shall not be considered a campaign program but the program shall not cover one party only, and a number of independent candidates or more than four representatives from different parties or coalitions shall be covered in the program.

82.16. Transferring the schedule and timing of campaign program to other parties, coalitions, or candidates, or organizing any type of political ranking on a radio or television is prohibited.

82.17. The central election authority and Communications Regulatory Commission shall jointly approve procedures for broadcasting and monitoring election campaign programming on radio or television, and enforce thereof.

82.18. The Communications Regulatory Commission shall monitor radio and television election campaign broadcasting and may take measures to prevent and resolve violations set forth in this Law immediately in cooperation with police and central election authority, or non-governmental organizations specialized therein.

82.19. A radio or television station that violates the procedures for broadcasting during the election campaign set forth in this Law shall be warned once and if the violation reoccurs, its activities shall be suspended by the authority that permitted thereof until the end of the polling.

82.20. A legal entity that violated Articles 82.5, 82.6, 82.12, 82.15, 82.16 and 82.17 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

82.21. The special license of a media outlet that violates Articles 82.5, 82.12, 82.13 and 82.17 hereof shall be suspended starting from the day the violation was committed up to a period of 6 months by the authority that permitted the special license based on the findings of the Communications Regulatory Commission.

Article 83. Using an internet for an election campaigning

83.1. A candidate, party, coalition, or his/her or its campaign headquarters may run a website for election campaigns.

83.2. In the case that an election campaign is run on websites other than election campaign websites, only election campaign website addresses, party, coalition and candidate names and mottos shall be posted.

83.3. Election campaign material may be distributed to voters through e-mail as soft copy.

83.4. In the event an election campaign is run using internet space, the name of the person or the campaign headquarters that commissioned the internet space must be mentioned.

83.5. Using another's name

or a false name or address is prohibited when running the campaign set forth in Article 83.4 hereof.

83.6. A media outlet staff or a person who violates Articles 83.4 and 83.5 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

83.7. If a media outlet staff or a person/entity who violates Article 83.4 hereof cannot be found, the Communications Regulatory Commission shall deny the access of the webpage from Mongolia until the end of polling.

CHAPTER TEN BALLOT PAPER

Article 84. Ballot paper

84.1. A ballot paper is a principal document for voting and tabulation of election results and shall meet the following requirements:

84.1.1. to be easy and clear for voters to vote in terms of content, writing, and design; and

84.1.2. to contain a short instruction for a voter on how to mark his/her vote.

84.2. Election ballot papers shall be as follows:

84.2.1. ballot paper of the election of the State Great Hural;

84.2.2. ballot paper of the election of the President;

84.2.3. ballot paper of the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of aimag, capital city; and

84.2.4. ballot paper of the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural of soum, district.

84.3. Ballot papers of elections held simultaneously may be published on one ballot paper. In this case ballot papers of each election shall be counted separately.

~~84.4. Ballot papers of mixed election shall be considered separately as majoritarian and proportional. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

84.5. The last name (father or mother's) of the candidate shall be written in small letters and his/her first name in capital letters, and if a party or coalition nominated him/her, its name shall be written in brackets on the ballot paper.

~~84.6. A party or coalition's name shall be written in capital letters on the ballot paper of an election of a proportional system. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

84.7. For the presidential election candidate's photo shall be printed on the ballot paper.

84.8. A party or coalition's logo may be placed next to the candidate's name.

84.9. The authority which registered the candidate at the outset shall be responsible for the accuracy of the information such as name of the candidate, party or coalition to be written on the ballot paper.

84.10. A ballot paper shall have special security features and uniform numbers on aimag, district level.

84.11. The central election authority shall approve the design and quantity of ballot papers and publishing.

84.12. Ballot papers for the elections of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural except the regular one shall be published by the election committee of the aimag, capital city, soum, and district.

84.13. The central election authority shall ensure the delivery of ballot papers to the polling station at least 3 days before the polling day.

84.14. Ballot papers that differ from the approved design and fail to meet the requirements shall be deemed spoiled and polling and voting with a spoiled ballot paper is prohibited.

84.15. Action of a violation of Article 84.12 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

84.15.1. a person/entity shall be subject to a fine equal to eleven-fold to sixteen-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

84.15.2. the election official shall be subject to a fine equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

Article 85. The order to write party, coalition and candidate's name on ballot paper

85.1. The names of a party, coalition, their candidates and other candidates shall be written in the following sequence on the ballot paper of election of the State Great Hural:

85.1.1. Candidates' name of the parties and coalitions shall be written on the ballot paper according to the date of registration at the Supreme Court, and as for coalitions, the names of the parties joined the coalition by the date of registration at the Supreme Court; */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/Parties*

85.1.2. As for independent candidates, their name shall be written according to the date they are registered with election authority.

85.2. The names of Presidential candidates shall be written starting from the candidate whose party has a greatest number of seats in the State Great Hural. If the number of seats by parties is equal, the names of candidates shall be written according to the dates of registration at the Supreme Court.

85.3. If parties that have seats in the State Great Hural nominated a presidential candidate jointly, the party that obtained the most seats shall be considered.

85.4. Unless otherwise provided in this Law, the names of parties, their candidates, and other candidates shall be written on the ballot paper of election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural in a sequence similar to that on the ballot paper of election of the State Great Hural.

85.5. If no party participated in the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, the names of the candidates shall be written according to the dates they delivered their documents.

Article 86. Printing, protection and storing ballot papers

86.1. Security issue of the printing, storage and delivery process of the ballot paper shall be under police security, and an authority in charge of intelligence shall oversee thereof.

86.2. Security of ballot paper shall be divided into following stages:

86.2.1. until the polling day;

86.2.2. starting from the polling until the end of vote counting; and

86.2.3. after the end of vote counting.

86.3. After the end of polling, the ballot papers are sealed for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and safety of information contained in ballot papers that contain information about the election results, and it shall be stored in the aimag, capital city archive without opening the seal.

86.4. The seal of ballot papers stored in the archive shall be opened only by the representative of the central election authority in the presence of not less than two arbitral witnesses by court decision.

86.5. The central election authority shall issue and enforce procedures for printing, storing and delivering ballot papers in compliance with this Law.

86.6. A civil servant who violated Articles 86.3 and 86.4 hereof shall be dismissed from civil service.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

POLLING

Subchapter one

Polling place and timing

Article 87. Polling place and timing

87.1. Polling shall be held in polling stations from 07:00 a.m. until 22:00 (10:00 p.m.) by Ulaanbaatar time on the polling day.

87.2. A polling station shall announce the polling date, timing, and polling station location to the public for a 14-day period until the polling day.

87.3. A governor of a soum, district of the respective election precinct shall be obligated to set up the following items according to the instructions approved by the central election authority within at least 5 days prior to the polling day:

87.3.1. polling station;

87.3.2. voting booths required for voters to vote by secret ballot (one for every 300 voters);

87.3.3. voting booths required for voters to vote by secret ballot through mobile boxes;

87.3.4. sealed stationary and mobile ballot boxes;

87.3.5. screen to display the picture of voters registered with the list of voters to the public and observers; and

87.3.6. other items set forth in legislation.

87.4. Each polling station shall have one template folder with braille letter intended for the blind or visually impaired voters to read the ballot paper and mark their votes.

87.5. A polling station shall have at least two voting booths that enable voters to vote freely and by secret ballot depending on the number of voters in the election precinct and at least one voting booth for the disabled voter shall be equipped and set up in each polling station.

87.6. Polling station shall ensure the entrance for the wheelchair using voters.

87.7. A number of polling stations may be located in one building or building complex.

87.8. A polling station shall announce numbers, titles, addresses, and locations of polling stations located in the election precinct or area map and make them public 10 days prior to the polling day.

87.9. The polling station may be relocated due to force majeure such as public disorder, floods, and fires and voters shall be notified thereof immediately.

87.10. Instructions for setting up of a polling station, and ballot box and voting booth size and design shall be approved by the central election authority.

87.11. A polling station shall be put under police protection after the polling station receives ballot papers.

87.12. The election official who violated Articles 87.8 and 87.9 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage. A Governor who violated Article 87.3 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 88. Polling place and timing in foreign country

88.1. Polling in a foreign country shall be held in polling stations set up by the sub-commission from 07:00 a.m. until 22:00 (8:00 p.m.) by the foreign country's local time on the polling day set by the State Great Hural.

88.2. The sub-commission shall announce the polling date, timing, and polling station locations to the voters residing in the foreign country until the polling day.

88.3. The head of a diplomatic mission of Mongolia in a respective foreign country shall ensure that polling stations have a number of voting booths adequate for the number of voters to vote by secret ballot, that there is sealed stationary, and that mobile ballot boxes are set up 3 days prior to polling day.

88.4. A polling station shall have adequate number of voting booths that enable voters to vote freely and by secret ballot.

88.5. Voters residing in a foreign country shall cast their votes using a ballot paper printed by the central election authority.

88.6. The central election authority shall seal the ballot papers along with envelopes and deliver them to the sub-commission through the central commission within at least 3 days prior to the polling day in a foreign country.

88.7. The sub-commission shall receive ballot papers in the presence of all its members and report thereon shall be prepared and signed.

88.8. The sub-commission shall seal and store ballot papers in a facility protected from fires, floods and unforeseen dangers.

88.9. An election official who violated Articles 88.2 and 88.7 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Subchapter two

Polling process

Article 89. Polling in polling stations

89.1. Polling station team shall conduct the following activities in the following order as mentioned below in the presence of voters' representative and observer and prepare a report thereon at 07:00 am on the polling day:

89.1.1. to inform the number of voters in the list of voters of the respective election precinct and the number of voters who cast their votes through mobile boxes amongst them shall be reported;

89.1.2. to inform the index numbers of ballot papers ;

89.1.3. the number of ballot papers received, used for polling through mobile boxes and spoiled due to incorrect marks by a voter and cast with another ballot paper , also number of stolen, lost, and unused ballot paper;

89.1.4. to open and show all ballot boxes other than mobile boxes, seal and wax vote counting equipment and set it up for polling; and

89.1.5. to open mobile boxes and authorized staff of state registration authority shall prepare the registration list of voters who cast votes through mobile boxes by their citizen identification number when inserting the ballot papers of voters voted through mobile boxes in the vote counting equipment (ballot box).

89.2. After the pre-polling activities are over, the polling shall start.

89.3. A voter who comes to the polling station to cast his/her vote shall have his/her fingerprint checked by authorized staff of the state administrative authority in charge of state registration as part of the polling station, and the staff shall check the voter's data against the voters' registration in the civil registration national database and the electronic copy of the list of voters of the respective election precinct, and if no contradiction is found, a voter registration bill shall be handed.

89.4. In case the fingerprint checking equipment does not work or is unable to work, or in the case of a disabled voter, the citizen identification card information may be checked against the list of voters and a voter registration paper is given.

89.5. Transfer note of a voter who transferred pursuant to the procedure for transfer of a voter shall also be checked to hand a voter registration bill.

89.6. Ballot papers are given to those who received a voter registration paper.

89.7. Voters who received a ballot paper shall sign on the list of voters.

~~89.8. The General Election Committee shall print a slate of candidates nominated by a party or coalition for the proportional election in the order of the sequence of its delivery, and give it to each voter. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

89.9. Election observers and media representatives may present during polling.

89.10. Candidates and other persons/entities without permission prohibited to present in a polling station and this prohibition shall not apply to their voting.

