

LAW OF MONGOLIA
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**LAW ON ELECTIONS TO THE STATE IH HURAL
(revised)**

CHAPTER ONE

General Provisions

Article 1. Purpose of the Law

1.1. The purpose of this Law shall be to regulate the relations concerned with the organization and holding of elections to the State Ih Hural of Mongolia.

Article 2. Purpose of the Law

2.1. The legislation on elections to the State Ih Hural of Mongolia shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia, this law and other acts of legislation enacted in conformity therewith.

Article 3. Definitions

3.1. For the purposes of this law:

3.1.1. “proved to be insane” shall mean a person who has been declared by court as having no capability to acquire rights and incur liabilities;

3.1.2. “serving imprisonment” shall mean a person who is serving punishment at a correctional facility, evading punishment, on a temporary leave, or a person on probation;

3.1.3. “member of any party” shall mean a person who has not filed an application to terminate his/her membership and whose name has not been removed from the list of members of the given party;

3.1.4. “state-owned legal person” shall mean a legal person specified in Article 3 of the Law On State And Local Property;

3.1.5. “partially state-owned legal person” shall mean a legal person specified in Article 21 of the Law On State And Local Property.

Article 4. Basic Election Principles

4.1. In accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution of Mongolia the members of the State Ih Hural shall be elected by the citizens of Mongolia eligible to vote who have attained 21 years of age on the basis of universal, equal, free and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

4.2. Elections to the State Ih Hural shall be (hereinafter “elections”) shall be universal. A citizen of Mongolia who is in the home country on the election day and have attained the age of 18, shall have the right to vote, irrespective of their nationality, ethnic origin, language, race, sex, social origin and status, property, occupation and post, religion, conviction and education. Only the persons whose insanity has been proved by a medical conclusion and judicial decision, as well as those who are serving punishment at correctional facilities shall not participate in elections.

4.3. Citizens of Mongolia who have attained 25 years of age and are eligible to vote shall be elected member of the State Ih Hural.

4.4. Elections shall be direct. Voters shall not participate in the elections through representatives and shall personally cast their votes.

4.5. Voters shall cast their vote by secret ballot. Creating any obstacles to the free expression of vote by voters shall be prohibited.

Article 5. Right Of Nomination Of Candidates To The State Ih Hural

5.1. Parties or coalitions of parties (hereafter “parties and/or coalitions”) registered with the state register before the announcement of the elections shall have the right to nominate candidates to the State Ih Hural.

5.2. No member of one party may be nominated by another party. In case of violation of this provision the General Election Committee shall remove from the list of candidates the name of the candidate who is in breach of this provision.

5.3. A citizen of Mongolia who has obtained support of at least 801 voters of his/her electoral district shall have the right to independently put forward his/her candidacy for elections to the State Ih Hural.

Article 6. Elections

6.1. 38 members of the State Ih Hural shall be elected from a single-mandate electoral districts, and other 38 members shall be elected from the list of political parties from a multiple mandate single election district respectively.

6.2. Parties or coalitions that have obtained more than 6% of vote of total voters participating in the elections shall be distributed seats in the State Ih Hural according to the name list.

Article 7. Announcement of Elections

7.1. The State Ih Hural shall announce elections to the State Ih Hural in at least 60 days prior to the election day.

7.2. The fourth Sunday of June of the year of regular elections to the State Ih Hural shall be the polling day.

7.3. If an unexpected danger occurring in the whole or a part of the country, the state of war or the outbreak of public disorder prevents polling on the day specified in 7.2 of this law, the State Ih Hural shall determine the date of polling by passing a resolution to that effect.

Article 8. Transparency Of Preparations To Elections

8.1. Preparations to elections shall be transparent. This provision shall not apply to the secrecy of obtaining of voters' votes.

8.2. Information concerning elections disseminated through the means of mass media should be true and objective.

Article 9. Economic Guarantees of Elections

9.1. The following expenses connected with the organisation and holding of elections shall be financed from the state budget:

9.1.1. expenses of making of certificates of voters, candidates, election bodies of the parties and coalitions, personal assistants (campaign managers) of candidates and observers as well as of printing of ballot papers, election results and report forms, and making seals of the election committees, putting of special signs;

9.1.2. expenses of making of poll boxes and those of furnishing of election committees;

9.1.3. expenses of printing of the election legislation, printing and disseminating the rules, procedures, instructions and manuals related to the preparation and holding of elections;

9.1.4. expenses for training related to the organisation of elections for the election committee officers;

9.1.5. expenses for providing information to voters concerning election legislation, preparation of elections, and those for pre-election campaigns;

9.1.6. expenses to be incurred for overseeing of the parties', coalitions' and candidates' election financing and expenditures;

9.1.7. re-polling and re-election expenses;

9.1.8. possible expenses that may be incurred under extraordinary circumstances;

9.1.9. monetary remuneration to the election committee members for the period of working in the given committee;

9.1.10. office supplies, stationary, postage, communication and transportation for election committees and per-diem expenses of their officials;

9.1.11. such other expenses as defined by the State Ih Hural.

9.2. The State Ih Hural shall determine the amount of expenses to be financed from the State budget.

9.3. The state-owned, local state-owned and partially state-owned legal persons shall gratuitously provide premises for the election committees and polling stations.

9.4. Governors of respective administrative and territorial units shall be responsible for providing the district, branch and division election committees with office space, means of transportation, communication and other required facilities.

CHAPTER TWO

Establishment Of Districts and Divisions

Article 10. Establishment Of Districts

10.1. Elections of the 38 members of the State Ih Hural to be elected according to the party and coalition list shall be organised and held in a multiple-mandate single district, and elections of the remaining 38 members in a single-mandate 38 districts.

10.2. The single-mandate 38 districts shall be set up by the State Ih Hural taking into account the aimag or district population size 55 days prior to the polling day.

10.3. In the case if the number of population in an aimag or a capital city district is less than the country average for setting up a State Ih Hural election district, such aimag or district may be joined up with a neighbouring aimag or a capital city district to form one electoral district.

10.4. The State Ih Hural shall define the numbers, territories and centres of the electoral districts.

10.5. The General Elections Committee shall submit to the State Ih Hural a proposal to modify an election district in the following cases:

10.5.1. the change in the administrative and territorial division is likely to affect the organisation of a district;

10.5.2. the size of population in a particular district has changed by more than 20%.

10.6. The matter of modifying any electoral district shall be decided at least six months prior to the polling day.

Article 11. Electoral Divisions; Setting Up A Division

11.1. The Presidium of a soum or district Hural of Citizens' Representatives shall set up 50 days prior to the polling day an electoral division for the purpose of taking voters' votes and announce the territory and centre of the division.

11.2. An electoral division may have up to 2,000 and in Ulaanbaatar up to 6,000 voters.

CHAPTER THREE

Bodies to hold elections and its powers

Article 12. Bodies To Hold Elections

12.1. Elections shall be held by election committees on a nation-wide scale, at the district and division levels.

12.2. State central and local bodies and its officials shall participate in the preparations of elections according to their respective authority.

Article 13. Election committees

13.1. The following bodies shall conduct preparations to elections:

13.1.1. The General Election Committee;

13.1.2. District election committees; and

13.1.2. Division election committees.

13.2. A division election committee may form branch committees in a soum and, if necessary, in a capital city district.

13.3. The number of members of a district election committee, its branch, and division election committee shall be defined by the General Election Committee by taking into account the workload and the provision of 13.5 of this law.

13.4. The district, their branches, and division election committees shall exercise their powers until completing preparations of elections.

13.5. Prevalence of representatives of any one party or coalition on a committee shall be restricted. A coalition representation shall be deemed representation of the parties forming such coalition. ???

13.6. The head and secretary of an election committee shall represent different parties and no governor of the given administrative territorial unit may be on any of election committees.

13.7. The head, secretary and members of an election committee may not be candidates to the State Hural.

13.8. The head, secretary and members of an election committee may not conduct propaganda for any party, coalition or candidate.