89.11. Voter registration shall be terminated at 22:00 (10 p.m.) and voters who received voter registration bill shall be allowed to cast their votes.

89.12. Action of a violation of Article 89.9 hereof shall be subject to the following fines:

89.11.1. an election manager of a party or coalition, aide to candidate or electioneer shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage; and

89.11.2. other persons/entities shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

89.13. An election official who violated Articles 89.1, 89.2, 89.3, 89.5, 89.7 and 89.8 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

Article 90. Mobile voting

90.1. The following voters who cannot come to a polling station shall be polled through a mobile box based on their request, medical certificate, or note from a corresponding organization on the day before the polling day between 9:00-20:00 (9 a.m.-8 p.m.):

90.1.1. those who cannot come to a polling station in person due to their health condition;

90.1.2. those who are undergoing public mobilization pursuant to Public Mobilization Law¹¹;

90.1.3. those who are apprehended, detained, or convicted due to an administrative offence;

90.1.4. those who are apprehended or imprisoned due to legal procedure and coercive action; and

90.1.5. election official, police officers, authorized representatives of the civil registration office and supervisors of information technology who are organizing the polling.

90.2. A voter who cannot come to a polling station in person due to his/her health condition shall deliver a medical certificate along with his/her request to vote through mobile box to the polling station within at least 5 days prior to the polling day.

90.3. A person who is undergoing public mobilization, apprehended or detained, or an election official who is organizing the polling shall deliver his/her request to vote through mobile box to the management of his/her corresponding organization, and the management shall deliver the request along with a note from the organization to the polling station within at least 5 days prior to the polling day.

90.4. The polling station shall receive the request, certificate, or note of voters to vote through mobile box and check whether they belong in the constituency, and prepare the list of voters to be polled through mobile boxes and approve routes and schedule of polling.

90.5. At least two members of a polling station shall come to the place of residence of a voter to be polled through mobile boxes and poll him/her.

90.6. Polling a voter not included in the list of voters to be polled through mobile boxes through a mobile box is prohibited.

90.7. Ballot papers are given to voters to be polled through mobile boxes based on checking their citizen identification cards.

90.8. The following persons shall be allowed to be in the place where conducted polling through mobile boxes is conducted:

90.8.1. in the case that the polling place is a citizen's residence, the citizen's family members;

90.8.2. in the case that the polling place is a hospital or its equivalent, serious or critical patients; and

90.8.3. election observers.

90.9. At least two observers from different parties shall be present in the polling through mobile boxes.

¹¹ Public Mobilization Law was published in the State Legal Bulletin #6, 1998.

90.10. The central election authority shall issue and enforce procedures for polling through mobile boxes in compliance with this Law.

90.11. An election official who violated Articles 90.6 and 90.7 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 91. Polling of citizens residing in a foreign country

91.1. All sub-commission persons shall open, show, check, seal and wax ballot box, announce the following information, and prepare a report thereon at 07:00 am on the polling day in a foreign country in the presence of voters' representatives:

91.1.1. the total number of voters on the list of voters;

91.1.2. the number of ballot papers received, stolen, lost, and remained; and

91.1.3. index numbers of ballot papers.

91.2. The sub-commission shall start polling after conducting the activities prior to polling, and check voters' citizen identification card or national foreign passport against the list of voters, and give ballot papers along with its envelope to each voter.

91.3. A voter who has received a ballot paper shall certify it by signing the list of voters.

91.4. Polling in a foreign country and other related activities shall abide by the procedures for polling in a polling station.

91.5. An election official who violates Articles 91.2 and 91.3 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Subchapter three Voting

Article 92. Voting in a polling station

92.1. A voter shall come to the polling station and cast his/her vote in person.

92.2. A voter is forbidden to do the following things to cast his/her vote:

92.2.1. to vote though he/she knows that he/she isn't entitled to vote in the polling station;

92.2.2. to vote or attempt to vote using someone else's document or false document and the like;

92.2.3. to use a ballot paper other than that given by the polling station for voting;

92.2.4. to enter the polling station with a ballot paper from outside, or take a ballot paper out of the polling station;

92.2.5. to conduct an action such as taking photos or recording video to certify his/her or other voters' vote marked in the ballot paper;

92.2.6. to show a mark he/she made in the ballot paper to others; or

92.2.7. to make a promise to vote or not to vote for any candidate or demand or take cash or goods.

92.3. A voter shall make a mark according to the instruction on the ballot paper to mark the name of a candidate he/she supports on a ballot paper. */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

92.4. A voter shall mark his/her vote by secret ballot in a voting booth.

92.5. Persons other than the voter are forbidden to be in the voting booth.

92.6. A voter shall insert the ballot paper in the vote counting equipment (ballot box) after he/she marks his/her vote.

92.7. A voter shall leave the polling station after inserting the ballot paper on which he/she marked his/her votes in the vote counting equipment (ballot box).

92.8. In the event a voter makes an error and marks his/her ballot paper incorrectly, may obtain a ballot paper once again before inserting it into the vote counting equipment (ballot box). Voter shall inform the polling station and return back the spoiled ballot paper in exchange for new one .

92.9. In the event a voter's ballot paper rejected by vote counting equipment, the voter shall inform polling station about it and return back that ballot paper in exchange for a new ballot paper and cast his/her vote.

92.10. A polling station shall cut off the upper right corner of a taken back ballot paper, make a report, and store thereof.

92.11. A voter who can't vote in person due to disability, health condition, or level of education may vote with the assistance of his/her authorized and eligible voting citizen, and an official or election official. An observer is forbidden to act as the authorized person.

92.12. A polling station shall check whether the voting takes place legally without prejudice to the right of a voter to vote by secret ballot and in the event of a violation it shall take action to terminate it.

92.13. Administration of a corresponding authority or organization of a voter working on the polling day is obligated to give him/her a leave and enable him/her to vote.

92.14. The central election authority may take measures to motivate voters to participate in the election actively.

92.15. An election official who violates Articles 92.10 and 92.11 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage. A person/entity that violated Article 92.13 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

92.16. In the event a violation of Article 92.2 hereof committed by a citizen or other related entities is not serious enough to bring a criminal charge against him/her or it, he/she or it shall be subject to an administrative sanction of 14-day detention.

Article 93. Voting through mobile box

93.1. A person voting through a mobile box shall mark his/her vote by secret ballot in a mobile voting booth.

93.2. A mobile box is prohibited to be opened until the polling day, and shall be opened on the polling day after the activity set forth in Article 89.1.4 hereof ends, and the ballot papers therein shall be put in a vote counting equipment (ballot box).

93.3. A person voting through a mobile box shall abide by the procedures for voting in a polling station unless otherwise provided in this Article.

Article 94. Voting of citizens residing in a foreign country

94.1. A voter shall obtain a ballot paper along with its envelope and mark the name of a candidate he/she supports according to the instruction on the ballot paper in a voting booth.
/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

94.2. A voter shall put the ballot paper in its envelope and seal it, and put in the ballot box after he/she marks his/her vote.

94.3. In the event a voter marks his/her ballot paper incorrectly, he/she may obtain a ballot paper once again before casting it into the ballot box, informing the sub-commission about it and returning back the spoiled ballot paper.

94.4. The sub-commission shall cut off the upper right corner of the taken back ballot paper, make a report and store thereof.

94.5. A citizen residing in a foreign country shall abide by the procedures for voting in a polling station to vote, unless otherwise provided in the procedure for voting.

94.6. An election official who violates Article 94.4 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Subchapter four Polling process

Article 95. Ensuring normal operation of polling and vote counting equipment

95.1. A supervisor of information technology (hereinafter referred to as “supervisor”) who has a certificate from training of information technology center as part of the central election authority shall ensure normal operation of polling and vote counting equipment and perform the following tasks:

95.1.1. to be present within at most 4 meters of the polling and vote counting equipment and monitor the normal operation thereof;

95.1.2. to report to the information technology team immediately and seek assistance in the event polling and vote counting equipment is damaged or dysfunctional, or switch the polling and vote counting operation to the second or reserve equipment immediately; and

95.1.3. to remove the strip wax on the front of a ballot box and have ballot papers places in the box under the equipment in case there is no second or reserve polling and vote counting equipment.

Article 96. Suspension of activities of certain enterprises on the polling day

96.1. The following activities are prohibited on the polling day and the Governor of aimag, capital city shall monitor the enforcement thereof:

96.1.1. to serve with alcoholic beverages or sell thereof;

96.1.2. to hold public events such as art and cultural performance, and sports events; and

96.1.3. trade and service in an open market place and shopping centers .

CHAPTER TWELVE TABULATION, CONSOLIDATION OF POLLING RESULTS Subchapter one Vote counting

Article 97. Vote counting

97.1. Vote counting shall begin in election precincts immediately after the polling ends and shall be conducted in a transparent and open manner in the presence of observers and media representatives.

97.2. The following activities shall be conducted and put in a report before the polling station conducts vote counting:

97.2.1. to check whether the number of voters who voted in the polling station and through mobile box matches with the number of ballot papers allocated for polling, and make final calculation; and

97.2.2. to count unused ballot papers spoiled ballot papers due to incorrect marks separately and cut off the upper right corners thereof, make a report, pack and seal them.

97.3. The polling station shall count votes conducted pre vote count activities.

97.4. Votes shall be counted by vote counting equipment and the vote counting equipment result sheet shall be the polling results of the election precinct.

97.5. If the vote counting equipment is damaged or dysfunctional, the ballot papers in the equipment shall be read and counted by the second or reserve equipment and if there is no second or reserve polling and vote counting equipment, the ballot papers shall be counted by hand as per procedures approved by the central election authority.

97.6. After the polling station prints the polling results bill from the vote counting equipment, polling results shall be transmitted to the central election authority immediately.

97.7. It is prohibited to not transfer the polling results or inhibit or terminate thereof.

97.8. The polling station shall tabulate polling results as per the following benchmarks:

97.8.1. the number of total registered voters in the election precinct ;

97.8.2. the number of total voters voted;

97.8.3. the number of valid votes obtained by each candidate; and
/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

97.8.4. the number of invalid votes obtained by each candidate.
/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

97.9. If the voter voted for no candidate, his/her vote is considered to be a vote supporting no one, and the vote shall be counted in the number of votes cast, and in this case the ballot paper is deemed to be valid ballot paper.

97.10. In the event the sum of used and unused ballot paper differs from all ballot papers received by the polling station, the polling station shall inspect and determine the reason and recount the ballot papers immediately if need be.

97.11. In the event the ballot papers are counted for verification purpose, the votes shall not be counted.

97.12. If the difference occurs when the ballot papers are being recounted, a report thereon shall be made and signed by the election official engaged in the counting.

97.13. After the polling ends, the election committee of the soum, district shall select up to 50 percent from its election precincts by random selection (draw) and conduct a technical counting within 24 hours. Representatives of parties, coalitions or candidates participated in the election and voters shall take part in technical counting.

97.14. Procedures for technical counting shall be approved by the central election authority.

97.15. It is prohibited to count votes prior to the vote counting time.

97.16. It is prohibited to break vote counting process once it has started.

97.17. An election official who violates Articles 97.2, 97.3, 97.5, 97.6, 97.10 and 97.12 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 98. Counting the votes of citizens residing in a foreign country

98.1. The central election authority shall conduct the counting of votes of citizens residing in a foreign country.

98.2. The central election authority shall begin vote counting in its facility at 22:00 (10 a.m.) on the polling day and it shall be conducted in a transparent and open manner in the presence of observers and media representatives.

98.3. The central election authority shall open sealed envelopes, place ballot papers in the vote counting equipment and count and tabulate the polling results after it has conducted the following activities:

98.3.1. check whether the number of envelopes containing ballot papers received from commission matches with the number of ballot papers allocated for polling and make final calculation; and

98.3.2. count ballot papers that remain unused or are taken back due to incorrect marks separately;

Article 99. Invalidation of vote and ballot papers

99.1. The following votes shall be deemed spoiled:

99.1.1. votes cast for a candidate who is removed from candidate registration on grounds set forth in law after the ballot papers are printed;

99.1.2. votes cast for more than one candidate in the election of the President of Mongolia;

99.1.3. votes cast for candidates in excess of the number allocated for the constituency in the election of the State Great Hural or the Hural of aimag, capital city, soum, district; and

~~99.1.4. votes cast for more than one party or coalition. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

99.2. If a voter made no mark on the ballot paper, it shall be deemed to be a vote cast in support of nobody and a valid ballot paper. */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

99.3. Ballot papers failing to comply with the approved design and requirements shall be deemed spoiled.

99.4. Spoiled votes shall not justify deeming the ballot paper spoiled.

99.5. Ballot papers read by vote counting equipment shall be valid.

Subchapter two

Delivery of polling results and other documentation

Article 100. Delivery of polling results

100.1. A polling station shall read and announce polling results of the election precinct processed by vote counting equipment and the senior coordinator of the polling station shall sign the polling results sheet printed by the vote counting equipment, and a copy of that shall be delivered to the election committee of the soum, district, and the election committee of the soum, district shall deliver it to election committee of the aimag, capital city, and the election committee of the aimag, capital city shall deliver it to the central election authority respectively and immediately.

100.2. Polling station may give the results sheet printed by the vote counting equipment along with image data of ballot paper to a representative of a party or candidate, or each observer of non-governmental organization on the polling day.

100.3. An election committee that received polling results shall tabulate results in its territory and deliver it along with polling result sheet to its superior election committee.

100.4. As for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, election committee of the soum, district, aimag, capital city shall tabulate the election results individually based on the overall polling results of its territory pursuant to the procedure set forth in this Law.

100.5. An election officials who violates Article 100.1 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 101. Delivery of other election documents

101.1. The polling station shall count the ballot papers accumulated in the ballot box (vote counting equipment), taken back ballot papers and remained unused ballot papers separately and pack, seal and deliver them along with other election documents to the election committee of the soum, district, and the election committee of the soum, district shall deliver them to the election committee of the aimag, capital city.

101.2. An election official who violates Article 101.1 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 102. Delivery of ballot papers of citizens residing in a foreign country and other election documents

102.1. After the polling ends, the sub-commission shall open the sealed ballot box and prepare sealed ballot envelopes as per the following procedures, and deliver them along with a report on the polling and other election documents to the central election authority through its Central commission immediately:

102.1.1. check whether the number of all who voted matches with the number of envelopes containing ballot papers allocated for polling and make final calculation; and

102.1.2. count ballot papers that remain unused or are taken back due to incorrect marks separately and cut off the upper right corners thereof, make a report and pack and seal them.

102.2. Sub-commission shall drawing up summary protocol of polling and all members of polling team shall sign and stamp thereon, and the protocol shall contain the following information:

102.2.1. the quantity of voters on the list of voters;

102.2.2. the number of voters received ballot papers;

102.2.3. the number of voters received ballot papers once again;

102.2.4. the names of observers;

102.2.5. information on the polling day activities; and

102.2.6. the location where the polling was held, and year, month, day, time and minute of the locality.

102.3. The sub-commission shall deliver ballot papers and the report to its central commission through an authorized representative of the sub-commission.

102.4. An election official who violates Articles 102.1-102.3 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN RE-POLLING

Article 103. Cancellation of polling held in election precinct

103.1. If the following violations can have a serious impact on election results, polling held in the election precinct where the violation occurred is cancelled:

103.1.1. if the polling is held in places other those that have been announced in the absence of excuses for natural disaster and other unforeseen danger;

103.1.2. if the polling is held on a date other than that set forth in law;

103.1.3. if a ballot box through which polling was held is stolen, lost, or opened before the timing set forth in the law;

103.1.4. if any action to use force or put pressure on voters leads to distortion of votes cast and polling results; and

103.1.5. if the procedures for organizing the list of voters preparation, transfer of voters or polling are violated.

103.2. Polling is cancelled to the following extents:

103.2.1. an entire election precinct;

103.2.2. to the extent of all votes cast in the polling station; and

103.2.3. to the extent of votes cast through mobile boxes.

103.3. To have a serious impact on election results shall be construed if the violation occurred in the course of polling has obvious impacts on election results, specifically if the number of distorted votes is equal to the difference between the number of votes obtained by the deemed elected candidate and that of the subsequent candidate or is greater than that.

103.4. The following authorities shall have the consent to cancel the polling held in an election precinct:

103.4.1. as for the election of the State Great Hural and the President, the central election authority;

103.4.2. as for the election of the Hural of an aimag, capital city, the election committee of the aimag, capital city; and

103.4.3. as for the election of the Hural of a soum, district, the election committee of the soum, district.

103.5. If the election results reconcile previous distortions, the polling shall not be cancelled.

103.6. If elections are held simultaneously, an entity that has the power to cancel the polling shall determine to which entity the decision to cancel the polling is applicable in compliance with this Law.

Article 104. Conducting re-polling in an election precinct

104.1. The entity that deemed the polling held in an election precinct cancelled shall make a decision on holding a re-polling.

104.2. A decision to hold re-polling shall specify polling station location, date and time of re-polling, and it shall be held on weekends.

104.3. Re-polling shall be held within a week after the decision thereon is made.

104.4. In the event polling is deemed cancelled in an entire unit, all of its voters shall be allowed to engage in re-polling.

104.5. In the event votes cast in the polling station or through mobile boxes are partially cancelled, only voters whose vote is cancelled shall be allowed to engage in re-polling.

104.6. Re-polling shall have a quorum by the attendance percentage of voters engaged therein.

Article 105. Second round of Presidential election

105.1. If none of the Presidential candidates obtained a majority vote in the first round of election results a second round shall take place involving the two candidates who obtained the largest number of votes in the first round.

105.2. The central election authority shall set and announce the second round date within 14 days after the first polling day, and organize thereof.

Article 106. Additional polling

106.1. If more than 50 percent of all voters registered on the list of voters in a constituency fail to engage in the polling, additional polling shall be held in each such constituency.

106.2. An authority that has the power to tabulate the election results in the constituency shall make decision to hold additional polling.

106.3. Additional polling shall be held within a week after the decision thereon is made.

106.4. A decision to hold additional polling shall specify polling station location, date and time of additional polling, and that polling shall be held on weekends.

106.5. Voters who did not engage in the first polling and are registered on the list of voters shall be entitled to engage in additional polling and cast their votes.

106.6. Attendance and the number of votes of those who engaged in the additional polling shall be added to the attendance and the number of votes of those who engaged in the first polling to determine the sum of all voters of the election precinct.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN OBSERVER

Article 107. Election observation

107.1. A party or coalition's election headquarters are entitled to appoint and employ up to four election observers (hereinafter referred to as "observer") in one election precinct.

107.2. An independent and a non-governmental organization obligated and committed to engaging citizens in managing state affairs under its charter are entitled to appoint and employ one observer in one election precinct.

107.3. An observer shall be a citizen who has attained the age of eighteen and has the full legal capability.

107.4. A civil servant other than a candidate or political servant is forbidden to be an observer.

107.5. In the event that an employee of election headquarters, manager, aide to candidate or electioneer is appointed as an observer, he/she is forbidden to run an election campaign or conduct other activities related thereto in the facility in which election headquarters operate or in a polling station.

107.6. In the event that foreign or international organizations observe the election, a foreign citizen may be an observer and the central election authority shall approve the procedures related thereto and enforce thereof.

107.7. The central election authority shall approve the design of observer's identification card.

107.8. An entity that has power to appoint observers shall deliver its request to register and appoint and employ observers in writing along with the following documents to the polling station within at least 3 days prior to the polling day:

107.8.1. a copy of a decision to appoint an observer;

107.8.2. completed observer's form approved by the central election authority;
and,

107.8.3. one copy of appointed observer's photo.

107.9. If the observer registration time frame has expired, the polling station shall decline the request to employ and register an observer.

107.10. The polling station shall check and review whether the appointed observer meets the requirements and register those who meet the requirements as an observer and issue an observer's credentials within 48 hours after it received the request thereof.

107.11. If an observer uses illegal means such as demand for the exercise of rights not set forth in law, uses force, intimidation, distribution of false information to the public or intervenes in polling station work, the senior coordinator of the polling station shall deprive him/her of his/her observer's rights, confiscate his/her credentials and remove him/her from the polling station.

107.12. Provided that an observer lost his/her registration, the entity sponsoring him/her shall have no right to appoint his/her replacement and if such a request is made, the election committee shall decline to accept it.

107.13. If all of the observers appointed by the entity that has power to appoint observers are unable to make observation together depending on the capacity of polling station, the polling station is obligated to allow no less than two observers to observe in the polling station in rotation.

107.14. A corresponding entity is forbidden to inhibit an observer from registering, obtaining observer's credentials or exercising his/her rights in any way.

107.15. An election official or a person/entity who violates Article 107 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 108. Rights of an observer

108.1. An observer shall observe the process of preparation of the list of voters, polling, vote counting, and tabulation of election results from outside only to see whether they take place in compliance with election legislation.

108.2. An observer shall exercise the following rights:

108.2.1. to be exposed to the list of voters;

108.2.2. to be exposed to sealing of ballot papers;

108.2.3. to observe polling and vote counting;

108.2.4. to be exposed to the list of voters for polling through mobile boxes, routes, schedule and process;

108.2.5. to see whether voting booths, mobile boxes, vote counting equipment and polling stations are set up according to legislation;

108.2.6. polling stations shall have seats one can observe the entire polling process from;

108.2.7. to notify the senior coordinator of the polling station of a violation and ask him/her to rectify it, and document it, and have a witness sign documentation in the case of a violation committed during the polling;

108.2.8. to document the election process using audio and video recorders;

108.2.9. to obtain corresponding information from the senior coordinator of the polling station, and observe the activities of the election headquarters;

108.2.10. to make his/her observation report public and publish it;

108.2.11. to obtain soft copy of images and quantitative data of ballot papers;
and

108.2.12. other rights provided in law.

108.3. Observer's rights shall be in force by obtaining observer's accreditation and deprived of when the election results are officially summed.