13.9. Members of election committees shall have a Code of Ethical Conduct. The Code of Ethical Conduct of committee members shall be approved by the General Election Committee.

13.10. Political civil servants, candidates, their personal assistants, bodies and officials in charge of election of the parties and coalitions shall be prohibited from interfering with the inspection of the implementation of the election legislation by the election committees.

13.11. It shall be prohibited to charge with a criminal offence, arrest, apprehend or detain a member of an election committee without the consent of the upper-level election committee. It shall also be

prohibited to transfer to another job a member of an election committee without his/her own consent or dismiss him/her at the employer's initiative within the same period.

Article 14. General Election Committee

14.1. The General Election Committee shall be the central election body.

14.2. The relations concerned with the legal status, organisation and activities of the General Election Committee shall be governed by a separate law.

Article 15. District Committee, Its Powers

15.1. The General Election Committee shall form and announce 45 days prior to the polling day district committees composed of the head, secretary and members.

15.2. The head and secretary of a district committee shall be permanent positions and shall be appointed by the General Election Committee.

15.3. A district election committee shall exercise the following powers within the respective district:

15.3.1. plan and organize the preparations to elections;

15.3.2. oversee the implementation and ensure uniform application of the election law, and ensure unified guidance of the work of the branch and division committees;

15.3.3. coordinate preparations to elections of the respective state bodies located within the territory of the respective district;

15.3.4. consider reports of the heads of the branch and division committees, leaders of parties and coalitions, as well as of the heads of state bodies of the respective level located within the territory of the respective district, and take necessary steps;

15.3.5. resolve appeals against the decisions of election branch committees, division committees and other petitions and complaints pertaining to the disputes arising from the breaches of the election legislation;

15.3.6. sum up, deliver to the General Election Committee and announce to the public the polling results in the electoral district on the basis of the branch and division committee decisions;

15.3.7. organize re-polling and re-elections;

15.3.8. file and hand over the election documents to the General Election Committee in accordance with the procedures prescribed thereby;

15.3.9. Fulfil the tasks given by the General Election Committee; and

15.3.10. exercise other powers afforded by law.

Article 16. Branch Election Committees And Their Powers

16.1. A district election committee shall set up branch committees composed of a head, secretary and up to 5 members 40 days prior to the polling day.

16.2. A branch election committee shall exercise powers delegated by the election district committee with respect to the elections within the respective soum or district.

16.3. A branch election committee shall file and hand over to the election district committee the election documents in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the General Election Committee.

Article 17. Division Election Committees And Their Powers

17.1. Presidium of a soum or district Hural of Citizens' Representatives shall set up a division election committee composed of a head, secretary and members 35 days prior to the polling day.

17.2. Presidium of a soum or district Hural of Citizens' Representatives shall set the size of a division election committee as follows taking into account the number of voters and workload:

17.2.1. in a division with up to 1,000 voters- 7 to 9 persons;

17.2.2. in a division with 1,001 to 2,000 voters- 9 to 11 persons; and

17.2.3. in a division with more than 2,000 voters- 11 to 13 persons.

17.3. A division election committee shall exercise the following powers:

17.3.1. to announce to voters the address and working hours of the division committee, day and hours of polling;

17.3.2. to issue election certificates;

17.3.3. to transfer voters and register the newly arrived voters;

17.3.4. to correctly sum up the list of voters within the division and collate the voters' family name, given name, date of birth and address;

17.3.5. to prepare polling stations, ballot papers and poll boxes and organize polling;

17.3.6. to sum up the polling results and deliver them to the branch election committee;

17.3.7. to file and hand over to the branch election committee the election documents in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the General Election Committee;

17.3.8. to resolve petitions and complaints made with respect to the organisation and holding of elections and refer them to the relevant authorities;

17.3.9. to comply with the tasks given by the district election committee; and

17.3.10. to exercise other powers afforded by law.

Article 18. Organisation of Work At Election Committees

18.1. Election committees shall consider at their meetings the matters related to their powers and take decisions by the majority of vote of members who attend the meeting and pass resolutions. Meetings shall be considered valid with the presence of at least two thirds of members.

18.2. Election committees shall define their rules of procedure at their meetings, which rules shall provide for the transparency of work, division of responsibilities between members, principles and rules of work.

18.3. Removal of a candidate from the list of candidates on the grounds set in this law shall be decided at a closed meeting of the General Elections Committee and the decision made shall be announced to public.

18.4. Decisions of election committees and those of open meetings shall be announced to public.

18.5. Keeping of election committee minutes shall be mandatory.

18.6. Election documents shall be recorded in a register. The General Elections Committee shall define the rules of registration of election documents.

18.7. Heads of the General Elections Committee and district election committees shall pass rulings on the internal matters.

18.8. The district, branch and division election committees depending on the work need and amount of expenses may temporarily release their members from their primary occupation.

18.9. Except for the cases provided in law complaints with respect to the decisions of a branch or division committee may be made to the district committee, and those with respect to the decisions of a district committee to the General Election Committee respectively. Complaints shall be considered and responded to within 10 business days from receipt.

18.10. Election committees shall have the power to make lawful demands to the state bodies, partisan and non-governmental organisations and officials of the respective level, which bodies, organisations and officials shall consider and respond to the demands within 5 business days.

18.11. State bodies, officials and parties of the respective territory shall be obliged to fulfil decisions of the election committees passed within the limits of their powers.

CHAPTER FOUR

Lists Of Voters

Article 19. Lists of Voters and Procedure of Compilation Thereof

19.1. The list of voters shall be compiled for each electoral division and the number of voters shall be summed up in the branch and district election committees.

19.2. The list of voters shall contain the full name, age, residence address, passport and registration number of all voters residing permanently or temporarily in the district concerned as of the time of compilation of such list. The names of voters shall be written in the order of location of their residence.

19.3. Each voter shall be registered in one list of a single electoral division. The electoral division shall issue voter certificates to the voters registered as provided above.

19.4. Governors of soum, districts, baghs and horoos shall compile in duplicate list of voters residing in their territories in accordance with the address register and in the forms approved by the General Election Committee and submit them to the division election committee 30 days prior to the polling day.

19.5. Chief staff officers of the police, hospitals, resorts and sanatoriums shall be obligated to provide information required for compiling the lists of voters.

19.6. A division election committee shall thoroughly examine the lists of voters, sum it up in duplicate in the form approved by the General Election Committee, have it signed by the head of the division committee and provide to the public the opportunity to access the list by displaying it at least 15 days or in case of hospitals, resorts and sanatoriums 7 days prior to the polling day.

Article 20. Complaints Concerning the Register of Voters

20.1. Voters, parties, coalitions and candidates participating in the elections shall have the right to make a complaint to the respective division election committee in case if a voter's name has been not entered or has been wrongly entered in the list of voters.

20.2. A division election committee shall consider the complaints within 3 working days from receipt and make appropriate changes in the register, or disregard the complaint and respond to the complainant. In case of disagreement with the decision the persons specified in 20.1 of this law may appeal to the court.

Article 21. Movement Of Voters

21.1. In cases if a voter moves to another district for a certain reason at least 30 days prior to the polling day, he/she shall notify in writing the division election committee and have his/her name removed from the list of voters.

21.1. A voter shall present the ground for removal of his/her name from the list of voters and movement and register with the list of voters of the location to which h/she has moved.

Article 22. Voter Certificate

22.1. Voters registered in the list of voters shall be issued voter certificates at least 10 days prior to the polling day. When issuing a voter certificate a signature shall be obtained from the person receiving the certificate. The name of the division committee member who has distributed voter certificates shall be recorded in the voters list.

22.2. Voter certificates shall carry index and numbers common for each district.

CHAPTER FIVE

Participation of parties in elections

Article 23. Confirmation By A Party Of Its Participation In Elections

23.1. A party may participate in elections after expiration of 18 months from its state registration under Article 2.8.6 of the Law on Political Parties.