108.4. An election official or a person/entity who violates Article 108 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

Article 109. Observation of polling in a foreign country

109.1. Unless otherwise provided in this Law, general procedures for election observation shall be abided by in relations arising from the observation of polling in a foreign country.

109.2. An entity that has power to appoint observers may appoint and employ up to 2 observers in polling in a foreign country.

109.3. If an entity that has power to appoint observers is to appoint observers in a foreign country, it shall deliver the request thereon to the central election authority.

109.4. The central election authority shall deliver information on observers appointed to observe polling in a foreign country to the sub-commission and the observers shall be registered with the sub-commission at least 3 days before the polling day in the foreign country and obtain observer's accreditation.

Article 110. Rights of observer of polling in a foreign country

110.1. An observer shall observe the process of polling from outside only to see whether procedures take place in compliance with election legislation and exercise the following rights:

110.1.1. to be exposed to the list of voters;

110.1.2. to be exposed to sealing of ballot papers;

110.1.3. to witness whether voting booths, mobile boxes and polling stations are set up according to legislation;

110.1.4. polling stations shall have seats one can observe the entire polling process from;

110.1.5. to obtain corresponding information from the sub-commission members;
and

110.1.6. to make his/her observation report public and publish it as per content and form not violating Law on Diplomatic Missions¹², Law on State Secrets¹³ and other legislations.

110.2. An election official or a person/entity who violates Article 110 hereof shall be subject to a fine in tugriks equal to six-fold to eight-fold of the monthly minimum wage.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN
DISPUTE RESOLUTION
Subchapter one
Lodging petition or claim

Article 111. Right to lodge petition or claim

111.1. A person/entity shall be entitled to submit a petition or information (hereinafter referred to as “petition”) in relation to election organization process and activities to a respective election authority.

111.2. Petition means appealing to an election authority in writing or orally to protect or recover one's right, freedom or legitimate interest that he/she considers to have been infringed upon.

111.3. Information means appealing to a respective election authority in writing or orally to resolve a violation of election legislation though one's right, freedom or legitimate interest is not infringed.

111.4. A person/entity who considers that his/her right, freedom or legitimate interest has been infringed upon due to a decision or activity (action or inaction) of an election administration is entitled to lodge a claim (complaint) to the court as per the following procedures:

111.4.1. as for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, to the Administrative Court at first instance against the election committee of the corresponding level; and

111.4.2. as for the election of the State Great Hural and Presidential election, to the Administrative Appellate Court at first instance against the Central Election Authority. */This article was amended on February 04, 2016 by law/*

111.5. The Constitutional Court shall review and resolve the disputes on whether the decision of the central election authority on the results of election of the State Great Hural submitted to the President and that of election of the President submitted to the State Great Hural is in breach of the Constitution or not.

111.6. The process of reviewing and resolving administrative offences set forth in this Law shall abide by corresponding legislation, unless otherwise provided in this Law.

¹² Law on Diplomatic Missions was published in the State Legal Bulletin #39, 2000.

¹³ Law on State Secrets was published in the State Legal Bulletin #7, 1995.

111.7. This Law shall not be applicable to complaints or information on criminal offenses and the resolution thereof.

Article 112. Lodging petition

112.1. This Law shall apply to lodge a petition against an election authority.

112.2. The following information shall be included or attached with a petition to an election authority:

112.2.1. first name and father's name, and a copy of the citizen identification card of the petitioner (if two or more persons lodged a petition, of each person);

112.2.2. title and a copy of certificate of state registration in case of a petition lodged by a legal entity;

112.2.3. postal address;

112.2.4. at least two phone numbers to contact (one's own phone number and a person to be reached in emergency situations);

112.2.5. e-mail address, if there is one;

112.2.6. a representative's first name and father's name, and a copy of his/her citizen identification card, if a representative is appointed; and

112.2.7. justification for lodging a petition, its evidence, documentation and information on the problem of which resolution is desired.

112.3. A petition may be lodged through fax depending on time and space.

Article 113. Lodging claim

113.1. The process of submitting a claim to the court and resolving thereof shall abide by the Administrative Procedure Law¹⁴, unless otherwise provided in this Law.

113.2. Other than set forth in law, the following information shall be included or attached with a claim, and if this requirement is not met, the court shall decline the claim:

113.2.1. first name and father's name and notarized copy of citizen identification card of the claimant;

113.2.2. postal address;

113.2.3. at least two phone numbers to contact (one's own phone number and a person to be reached in emergency situations);

¹⁴ Administrative Procedure Law was published in the State Legal Bulletin #3, 2003.

113.2.4. e-mail address, if there is one;

113.2.5. a representative's first name and father's name, and a notarized copy of his/her citizen identification card, if a representative is appointed;

113.2.6. title and a notarized copy of certificate of state registration in case of a claim lodged by a legal entity; and

113.2.7. justification for lodging a petition, its evidence, documentation and information on the problem of which resolution is desired.

113.3. A decision of an election authority shall be open and transparent, and a claim shall be lodged within 10 days after the decision is made.

113.4. A decision of an election authority being open and transparent requires that the decision shall be posted on the authority's website and with the information board of the election authority, and also announced through media as set forth in law.

113.5. In the event of inaction leaving a petition submitted to an election authority is unresolved within the time frame set forth in this Law, the due date of resolution set forth in law shall be the day from which a time frame of submitting a claim is counted.

113.6. The court shall not receive stature barred claims.

Subchapter two Petition resolution

Article 114. Petition resolution

114.1. A corresponding election authority that received a petition in relation to election organization process and activities shall resolve it within 3 days if the petition falls under its powers.

114.2. A decision of an election authority in response to a petition submitted by a citizen or legal entity shall be informed to the petitioner immediately.

114.3. An election authority shall decline a petition in relation to an issue that does not fall under its power provided in this Law.

114.4. If a petition in relation to election organization processes and activities is not resolved within the time frame set forth in law, or the petitioner disagrees with the decision, he/she may lodge a complaint to a superior election authority and seek resolution.

114.5. A superior election authority shall be construed as follows:

114.5.1. as for the election of the State Great Hural and the President, the election committee of the soum, district-election committee of an aimag, capital city, the central election authority;

114.5.2. as for the election of the Hural of an aimag, capital city, the election committee of the soum, district-election committee of the aimag, capital city; and

114.5.3. as for the election of the Hural of a soum, district, the election committee of the soum, district.

Subchapter three Claim resolution

Article 115. Claim resolution

115.1. The Administrative Court of the administrative unit where the election committee is located shall first review and make a decision on a dispute related to the administrative unit level election committee on the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural.

115.2. The Administrative appellate court at first instance and Supreme Court on the procedure of appeal shall review and make a decision on a legal dispute related to the central election authority other than those set forth in Article 111.5 hereof on election of the State Great Hural and the Presidential election.

/This article was amended on February 04, 2016 by law/

115.3. The judge of the court that receives a claim shall make a decision on whether to open a case or not within 3 days of receiving the claim.

115.4. The court shall make a decision on an administrative case arising from election disputes within 30 days and the case may be extended up to 10 days one time.

115.5. If a court receives a complaint through appeal and supervision on the court decision that resolved the election dispute at the first instance, the court shall make a decision within 21 days after it receives the complaint.

115.6. The Administrative appellate court at first instance shall make a decision on disputes related to the central election authority with a composition of three judges. */This article was amended on February 04, 2016 by law/*

115.7. Supreme Court on the procedure of appeal shall make a decision and issue a resolution on a complaint against the decision of the Administrative Appellate Court at first instance with a composition of five judges. */This article was amended on February 04, 2016 by law/*

115.8 With regard to the dispute, provided by this law does not file a complaints related to the order of a judge or a court order that had been made in the complaint proceedings, except for the order of a judge or a court order for the admission of the complaint.

/This article was added on February 04, 2016 by law/

Subchapter four Dispute resolution process

Article 116. Submitting complaint or information on violation

116.1. A person/entity shall submit a complaint or information to the police organization based in the locality on the occurrence of administrative offences set forth in this Law.

116.2. A person/entity may submit a complaint or information directly to the judge of a soum court, inter-soum court or first instance Criminal Court of a district on the occurrence of administrative offences set forth in this Law, and in this case he/she shall attach event facts and evidence related to the violation.

Article 117. Violation investigation

117.1. Police authorities shall investigate the administrative offence set forth in this law.

117.2. A judge shall make a decision on complaints on administrative offences set forth in this Law directly submitted to him/her. The judge shall oblige the police organization of the locality to inspect the event facts and evidence mentioned in the complaint or information if needed.

Article 118. Reviewing and taking decision on violations

118.1. The process of reviewing and ruling on administrative offences set forth in this Law shall involve determining the action and inaction of each person/entity involved in the violation.

Article 119. Lodging complaint against resolution or decree

119.1. A complaint against the resolution or decree of a judge resolving an administrative offence shall be resolved pursuant to administrative offence legislation.

PART TWO

CHAPTER SIXTEEN STATE GREAT HURAL ELECTION Subchapter one General provisions

Article 120. Election of the State Great Hural

120.1. Election of the State Great Hural is a principal means of constituting the legislature with their representatives by the people of Mongolia through the exercise of state power.

120.2. 76 members of the State Great Hural shall be elected through the election of the State Great Hural from 76 single mandate constituencies.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

~~120.3. No more than 48 candidates shall be elected through a majoritarian election and no more than 28 candidates shall be elected through a proportional election for the State Great Hural respectively. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~120.4. No more than 48 candidates shall be elected from 26 constituencies for the State Great Hural. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

Subchapter two

Party or coalition participating in election

Article 121. Expression of party or coalition engagement in election

121.1. A party or coalition shall express its will to abide by the Constitution of Mongolia, this Law and other legislation to participate in the election of the State Great Hural to the central election authority within at least 60 days prior to the polling day.

121.2. Application to participate in an election shall be endorsed by signature of the party or coalition leader and stamp. As for a coalition, all parties joining the coalition shall endorse by its stamp.

121.3. A party shall deliver its application to participate in an election along with the following documents in attachment:

121.3.1. a decision to participate in an election made by the party congress or central party representative body;

121.3.2. a notarized copy of the certificate of state registration of a party;

121.3.3. a notarized copy of the charter of a party registered with the state registration;

121.3.4. a platform approved by a party congress or central party representative body;

121.3.5. an opinion of the state audit office on economic calculation of the platform;

121.3.6. information on the party or coalition election expenses account;

121.3.7. statement(s) on donations made by citizens and legal entities to the party over the past year, audited and certified by a state audit office;

121.3.8. information containing the title of the party's central election headquarter, its composition, address, and phone number, and the like;

121.3.9. procedures of candidacy approved by central party representative body in compliance with this Law; and

121.3.10. last name (father or mother's name), given name, phone number and e-mail address of three persons who are appointed to enter into a relation with the central election authority on the party's behalf.