23.2. A party shall confirm in writing its participation in the elections to the General Election Committee 65 days prior to the polling day and shall be formally entered into the register. Two or more parties may participate in the elections by forming a coalition.

23.3. A party shall submit to the General Election Committee its decision whether to participate in the elections alone or in coalition, along with its election program and coalition agreement. Parties united in a coalition shall participate in the elections and in the newly elected State Great Hural as a single entity. No party of a coalition shall nominate a candidate alone, set up a separate election fund, join coalitions of other parties or participate in elections by independently forming another coalition.

CHAPTER V

Participation of political parties in the election, campaign advertising

Article 25. Campaign advertising

25.1. A political party, electoral bloc or candidate shall have right to freely express themselves, promote their election platform, support their candidate, organize meetings with voters, establish election campaign stations in order to promote their candidates and organize other campaign events permitted by law.

25.2. The election platform of political party or bloc shall be realistic and worked out based on accurate calculation of financial resources available to implement such platform and comply with development policies of the country and interests of people.

25.3. The election platform of a political party or electoral bloc shall become the Government action plan once it has obtained majority support of political party, electoral bloc and voters.

25.4. A candidate from a political party or electoral bloc may not have an individual platform other than the platform of such political party or electoral bloc.

25.5. An election campaign of a candidate shall commence from the day the candidate is registered with election committee and obtained certification.

25.6. Election campaign activities shall be discontinued 24 hours before a voting day. It shall be prohibited to organize election campaign events starting from thereon until the end of elections, equally it shall be prohibited to conduct public opinion polls during 7 day period before a voting day.

25.7. A newsletter, poster and leaflet for the propose of advertising an election platform of a political party, bloc or candidate shall not exceed two print sheet, and biography of the candidate as well as other campaign materials shall not exceed one print sheet document.

25.8. Printed advertising materials to be used in election campaigns such as leaflets, poster and announcements shall be placed in streets, areas and other public places designated by soum governor in Aimags, and district governor in the Capital City. This shall be equal to all political parties and candidates.

25.9. A campaign advertising on public television and radio shall be free according to allocated airtime schedule by the General Election Committee. There shall be no paid campaign advertising.

25.10. The General Election Committee shall allocate airtime on television and radio for free campaign advertising on equal basis to political parties, blocs or candidates.

25.11. Any radio, television and print media except owned by political parties, shall be prohibited to run imbalanced, one-sided advertising by publishing, or broadcasting campaign advertising materials of one political party while it refused to publish, or broadcast campaign advertising material of other political parties, electoral bloc and candidates.

25.12. Any propaganda calling voters to refrain from casting their votes, or election campaigns inciting people to commit acts prohibited by the election legislation and use of religious rituals shall be prohibited.

25.13. Candidates, their representatives, supporters, political parties and electoral blocs shall not buy vote, promote his or her candidacy by offering common consumer and health services to voters and their children, give gifts, distribute money and goods, organize sports contest, concerts and provision of services not related to election.

25.14. It shall be prohibited to use state property and state budget funds in election campaigns.

25.15. Public servants shall not involve in the election campaign.

25.16. An independent media council of the General Election Committee, shall monitor balance, neutrality of campaign advertising and resolve a request, complaint immediately from political parties, electoral blocs and citizens during the election speed

25.17. There shall also be a monitoring with participation of public over balance of campaign advertising of political parties, electoral blocs and candidates.

Article 26. Meeting of Candidate

26.1. A candidate to the State Great Hural may organize meetings with voters any time 24 hours prior to a voting day.

26.2. Local administrative bodies and respective governors shall provide all assistances to all candidates on equal basis in organization of meetings with voters.

CHAPTER SIX

Campaign expenditures

Article 27. Campaign expenditures

27.1. The General Election Committee shall establish the maximum limits of expenditures of a political party, electoral bloc or candidate for each electoral district based on location, number of voters, density of population (Capital city and provinces).

27.2. All expenses of a candidate nominated from a political party or electoral bloc shall be borne by such political party, bloc and candidate. Independent candidate shall pay his or her own election related expenses.

Article 28. Campaign expenditures fund

28.1. A candidate in a single seat electoral district or political party, electoral bloc nominating its candidates by the list of candidates shall establish an election fund by opening a special electoral account in a bank and notify the General Election Committee and publicize such information. All donations made by citizens, supporter institutions, as well as funds contributed by political parties, or electoral bloc shall be disposed from this account.

28.2. A candidate nominated by the list of candidates shall not establish an election expenditures fund.

28.3. Electoral funds shall be used to cover expenditures for promotion of a candidate, organization or meetings with voters as well as administrative, postal, transportation, and appointment expenses of election organization of a political party, its employees, candidate and his or her authorized representative and other expenses approved by the instructions issued by the General Election Committee.

28.4. The General Election Committee upon consultation with the Ministry of Finance shall adopt the procedure for formation, disposition of electoral funds and preparation of reports. Such report shall include the following items:

28.4.1. detailed list containing full name, occupation, home address of persons making donation, amount and form of donation;

28.4.2. income statement of a person making a contribution;

28.4.3. detailed list containing a name of legal entity making a donation, full name, home address of its executive director, amount and form such donations;

28.4.4. breakdown of expenditures, its use;

28.4.5. remainder of funds, place.

28.5. All financial operations relating to payment of expenses from the special electoral accounts of a political party, electoral bloc or candidate shall be discontinued on a voting day and shall remain frozen until the day of submission of election expenditure report.

28.6. The remainder of funds in a candidate's electoral account shall be transferred to the state revenue. The funds contributed by a candidate to an electoral account shall be remitted back to such candidate based on calculation of all expenditures and in proportion to the amount of contribution in question.

Article 29. Campaign donations

29.1. The maximum limit of voluntary donation to a political party, electoral bloc or candidate shall not exceed one million togrogs from individuals and three million togrogs from legal entities respectively.

29.2. Donation funds in excess of sums stipulated in Article 29.1 shall be transferred to the state revenue.

29.3. Citizens and legal entities may contribute their donations only in monetary form and shall deposit such donations with the electoral account. It shall be prohibited to receive, make, dispose of donations other than through this account as well as to receive donations from state budget organizations, organizations with state participation /from assets attributable to the state/, foreign institutions/foreign participant of joint organizations/, citizens and persons without citizenship during the period covering preparation through end of elections. It shall be prohibited to dispose of funds acquired by means of sale of donated property during the election period.

29.4. A political party, electoral bloc and candidate shall file a report on disposition of electoral funds with the Finance Office of the General Election Committee within 21 days following the voting day together with information about name, address of individuals who have made monetary donations in excess of two hundred thousand togrogs, organizations and business entities that made contributions in excess of five hundred thousand togrogs. Upon review of the report the Office shall publicize its review results within two months following a voting day.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Article 30. Common Procedure For Nominating Candidates

30.1. Nomination of candidates for members of the State Ih Hural shall commence 15 days following announcement of elections and terminate in 10 days thereafter.

30.2. Any person should nominate himself/herself in one district or his/her nomination shall be allowed in one district only.

30.3. Persons registered with the register of candidates for members of the State Ih Hural in the procedure set in Article 35 of this law shall be recognised as candidates.

30.4. A candidate shall satisfy the following requirements:

- 30.4.1. have no debts under loan or warrantee agreements or other overdue debts;
- 30.4.2. have no outstanding taxes; and
- 30.4.3. be not sentenced for a deliberate criminal offence.

30.5. If a real civil servant is nominated as a candidate he/she shall have resigned from the civil service in the procedure set in the Civil Service Law.

30.6. A party or a coalition shall deliver to the district election committee the decision to nominate a candidate together with the respective candidate's written consent; property and income statement; the candidate's statement about having no debts under loan or such loan security agreements or outstanding taxes; a certification of a police office of the place of the candidate's about having no criminal record; a decision of the respective agency to relieve from the civil service; and a biography written in accordance with the specimen established by the General Election Committee.