121.4. A coalition shall deliver its application to participate in an election along with the following documents in attachment:

121.4.1. a decision to participate in an election made by the coalition representative authority;

121.4.2. a notarized copy of the certificate of state registration of all parties joining the coalition;

121.4.3. a notarized copy of the charter registered with the Supreme Court of all parties joining the coalition;

121.4.4. a platform approved by the coalition's representative authority;

121.4.5. an opinion of the state audit office on economic calculation of the platform;

121.4.6. statement(s) on donations made by citizens and legal entities to the parties joining the coalition over the past year, audited and certified by a state audit office;

121.4.7. information containing the title of the coalition's central election headquarter, its composition, address, and phone number, and the like;

121.4.8. procedures of candidacy approved by the coalition's representative authority in compliance with this Law;

121.4.9. last name (father or mother's name), given name, phone number and e-mail address of three persons who are appointed to enter into relations with the central election authority on the coalition's behalf;

121.4.10. a notarized copy of the coalition agreement; and

121.4.11. a decision to form a coalition and minutes of the meeting at which each party joined the coalition.

Article 122. Coalition of parties

122.1. In the event the parties entitled to nominate candidates for a Member of the State Great Hural form a coalition and participate in a regular election of the State Great Hural, each party committed to joining the coalition shall hold its congress or meeting of its central representative body and resolve the following issues:

122.1.1. to discuss and approve the title and platform of the coalition;

122.1.2. to set the number of candidates for each party joining the coalition;

122.1.3. to discuss and resolve the nomination of candidates within the quota allocated for each party. The following issues shall be included within the framework of the nomination of candidates:

122.1.3.a. names of the candidates to be nominated for the election and their constituency number; and */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

~~122.1.3.b. names of the candidates to be nominated for proportional election. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

122.1.4. to appoint authorized representatives (hereinafter referred to as “party representative body”) who will be entitled to make decisions on election-related issues on the party’s behalf at the coalition in the future; and

122.1.5. to discuss and approve a coalition agreement.

122.2. The congress or central representative body of a party joining the coalition shall revolve the nomination of candidates by secret ballot.

122.3. In the event each party that wishes to join the coalition resolves and reaches agreements on each issue relevant to joining the coalition, the coalition shall be deemed officially formed and chairmen of the parties joining the coalition shall sign and stamp the coalition agreement to certify it.

122.4. A coalition shall create its official title and symbol and is forbidden to adopt the name of an individual, country, nation, or tribe or the title used by other parties in the previous election.

122.5. It is prohibited to change a coalition title during the election and term of office of the newly elected State Great Hural.

122.6. Any party or coalition is forbidden to join an already formed coalition.

122.7. A coalition representative body shall consist of representatives appointed by each party joining the coalition and exercise the following powers:

122.7.1. approval of the coalition platform;

122.7.2. amendments to the coalition agreement;

122.7.3. establishing the order of candidates;

122.7.4. nominations for political positions such as Chairman of the State Great Hural and Prime Minister;

122.7.5. nominations for by-election;

122.7.6. termination of the coalition agreement;

122.7.7. procedures for candidate nomination; and

122.7.8. decisions on the election and other coalition-related issues.

122.8. A coalition representative body has no right to change the number of seats allocated for the parties joining the coalition.

122.9. Parties joining a coalition shall participate in a regular election or by-election of the State Great Hural and activities of newly elected State Great Hural as one entity.

122.10. Any of the parties of the coalition by itself (outside the coalition) is forbidden to nominate a candidate, make withdrawal from election expenses account individually, join other parties' coalition, and participate in the election on an individual basis or forming another coalition, and in the event any of the parties make such a decision, the coalition shall be deemed dissolved.

122.11. A party joining a coalition is entitled to drop out of the coalition any time and as soon as its Congress or central party representative body officially notifies the coalition representative body thereof the party shall be deemed to have dropped out of the coalition, and the coalition shall be deemed dissolved.

122.12. The party representative body shall terminate the coalition agreement any time in which case the coalition shall be deemed dissolved.

122.13. In the event a coalition dissolves, the parties that constitute the coalition during this State Great Hural election or in the State Great Hural formed as a result of the election are forbidden to unite and form a coalition again or to be organized in the State Great Hural as one group.

122.14. Parties that didn't join the coalition and parties in a coalition that has dissolved are forbidden to unite and form a coalition or be organized as one group in the State Great Hural in circumstances other than those in which a Government is formed.

Article 123. Coalition agreement

123.1. A coalition agreement shall include:

123.1.1. general and mutual rights and obligations of the parties;

123.1.2. coalition title;

123.1.3. coalition representative body and last name (father or mother's name), first name, and position of a citizen who is part of its management;

123.1.4. the address of the coalition's election headquarters, and last name (father or mother's name) and first name of an official who represents it; and

123.1.5. other agreed upon issues.

123.2. A coalition agreement shall be effective during the term of office of the State Great Hural formed as a result of the election and its results.

Article 124. Registration of party or coalition to participate in election

124.1. The central election authority shall verify the documents submitted by a party or coalition expressing its will to participate in the election.

124.2. The central election authority shall decide whether to register a party or coalition that wishes to participate in the election within five days after it receives its documents in relation to election participation.

124.3. Registration of a party or coalition shall be refused in the following cases:

124.3.1. the requirement to register with the Supreme Court within at least 180 days prior to the polling day is not met;

124.3.2. the documents attached with the request for participating in the election are incomplete or false;

124.3.3. the party or coalition delivers its application to participate in an election after the time frame set forth in law expires;

124.3.4. the party or coalition fails to submit its platform or deliver it within the time frame set forth in this Law;

124.3.5. the party or coalition violates the procedures and requirements of forming a coalition set forth in this Law; and

124.3.6. any of the parties joining the coalition expresses a will to drop out of the coalition before a decision on registration is made pursuant to this Law.

124.4. The central election authority shall return a platform that has failed to meet the requirements set forth in law based on an opinion of the state audit office to the party or coalition, and the party or coalition shall bring its platform in compliance with the legal requirements and deliver it to the central election authority within three days.

124.5. In the event the central election authority decides to register the party or coalition, it shall issue a certificate of confirmation.

Subchapter three

Candidate nomination and registration of candidate

Article 125. Procedures for nomination of candidates

125.1. A party or coalition to participate in an election shall start proposing candidates 37 days before the polling day and complete it for a five-day period.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

125.2. Election nominations for independent candidates shall start 37 days prior to the polling day and end in 7 days.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

125.3. A person whom a party or coalition decided to nominate in an election, or started obtaining supporters' signatures to nominate his/her candidacy shall be deemed equal to a candidate.

125.4. A candidate shall meet the following requirements except the general ones set forth in law:

125.4.1. to have no loan, collateral, or guarantee debts due to a bank or other legal entities or citizens as determined by a court decision;

125.4.2. to have no overdue taxes;

125.4.3. in case the candidate owns 51 or more percent of any company, the company must have no overdue taxes;

125.4.4. to have a clean criminal record or be allowed or deemed to have a clean criminal record though he/she has been convicted; and

125.4.5. to have done his/her principal military service under the Law on Civil Military Service Duties and the Legal Status of Military Servicemen in terms of a citizen of military service age.

125.5. In case a principal (bona fide) civil servant or senior official of assistant civil service, or chairman, vice chairman, director or deputy director of state and local government-owned or partially state and local government-owned legal entities is to nominate his/her candidacy for a Member of the State Great Hural, he/she shall express his/her will to be discharged from the civil service or his/her job or position to a superior before January 1 of the election year, and be discharged from his/her job or official duty since January 31 of the election year.

125.6. Parties are prohibited from nominating candidates from other parties and coalitions are prohibited from nominating candidates from non-coalition parties.

125.7. Nomination of a candidate in more than one constituency is prohibited.

125.8. A party or coalition may nominate a non-partisan citizen with his/her consent in writing.

Article 126. Candidate nomination by party or coalition

126.1. A party or coalition shall nominate no more than 76 candidates for the election of the State Great Hural from one slate in the order set by the party or coalition.

126.2. At least 20 percent of candidates nominated by a party or coalition shall be represented by one gender. */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

126.3. A party or coalition shall nominate no more candidates than the number of mandates allocated for the constituency.

126.4. Candidate nomination by a party shall be discussed and resolved by secret ballot and majority vote based on democratic principles in a party congress or meeting of the central representative body.

126.5. A party or coalition shall abide by the following procedures except the general ones to nominate candidates:

126.5.1. to consider the individual's qualifications, education, experience, and ability adequate enough to be a Member of the State Great Hural, aspiration for dedicating his/her intelligence, energy, and labor for the country and people's sake and securing and consolidating Mongolia's independence and sovereignty, and capacity to abide by integrity, rule of law, and ethical standards of Member of the State Great Hural to nominate his/her candidacy;

126.5.2. to prohibit action to entice with cash or goods, intimidate, or deceive to nominate candidates;

126.5.3. to arrange candidates in order of districts and in order of the number and percentage of votes obtained by each candidate in the meeting set forth in Articles 122.1 and 126.4 hereof to prepare the slate set forth in Article 126.1 hereof; */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

126.5.4. to maintain the privacy of party members who voted for the candidate;

126.5.5. to set forth the following items in detail in a decision of the meeting that resolved nomination of candidates;

126.5.5.a. the number of members of a party congress or central representative body or coalition representative body;

126.5.5.b. attendance of members of a meeting on candidates' nomination; and

126.5.5.c. number and percentage of votes obtained by each candidate the party or coalition nominates.

126.6. A party or coalition shall issue and enforce its internal procedures for candidate nomination in compliance with this Law.

Article 127. Nomination of an independent candidate

127.1. An independent candidate who met the general requirements of nomination shall nominate his/her candidacy in one of the constituencies of election. */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

127.2. An independent candidate shall have signatures of no less than 801 supporters' as per forms approved by the central election authority.

127.3. The election committee of an aimag, district shall affix a seal to and submit the form approved by the central election authority for independent candidate.

127.4. The first name, last name (father or mother's name), citizen identification card number, address, and mobile phone or telephone number of a supporters' shall be written clearly in the form on which the independent candidate obtains supporters' signatures.

Article 128. Registration of candidate

128.1. The central election authority shall register candidates and issue candidate credentials.

128.2. A party or coalition proposing candidates shall deliver the following documents on candidate nomination to the central election authority within three days of the end of the nomination process time frame set forth in law:

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

128.2.1. decision and protocol of a meeting on its candidates' nomination;

128.2.2. slate of all its candidates;

128.2.3. each candidate's consent in writing;

128.2.4. candidates' asset and income declarations;

128.2.5. candidate's declaration set forth in this Law that certifies that he/she has no debts and dues;

128.2.6. note from tax and court decision enforcement authority that certifies that the candidate has no debts and dues set forth in this Law;

128.2.7. notarized copy of a request to be discharged from job or official duty by an administration civil servant or senior officials of the service civil service, or chairman, vice chairman, director or deputy director of a state or local government-owned or partially state or local government-owned legal entity, and a decision to discharge him/her from his/her job or official duty.

128.2.8. resumes of the candidates; and

128.2.9. notarized copy of the candidates' citizen identification cards.

128.3. An independent candidate shall deliver the following documents to the central election authority within 3 days of the time frame of the election nomination of an independent candidate set forth in law:

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

128.3.1. declaration of expression of nomination of his/her candidacy;

128.3.2. completed supporting voters' signature collection form;

128.3.3. independent candidate's asset and income declarations;

128.3.4. independent candidate's declaration set forth in this Law that certifies that he/she has no debts and dues;

128.3.5. note from tax and court decision enforcement authority that certifies that the independent candidate has no debts and dues set forth in this Law;

128.3.6. notarized copy of a request to be discharged from job or official duty by a principal (bona fide) civil servant or an assistant to a senior public official, or chairman, vice chairman, director or deputy director of state or local government-owned or partially state or local government-owned legal entity, and a decision to discharge him/her from his/her job or official duty.