Article 31. Nomination By Parties Of Candidates In A Single-Mandate District

31.1. A decision to nominate a candidate in a single-mandate district shall be made by the General Meeting of the respective party or a representative central body elected at the party's General Meeting by secret ballot.

31.2. A party or a coalition shall nominate not more than one candidate in a single-mandate district.

31.3. The procedure for nomination of a candidate in a single-mandate district by a coalition shall be as follows:

31.3.1. a party participating in the coalition shall put forward the candidate at the party's Congress or through its representative central body by secret ballot;

31.3.1. a Congress or of a representative central body the party participating in the coalition shall approve the representatives authorised to make a decision to nominate candidates ;

31.3.3. authorised representatives of the parties forming the coalition shall put forward the candidate by secret ballot.

Article 32. Nomination Of Candidates By The Party And Coalition List

32.1. Not more than 38 candidates shall be nominated by party and coalition list.

32.2. The names and order of the candidates being nominated by the party and coalition list shall be compiled by secret ballot at the party's Congress or by a representative central body elected thereby.

32.3. The names and order of the candidates being nominated by the party and coalition list shall be defined as follows:

32.3.1. each party Congress or a representative central body elected thereby shall compile by secret ballot;

32.3.2. each party Congress or a representative central body elected thereby shall approve the authorised representatives to make the decision to nominate by party and coalition list;

32.3.3. authorised representatives shall define the names and order of the candidates to be nominated by the list as provided in the coalition regulations.

32.4. No candidate who is nominated from the respective party or coalition in a single-mandate district may be included in the list of candidates being nominated by the name list.

Article 33. Independent Candidates

33.1. Independent candidates shall collect the number of supporters' (hereinafter "supporters") signatures specified in Article 5 of this law in the form established by the General Election Committee and have them registered with the district committee.

33.2. Supporters of independent candidates shall represent each soum of the respective district in aimags and each horoo of the respective district in the Capital city.

33.3. Independent candidates shall deliver to the district election committee a form the with the supporters' signatures; a biography written in accordance with the specimen established by the General Election Committee; property and income statement; the candidate's statement about having no debts as provided in Article 30.4 of this law; a certification of a police office of the place of the aimag or district of the candidate's residence about having no criminal record; a decision of the respective agency to relieve from the civil service; and a statement expressing nomination of himself/herself.

33.4. The district election committee or its branch committee shall examine the authenticity of the supporters' signatures by collating with the citizen identification documents and address register or, where necessary, by meeting with the supporters in person. If signatures have been obtained by signing on behalf of others, through violence, fraud, threat or entice by money or in other ways, as well as by breaking the law such as obtaining a signature from a person who is not eligible to vote, or forging a signature, then the district election committee shall consider invalid the nomination of the person concerned.

Article 34. Payment Of A Security By The Candidates

34.1. Each candidate for Member of the State Ih Hural shall give 120,000 togrog as security to the district election committee. The security shall be paid from the election expenditure fun specified in Article 28.

34.2. If a candidate is elected Member of the State Ih Hural the security shall be refunded. A candidate who is not elected Member of the State Ih Hural but obtained not less than the average number of votes on each candidate (calculated from the number of valid ballot papers) shall be refunded half of the security given.

Article 35. Registration Of Candidates

35.1. The district election committees shall register and issue certificates to the candidates within 35 days following the announcement of elections.

35.2. When registering the candidates the district election committees shall thoroughly examine whether the documents delivered by the parties, coalitions and candidates are true, complete, and whether the nomination process has been conducted in consistency with the legislation.

35.3. The district election committees shall make decisions to register the candidates who satisfy the requirements set by law and deliver such decisions to the General Election Committee.

35.4. The district election committees shall compile the list of all candidates within 3 days and the General Election Committee within 6 days following the expiration of the term for registration of candidates.

Article 36. Revocation of the Decision To Nominate A Candidate And Withdrawal by A Candidate

36.1. Candidates shall have the right to withdraw their names, as well as the parties or coalition shall have the right to withdraw and replace their candidates.