128.3.7. resume of the independent candidate;

128.3.8. notarized copy of the independent candidate's citizen identification card;

128.3.9. last name (father or mother's name), given name, phone number and e-mail address of two persons who are appointed to enter into relations with the central election authority on the independent candidate's behalf; and

128.3.10 an opinion of the state audit office on economic calculation of the platform issued 10 days before the time frame set forth in Article 125.2 hereof.

/This article was added on May 05, 2016 by law/

128.4. A candidate's registration form and design of documents shall be approved by the General Election Commission.

128.5. The central election authority shall obtain reference about the candidate from a corresponding authority free of charge if needed.

128.6. The central election authority shall review completeness, accuracy of submitted documents by a party, coalition or candidate and candidate nomination requirements stipulated to the law when register the candidate.

128.7. The central election authority can inspect whether supporting voters' signatures collected by an independent candidate are accurate selecting them from the list of supporting voters or meeting signed citizens. Inspection can be implemented by a local election authority if needed.

128.8. The central election authority shall decide whether to register candidates of parties or coalitions within a week, as for independent candidates within 5 days after it receives their documents and issue a resolution.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

128.9. Unless there is ground to refuse the candidate registration, each candidate shall be given a candidate identification card on one day, 22 days prior to the polling day.

128.10. Candidate identification cards shall be issued in the following manner:

128.10.1. as for a party or coalition candidate, through a person who is entitled to represent the party or coalition to the central election authority;

128.10.2. as for an independent candidate, through a person who is entitled to represent the candidate to the central election authority;

128.11. A candidate is forbidden to decline his/her candidacy by himself/herself after he/she is registered.

128.12. The central election authority shall compile slates of all candidates on constituency and national levels and make them public within three working days after the decision to register candidates is made.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

Article 129. Refusal on candidate registration

129.1. Registration of candidate shall be refused in the following cases:

129.1.1. a candidate isn't nominated within the time frame set forth in law;

129.1.2. the requirements for a candidate aren't met;

129.1.3. a member of one party is nominated by another party;

129.1.4. a candidate nomination process of party, or a coalition violates this Law;

129.1.5. If submitted documents do not comply with requirements stipulated in this Law or false;

129.1.6. an independent candidate applies illegal means such as misrepresentation, use of force, deceit, threat, enticement with cash or goods, signature by an illegible person/entity, and signature forgery to collect supporting voters' signatures, or collects signatures with a form other than that approved;

129.1.7. a candidate is nominated in more than one constituency;

129.1.8. a candidate conducted activities prohibited by this Law since January 1 of the election year until the candidate registration; and

129.1.9. the platform if an independent candidate does not meet the requirements set forth in this Law.

129.2. Provided that registration of a candidate is declined, the party or coalition shall make a request for re-registration of his/her candidacy after it resolves the violation or may nominate another candidate as per the procedures set forth in this Law and deliver the required documents to the central election authority within at least 25 days before the polling day.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

129.3. In the event violations not related to an independent candidate but to the voters' documents were detected when checking the voters' signature collection form set forth in Article 128.3.2 hereof and the number of signatures not violating the form is not less than the number set forth in Article 127.2 hereof, the above mentioned violation shall not justify declining the registration of the independent candidate.

Article 130. Nomination of replacement

130.1. In the event a candidate nominated by a party or coalition dies or is convicted by a court of law, the party or coalition may deliver its decision on nomination of his/her replacement within at least 25 days prior to the polling day and register him/her as per the procedures set forth in this Law.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

Article 131. Removal of candidate from slate

131.1. In the event that declining the registration of a candidate is justifiable after he/she is registered, the central election authority shall remove the candidate from the slate and issue a public notification.

131.2. If violation of Articles 52, 67.3, 70.1, 70.5.1-70.5.10 and 70.5.13-70.5.16 hereof is committed by a candidate and is proven by a court decision, the central election authority shall remove the candidate from the slate and issue a public notification.

131.3. Provided that a candidate was removed from the slate pursuant to Article 131.2 hereof after the election results are finalized and the candidate has obtained temporary credentials of Member of the State Great Hural, his/her temporary credentials of Member of the State Great Hural shall be deemed cancelled.

Article 132. Legal consequences of removal of candidate from slate

132.1. The name of a candidate who is removed from the slate before ballot papers are printed shall not be written on a ballot paper.

132.2. If a candidate is removed from the slate after ballot papers are printed, the ballot papers shall be reprinted. If ballots cannot be reprinted prior to voting, the ballot papers are to be used in the polling as is and votes cast for the removed candidate shall not be included in the election results.

132.3. Provided that a candidate's temporary credential of Member of the State Great Hural is deemed cancelled due to the candidate's being removed from the slate, a re-election shall be conducted.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

~~132.4. Provided that the election of the State Great Hural is conducted 100 percent according to proportional election system and a party or coalition candidate's temporary credentials of Member of the State Great Hural is deemed cancelled due to his/her being removed from the slate, the first candidate arranged in the subsequent order after him/her shall~~

~~obtain temporary credentials of Member of the State Great Hural and take an oath as per conditions and procedures set forth in law. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~132.5. Provided that the election of the State Great Hural is conducted according to mixed parallel election system and a party or coalition candidate's temporary credentials of Member of the State Great Hural is deemed cancelled due to his/her being removed from the slate, Articles 132.3 and 132.4 hereof shall be abided. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~132.6. Provided that the election of the State Great Hural is conducted according to mixed member proportional election system and a party or coalition candidate's temporary credentials of Member of the State Great Hural is deemed cancelled due to his/her being removed from the slate, Articles 132.3 and 132.4 hereof shall be abided. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

Subchapter four Election results

Article 133. Election results, registration of the member of the State Great Hural

~~133.1. The central election authority shall tabulate polling results and divide final results of polling conducted in the election district into votes obtained by candidates and those obtained by parties and coalitions. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

133.1. The central election authority shall make a slate by arranging candidates in order of the number of votes they have obtained in the constituency and a candidate who has obtained most votes shall be deemed directly elected for a Member of the State Great Hural. /This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

133.2. In the event that the candidates who have most votes and make the slate set forth in Article 133.1 based on the number of mandates allocated for the constituency¹⁵, have equilibrium in the number of votes they obtained, re-polling shall be conducted for the affected candidates and the candidate who obtains most votes shall be deemed elected as a Member of the State Great Hural.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

133.3. The central election authority shall issue temporary credential of a Member of the State Great Hural for the candidates deemed elected as Members of the State Great Hural pursuant to Articles 133.1 and 133.2 hereof.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

Article 134. To make public election results

/This article topic was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

~~134.1. The General Election Commission shall tabulate the votes obtained by parties and coalitions pursuant to Article 133.1 hereof nationwide and allocate seats for parties and coalitions in the following manner: /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

¹⁵ 76 single-mandate majoritarian election constituency is established for the election of the State Great Hural of Mongolia by this law.

~~134.1.1. To calculate the total number of all votes obtained by each party and coalition and make a slate (hereinafter referred to as "slate "B"") by arranging parties and coalitions that have obtained at least five percent of all votes obtained by all parties and coalitions in order of percentages of votes they have obtained;~~

~~134.1.2. To distribute the percentage of all votes obtained by parties and coalitions that have failed to pass the five percent threshold set forth in Article 134.1.1 hereof and obtained not less than 1 seat in the majoritarian election proportionally and add them to percentage of votes obtained by each party and coalition included in slate "B;" /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~134.1.3. To calculate a percentage per seat by dividing the sum of percentages of votes obtained by parties and coalitions included in slate "B" set forth in Article 134.1.2 hereof by 28; and /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~134.1.4. To distribute 28 seats of Members of the State Great Hural proportionally based on the largest remainder method by dividing percentages of votes of each party and coalition included in slate "B" and set forth in Article 134.1.2 hereof by the percentage per seat set forth in Article 134.1.3 hereof. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~Notes: "Proportional distribution according to the largest remainder method" means after parties and groupings have been allocated seats in a constituency because they have received full quotas of votes, some seats will be unfilled, and some votes remain for each party, but less than a full quota. The remaining seats are then awarded to parties and groupings in order of the number of leftover votes they possess. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~134.1.5. To make a slate (hereinafter referred to as "slate "D"") by each party and coalition by arranging candidates nominated by the parties and coalitions other than those nominated for constituencies after the above candidates by each party and coalition in order of the order thereof in the slate set forth in Article 126.5.3 hereof; and /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~134.1.6. 49.1.7. To deem candidates of a party or coalition whose number equals the number of seats allocated for the party or coalition pursuant to Article 134.1.4 hereof starting from the beginning of slate "D" set forth in Article 134.1.5 hereof, elected as Member of the State Great Hural. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~134.2. The General Election Commission shall issue temporary credentials of Members of the State Great Hural for candidates deemed elected as Members of the State Great Hural pursuant to Article 134.1.6 hereof. /This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

~~134.3. The General Election Commission shall issue and submit the list of persons elected as Members of the State Great Hural to the President of Mongolia and make them public within 15 days following the end of the election.~~

~~/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/~~

Subchapter five

Re-election and by-election of a Member of the State Great Hural

Article 135. Cancellation of election

135.1. If the re-polling held in an election unit is cancelled and this can have an impact on outcomes of election, the decision of election results in the constituency shall be deemed cancelled. */This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/*

135.2. Provided that the decision of an entity that is entitled to review and resolve disputes determines that a person's rights, freedom and legitimate interest is violated due to a violation of election legislation, the decision of election results of the constituency where the dispute took place is cancelled.

135.3. The decision to deem an election held in a constituency cancelled set forth in Article 135.1 hereof shall be made by the central election authority.

Article 136. Re-election

136.1. If the decision of election results is cancelled pursuant to law, re-election shall be conducted.

136.2. The decision to conduct re-election shall be made by the central election authority.

136.3. Re-election shall be held in the constituencies in which the election results are cancelled.

Article 137. Replacement of member of the State Great Hural dropped a seat

137.1. Provided that a seat was assumed and vacated by a Member of the State Great Hural, a by-election shall be conducted.

/This article was amended on May 05, 2016 by law/

~~137.2. Provided that the election of the State Great Hural was conducted 100 percent according to proportional election system and a seat was assumed and vacated by a Member of the State Great Hural who has been nominate nominated by a party or coalition, the first candidate arranged in the subsequent order after him/her shall obtain temporary credentials of Member of the State Great Hural and be deemed elected as a Member of the State Great Hural. */This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/*~~

~~137.3. Provided that the election of the State Great Hural is conducted according to mixed parallel election system and a seat was assumed and dropped by a Member of the State Great Hural, Articles 137.1 and 137.2 shall be abided. */This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/*~~

~~137.4. Provided that the election of the State Great Hural is conducted according to mixed member proportional election system and a seat was assumed and vacated by a Member of the State Great Hural, Articles 137.1 and 137.2 shall be abided. */This article was repealed on May 05, 2016 by law/*~~

137.5. Provided that a seat was assumed and vacated by an Independent member of the State Great Hural, a by-election shall be conducted.

137.6. The following cases shall be deemed a seat was assumed and vacated by a Member of the State Great Hural:

137.6.1. a member of the State Great Hural is discharged;

137.6.2. a member of the State Great Hural is withdrawn; and

137.6.3. a member of the State Great Hural dies.

**CHAPTER SEVENTEEN
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
Subchapter one
General provisions**

Article 138. Presidential election

138.1. Election of the President is a principal means of electing the Head of State by the people of Mongolia through the exercise of state power.

138.2. The President shall be elected for a term of four years.

138.3. The President shall be entitled to be re-elected once.

**Subchapter two
Presidential candidate nomination**

Article 139. Procedures for presidential candidate nomination

139.1. The following entities shall be entitled to nominate presidential candidate:

139.1.1. political parties which have obtained seats in the State Great Hural individually;

139.1.2. political parties which have obtained seats in the State Great Hural collectively;

139.2. Election nomination of a Presidential candidate shall start 55 days prior to the polling day and end in 5 days.

139.3. A candidate shall meet the following requirements except the general ones set forth in law:

139.3.1. to have no loan, collateral, or guarantee debts due to a bank or other legal entities or citizens as determined by a court decision;

139.3.2. to have no overdue taxes;

139.3.3. in case the candidate owns 51 or more percent of any company, the company must have no overdue taxes;

139.3.4. to have a clean criminal record or be allowed or deemed to have a clean criminal record though he/she has been convicted.

139.4. "An indigenous citizen of Mongolia" shall be construed as being born from a father and mother of Mongolian citizenship and is a Mongolian citizen thenceforth.

139.5. "Permanently resided as a minimum for the last five years in native land" shall be construed as not resided in a foreign country continuously for over 6 months within 5 years before the primary polling day.

139.6. In case a principal (bona fide) civil servant is to nominate his/her candidacy for the Presidential election, he/she shall be discharged from civil service before January 1 of the election year.

139.7. Parties are prohibited from nominating members from other parties and joint parties are prohibited from nominating members from parties other than the joint parties.

139.8. A party may nominate a non-partisan citizen based on his/her consent in writing.

Article 140. Individual nomination by a party

140.1. A party congress or central party representative body shall nominate a presidential candidate.

140.2. A party shall abide by the following procedures except the general ones to nominate a candidate individually:

140.2.1. to consider the individual's qualification, education, experience, and ability, adequate enough to be the president, aspiration for dedicating his/her intelligence, energy, and labor for the country and people's sake and securing and consolidating Mongolia's independence and sovereignty, and capacity to abide by integrity, rule of law, and ethical standards of the president;

140.2.2. to prohibit action to entice with cash or goods, intimidate, or deceive;

140.2.3. to set forth the following items in detail in a decision of the meeting that resolved nomination of a candidate:

140.2.3.a. a party congress or central representative body and the number of members;

140.2.3.b. meeting attendance of members; and

140.2.3.c. number and percentage of votes obtained by each candidate the party nominates.

140.3. A party shall issue and enforce its internal procedures for candidate nomination in compliance with this Law.

Article 141. Nomination by party bloc

141.1. The central party representative body of each party shall decide on collective election nomination of candidate in its meeting.

141.2. The collective nomination of parties shall be deemed decided when the decision of the central party representative body of each party on collective nomination is signed by the party's leader.

141.3. The following items shall be set forth in a decision of the meeting that resolved collective nomination of parties:

141.3.1. last name (father or mother's name), first name and the number of persons who are to be included in the joint parties' representative body;

141.3.2. last name (father or mother's name), first name and the number of persons who are to be included in the management of joint parties' representative body; and

141.3.3. percentage and amount of funds to be transferred from a party to the election expenses funds.

141.4. Joint parties' representative body shall abide by the general and candidate nomination procedures set forth in this Law to nominate presidential candidate.

141.5. Once parties decided to nominate a candidate jointly, the parties shall not nominate a presidential candidate individually or jointly with other parties.

Article 142. Candidate and registration of candidate

142.1. The representative body of a party or joint parties nominating candidates shall deliver the following documents on candidate nomination to the central election authority within five days after the end of the nomination process time frame set forth in law:

142.1.1. a decision and report of a meeting on its candidate's nomination;

142.1.2. a candidate's consent in writing;

142.1.3. a candidates asset and income declaration;

142.1.4. a candidate's declaration certifying that he/she has no debts and dues;

142.1.5. a note from tax and court decision enforcement authority that certifies that the candidate has no debts and dues set forth in this Law;

142.1.6. as for a principal (bona fide) civil servant, notarized copy of a request to be discharged from job or official duty and a decision to discharge him/her from his/her job or official duty;

142.1.7. a resume of the candidate;

142.1.8. a platform;

142.1.9. a birth certificate (in case the candidate has no birth certificate, archive reference certifying him/her as an indigenous citizen of Mongolia);

142.1.10. a note from border protection agency that certifies the candidate's permanent residency as a minimum for the last five years in native land

142.1.11. a civil identification card or other equivalents that certifies the Mongolian citizenship of candidate's father and mother.

142.1.12 a medical opinion on the candidate's health;

142.1.13. a resume of the candidate; and

142.1.14. a charter of the party or joint parties nominated candidate.

142.2. A candidate's registration form and documents shall be approved by the central election authority.

142.3. The central election authority shall obtain reference about the candidate from a corresponding authority free of charge if needed.

142.4. The central election authority shall verify check whether the documents submitted by a party or joint parties are accurate and complete, and determine if a candidate's nomination is in compliance with law to register the candidate.

142.5. The central election authority shall decide whether to register the candidate within 3 days after it receives the documents on him/her and issue a resolution.

142.6. Unless there are grounds to not register a candidate, each candidate shall be given a presidential candidate credential on a same day 30 days prior to the polling day.

142.7. A candidate is forbidden to decline his/her candidacy by himself/herself or the party is prohibited to withdraw his/her candidacy after he/she receives a presidential candidate credential.

142.8. The central election authority shall make all candidates' candidacy public on national levels within three working days after the decision to register candidates is made.

Article 143. Refusal of the registration of a candidate

143.1. Registration of candidate shall be refused in the following cases:

143.1.1. a candidate isn't nominated within the time frame set forth in law;

143.1.2. the requirements for candidate aren't met;

143.1.3. a member of one party is nominated by another party;

143.1.4. the documents required for registration of candidate set forth in this Law are incomplete or false;

143.1.5. an activity prohibited by this Law is conducted from January 1 of the election year until the registration of candidate; and

143.1.6. candidate nomination violates the procedures set forth in this Law.

143.2. Provided that registration of a candidate is refused, an entity set forth in Article 139.1 hereof shall make a request for re-registration of his/her candidacy after it resolves the violation or may nominate another candidate as per the procedures set forth in this Law and deliver it attached with required documents to the central election authority within at least 40 days before the polling day.

Article 144. Nomination of a replacement

144.1. In the event a candidate dies or is convicted by a court of law, the nomination of his/her replacement may be delivered 30 days prior to the polling day.

144.2. A party or joint parties shall deliver its decision on nomination of a replacement to the central election authority within one day after the nomination of a replacement is made.

144.3. If the nomination of a replacement is in compliance with the procedures set forth in this Law, the central election authority shall immediately register the candidate and issue a public notification.

Article 145. Removal of a candidate from slate

145.1. In the event the registration of a candidate is refused is justifiable after he/she is registered, the central election authority shall remove the candidate from the slate and make it public.

145.2. A presidential candidate shall not be removed from the slate on grounds other than those set forth in this Law.

Subchapter three Election results

Article 146. Tabulation of primary election results

146.1. The central election authority shall tabulate polling results by each candidate and final results based on the polling results delivered by local election authorities.

Article 147. Pass a law recognizing the President's powers

147.1. The central election authority shall deem the candidate who has obtained a majority of all votes cast in the primary voting elected as the President and submit its decision on recognizing the powers of the President to the State Great Hural within 10 days after the polling day ends.

147.2. The State Great Hural shall deem the candidate who has obtained a majority vote elected as the President and pass a law recognizing his/her powers.

Subchapter four Re-election

Article 148. Cancellation of a primary polling and re-election

148.1. If no presidential candidate obtained the majority vote in the second polling, the central election authority shall deem the primary polling cancelled.

148.2. If the central election authority deemed the primary polling cancelled due to no presidential candidate obtaining a majority vote, a re-election shall be set and announced within a week after the decision is made.

Article 149. Other grounds to conduct a re-election

149.1. If the re-polling held in an election precinct is cancelled and can have a serious impact on election results, the election shall be deemed cancelled and re-election shall be conducted.

149.2. If the Constitutional Court decides that the decision of the central election authority on election results submitted to the State Great Hural is in breach of the Constitution, a re-election shall be conducted.

Subchapter five Expiration of the President's powers before the term of office

Article 150. Expiration of the President's powers before his/her term of office

150.1. The President's powers shall expire before his/her term of office in the following cases:

150.1.1. he/she is dismissed;

150.1.2. he/she dies; and

150.1.3. he/she is discharged voluntarily.

150.2. If the President's powers expire before his/her term of office, the central election authority shall conduct a non-regular election in compliance with this Law.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

Local election

Subchapter one

General provisions

Article 151. Election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural

151.1. Election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural is a principal means of constituting the local-government authorities with their representatives by local citizens.

151.2. Representatives of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural whose number is set forth in Law on Mongolian Administrative and Territorial Unit and its Administration shall be elected through the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural.

151.3. A party may participate in the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural pursuant to this Law.

151.4. Representatives whose number is set forth in Law on Mongolian Administrative and Territorial Unit and its Administration¹⁶ shall be elected through the election of the Civil Representative Hural from constituencies that have one or more mandates.

Article 152. Allocation of mandates for constituencies

152.1. Presidium of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural shall determine the number of mandates allocated for constituencies under their administration within at least 45 days prior to the polling day and deliver it along with the following information to the election committee of the aimag, capital city, soum, district within at least 40 days prior to the polling day:

152.1.1. the number of Representatives of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural;

152.1.2. the location of constituency (area plans and text data) and its number;
and

152.1.3. the number of mandates to be allocated for the constituency.

152.2. Changing an already created constituency during the four years of regular election is prohibited.

Subchapter two

Party's participation in the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural

Article 153. Expression of a party engagement in an election

¹⁶ Law on Mongolian Administrative and Territorial Unit and its Administration was published in the State Legal Bulletin #2, 2007

153.1. A party branch based in the aimag, capital city, soum, district shall represent the party and deliver an application to participate in the election to the election committee of the aimag, capital city, soum, district within at least 60 days prior to the polling day.

153.2. An application to participate in an election shall be signed and stamped by the party branch leader to certify the decision.

153.3. A party shall deliver its application to participate in an election along with the following documents in attachment:

153.3.1. a decision of the party to participate in the election of the Hural of the aimag, capital city, soum, district;

153.3.2. a copy of the certificate of state registration of the party;

153.3.3. a platform; and

153.3.4. information containing the title of the party's election headquarters, its composition, address, phone number, and last name (father or mother's), given name, phone number and e-mail address of three persons who are appointed to enter into a relation with election headquarters on the party's behalf, and the like.

Subchapter three Candidate nomination

Article 154. Procedures for a candidate nomination

154.1. A party participating in an election shall start proposing a candidate 55 days prior to the polling day and complete it for a five-day period.

154.2. Election nominations of independent candidates shall start 55 days prior to the polling day and end in 7 days.

154.3. A candidate shall meet the following requirements except the general ones set forth in this Law:

154.3.1. to have no loan, collateral, or guarantee debts due to a bank or other legal entities or citizens as determined by a court decision;

154.3.2. to have no overdue taxes;

154.3.3. in case the candidate owns 51 or more percent of any company, the company must have no overdue taxes;

154.3.4. to have a clean criminal record or be allowed or deemed to have a clean criminal record though he/she has been convicted; and

154.3.5. to have done his/her principal military service under the Law on Civil Military Service Duties and the Legal Status of Military Servicemen in terms of a citizen of military service age.

154.4. In case a principal (bona fide) civil servant or assistant to a senior public official, or chairman, vice chairman, director or deputy director of state or local government-owned or partially state or local government-owned legal entities is to nominate his/her candidacy for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, he/she shall express his/her desire to be discharged from the civil service or his/her job or position to a person/entity who has power before April 1 of the election year, and be discharged from his/her job or official duty since the day he/she is registered as a candidate.

154.5. Unless otherwise provided in law, an assistant civil servant shall be entitled to be nominated for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural.

154.6. A member of one party is forbidden to be nominated by another party.

154.7. An overlapping nomination of a candidate in the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, and nomination of a candidate in more than one constituency is prohibited.

154.8. A party may nominate a non-partisan citizen with his/her consent in writing.

154.9. A candidate's replacement shall not be nominated.

Article 155. A candidate nomination by party

155.1. A party shall nominate candidates whose number is not more than that of the Representatives of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural for the election of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural.

155.2. A party or coalition shall nominate candidates whose number is equal to that of mandates allocated for the constituency to nominate candidates, and number all candidates according to the constituency numbers.

155.3. A party branch based in an aimag, capital city, soum, district shall discuss and resolve candidate nominations by the party by majority vote based on democratic principles in a meeting set forth in its internal regulations and procedures.

Article 156. Independent nomination

156.1. Independent candidates who meet the requirements set forth in this Law shall nominate his/her candidacy in one of the constituencies of the election the Citizens' Representatives' Hural.

156.2. An independent candidate shall have signatures of the following number of voters as per forms approved by the central election authority:

201; 156.2.1. as for a candidate for the election of the Hural of an aimag, not less than

than 501; 156.2.2. as for a candidate for the election of the Hural of a capital city, not less

51; 156.2.3. as for a candidate for the election of the Hural of a soum, not less than

201; 156.2.4. as for a candidate for the election of the Hural of a district, not less than

156.3. The election committee of an aimag, capital city, soum, and district shall affix a seal to and issue the form approved by the central election authority to an independent candidate.

Subchapter four Registration of a candidate

Article 157. Registration of a candidate

157.1. The election committee of an aimag, capital city, soum, and district shall register candidates and issue candidate credentials.

157.2. A party that nominated candidates shall deliver the following documents to the election committee of the corresponding level within three days before 5 p.m. in local time after the end of the nomination process time frame set forth in law:

157.2.1. a decision on its candidates' nomination;

157.2.2. a slate of all its candidates;

157.2.3. a candidate's consent in writing;

157.2.4. candidates' asset and income declarations (over the past year);

157.2.5. candidate's declaration set forth in this Law that certifies that he/she has no debts and dues;

157.2.6. resumes of candidates; and

157.2.7. notarized copy of a request to be discharged from job or official duty by a chairman, vice chairman, director or deputy director of state or local government-owned or partially state or local government-owned legal entities.

157.3. An independent candidate shall deliver the following documents to the election committee of the corresponding level in person within 5 days before 5 p.m. in local time after the end of the nomination process time frame set forth in law:

157.3.1. a declaration of expression of nomination of his/her candidacy;

157.3.2. completed supporting voters' signature collection form;

157.3.3. asset and income declarations (over the past year);

157.3.4. declaration set forth in this Law that certifies that he/she has no debts and dues;

157.3.5. a resume of an independent candidate; and

157.3.6. a notarized copy of a request to be discharged from job or official duty by a chairman, vice chairman, director or deputy director of state or local government-owned or partially state or local government-owned legal entities, and a decision to discharge him/her from his/her job or official duty.

157.4. A candidate's registration form and documents shall be approved by the central election authority.

157.5. An independent candidate's asset and income declaration forms shall be approved pursuant to anti-corruption legislation.

157.6. The election committee of an aimag, capital city, soum, and district shall obtain reference about the candidate from a corresponding authority free of charge if needed.

157.7. The election committee of an aimag, capital city, soum, district shall check whether documents submitted by a party or candidate are complete to register the candidate.

157.8. The election committee of an aimag, capital city, soum, and district shall check whether voter signatures collected by the independent candidate are accurate, comparing them from and against the list of voters or meeting the citizens, and it may ensure that a polling station performs this task if needed.

157.9. The election committee of an aimag, capital city, soum, and district shall decide whether to register candidates within 5 days after it receives the documents on them and issue a resolution.

157.10. If the candidate is registered, a candidate credential shall be given on a same day 22 days prior to the polling day.

157.11. A candidate identification card shall be given to the candidate himself/herself or his/her representative.

157.12. A candidate is forbidden to decline his/her candidacy by himself/herself after he/she is registered.

157.13. The election committee of an aimag, capital city, soum, and district shall compile slates of all candidates on the constituency, aimag, capital city, soum and district levels and make them public within five days after the decision to register candidates is made.

Article 158. Registration refusal of the candidate

158.1. The election committee of an aimag, capital city, soum, and district shall refuse registration of candidate in the following cases:

158.1.1. a candidate isn't nominated within the time frame set forth in law;

158.1.2. the requirements for candidate aren't met;

158.1.3. the documents required for registration of candidate set forth in this Law are incomplete or false; and

158.1.4. an independent candidate committed the following violations to collect voters' signatures:

158.1.4.a. signature forgery;

158.1.4.b. use of force;

158.1.4.c. deceit;

158.1.4.d. enticement with cash or goods;

158.1.4.e. providing a signature by an illegible person/entity;

158.1.4.f. signature collection with a form other than that approved; and

158.1.4.g. violation of other requirements set forth in this Law.

Article 159. Removal of a candidate from slate

159.1. In the event that the registration of a candidate is refused and found justifiable after he/she is registered, the election authority that registered the candidate shall remove the candidate from the slate and issue a public notification.

159.2. In the event a candidate's removal from the list of candidates is justifiable pursuant to Articles 52, 67.3, 70.1, 70.5.1-70.5.10 and 70.5.13-70.5.16 hereof after he/she is registered, the election authority that registered the candidate shall remove the candidate from the slate and issue a public notification.

159.3. In the event a candidate's removal from the list of candidates is justifiable under this Law after the election results are tallied, the election authority that registered the candidate shall remove the candidate from the slate and cancel the parts related to the candidate from the election results. If the candidate has obtained temporary credentials of Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, his/her credentials shall be cancelled.

159.4. If the decision of an election committee on candidate's removal from the list of candidates is made after the powers of the Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural are recognized, the Representative's mandate is cancelled and his/her power expires.

Article 160. Legal consequences of a removal of a candidate from slate

160.1. The name of a candidate who is removed from the slate before ballot papers are printed shall not be written on a ballot paper.

160.2. If a candidate is removed from the slate after ballot papers are printed, the ballot papers shall be reprinted. If it is not possible to reprint them, the ballot papers are to be used in the polling as is and votes cast for the removed candidate shall not be included in the election results.

160.3. If a candidate who has obtained the most votes is removed from the slate after the tabulation of election results, a re-election shall be conducted.

160.4. If a Representative whose powers are recognized is removed from the slate as a candidate, a re-election shall be conducted.

160.5. If a re-election is conducted due to candidates' being removed from the slate, the removed candidates shall not be nominated for election, appointed to civil service or elected for a period of 6 years, and they are obligated to reimburse all expenses of previously held election promotion and organization.

Subchapter five Election results

Article 161. Election results

161.1. Candidates who have obtained most votes and whose number equals that of mandates allocated for the constituency shall be deemed elected.

161.2. If the election results cannot be finalized due to the number of votes obtained by candidates being equal, the candidates who have obtained equal votes shall be involved in a re-polling and those who have obtained most votes shall be deemed elected.

161.3. The election committee of an aimag, capital city, soum, district shall issue temporary credentials of Representatives of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural for the candidates deemed elected.

161.4. The election committee of an aimag, capital city, soum, district shall discuss the election results in its meeting within 5 days and write a draft resolution to accept the slate and powers of candidates deemed elected as Representatives of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural, and deliver it to the Hural of the aimag, capital city, soum, district, and report it to the General Election Committee and make it public.

Subchapter six Re-election and by-election of representatives of local Hural

Article 162. Cancellation of an election

162.1. If the re-polling held in an election precinct is cancelled and can have a serious impact on election results, the decision of election results in the constituency shall be deemed cancelled.

162.2. Provided that the decision of an entity that is entitled to review and resolve disputes determines that people's rights, freedom and legitimate interest have been violated due to a violation of election legislation, the decision of election results of constituencies in the aimag, capital city, soum, district where the dispute occurred are cancelled.

162.3. The decision to deem an election held in a constituency cancelled set forth in Article 162.1 hereof shall be made by the election committee of the aimag, capital city.

Article 163. Re-election

163.1. Re-election shall be held in the following cases:

163.1.1. a decision of election results is cancelled; and

163.1.2. on other grounds set forth in this Law.

163.2. A decision to hold a re-election shall be made by the election committee of the corresponding level and it shall be conducted per general procedures set forth in this Law.

163.3. Re-election shall be held in the constituencies in which the election results are cancelled.

Article 164. Replacement of the representatives of local hural dropped seat

164.1. A by-election shall be conducted if a seat was assumed and vacated by a Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural.

164.2. The election committee of the corresponding level shall organize and conduct the by-election in compliance with this Law.

164.3. The following cases shall be deemed that a seat was assumed and vacated by a Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural:

164.3.1. a Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural is discharged;

164.3.2. the powers of a Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural is cancelled; and

164.3.3. a Representative of the Citizens' Representatives' Hural dies.

CHAPTER NINETEEN LIABILITY

Article 165. Imposing liability

165.1. Administrative liability set forth in this Law shall be imposed on a violator of election legislation.

165.2. Disciplinary liability set forth in Civil service Law shall be imposed on a civil servant who violated election legislation.

165.3. In the event action or inaction of a violation of election legislation is of criminal nature, a liability set forth in corresponding law shall be brought to the violator.

165.4. In the event material or other damage is caused to others due to a violation of election legislation, the liability set forth in the Civil Code and other applicable laws shall be imposed on the violator.

165.5. Inspecting, reviewing and resolving a violation set forth in this Law shall not inhibit inspecting the violation as per criminal procedures.

Article 166. Effective date of the Law

166.1. This Law shall be effective as from December 25, 2015.

CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE GREAT HURAL

ZANDAAKHUUGIIN ENKHBOLD