36.2. A candidate, party or coalition shall immediately inform the district election committee of withdrawal of its name.

36.3. The General Election Committee shall inform the public of a decision of a district election committee to revoke nomination, a candidate's own withdrawal or withdrawal of a candidate by a party or coalition.

36.4. If a party or coalition fails to inform the district election committee of the withdrawal of a candidate within 15 days prior to the polling day, such party or coalition shall not have the right to replace its candidate.

36.5. If a candidate withdraws his/her name after printing of the ballot papers, he/she shall inform the General Election Committee of the withdrawal and the expenses of reprinting of the ballot papers shall be borne by such candidate.

Article 37. Re-nomination of Candidates

37.1. In case of withdrawal of a candidate's name by himself/herself, his/her death or withdrawal by a party or coalition before the term set in Article 36 of this law, the party or coalition concerned may nominate another person and have him/her registered with the district election committee 14 days prior to the polling day.

Article 38. Assistance to the Candidates

38.1. Officers and bodies in charge of elections of the parties and coalitions shall assist the candidates in meeting with the voters, propagating their election programs and any other campaigning, while independent candidates may have personal assistants.

38.2. District election committees shall register and issue certificates to the officers and bodies in charge of elections of the parties and coalitions as well as to the personal assistants of independent candidates allowing not more than one personal assistant for each 200 voters.

38.3. Neither officers in charge of elections of the parties and coalitions, nor personal assistants of independent candidates may be members of any election committee.

Article 39. Guarantees Of Activities of the Candidates

39.1. Parties, coalitions and candidates shall have the right to explain their election programs through the means of mass media, freely express their viewpoints, obtain necessary information and reference materials from the relevant bodies of the respective district election committee in accordance with appropriate procedures.

39.2. It shall be prohibited to bring charges against, arrest or detain candidates, impose upon them administrative penalties by court, conduct searches of their residences, offices and bodies, or dismiss at employer's initiative without the consent of the district election committee.

39.3. Slandering, offending, defaming of the candidates, disclosing of their personal secrets or private correspondence shall be prohibited.

39.4. The candidate's employer shall grant a leave to the candidate from his/her main job in accordance with the applicable legislation for working in his/her electoral district.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Polling, Summing-Up Of Election Results and Registration of Members of the State Ih Hural

Article 40. Place and Time Of Polling

40.1. Polling shall be held at the polling stations from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m.

40.2. The division election committees shall announce to the public the day, hours and places of polling throughout 14 days preceding the polling day.

40.3. The governors of the respective soums and districts in whose jurisdiction the respective election division is located shall be responsible for the preparation of sufficient number of rooms and polling booths for secret ballot of voters.

Article 41. Ballot Papers

41.1. A ballot paper shall be the basic document for casting votes by the voters and summing up the election results.

41.2. The ballot papers shall be printed according to the standards approved by the General Election Committee and shall be delivered by the same committee to the district election committees, which in turn shall deliver the ballot papers through their branch committees to the division election committees 5 days prior to the polling day.

41.3. Ballot papers in a single-mandate constituencies shall show names of candidates, and in case of polling by the parties and coalition names shall show names of candidates. ?

The first ballot paper in a single-mandate election district shall contain the full name of the candidates, name of the nominating party or coalition; the second ballot paper shall contain the names of the parties and coalitions, full names of the candidates nominated by the parties or coalition lists grouped by parties and coalitions in the order or their receipt from the respective party or coalition.

41.4. The order in which the names of the parties and coalitions shall be written in the ballot papers shall be determined by the order in which the parties are registered with the state register. The order of a coalition shall be determined by the order of the party first registered with the state register.

41.5. The names of independent candidates shall be written after the candidates of the parties and coalitions in the order which they have registered their nomination with the district election committee.

41.6. Ballot papers shall be signed and stamped by the Chairman and Secretary of the respective division committees. No vote may be cast by ballot papers without signatures and stamp.

41.7. Ballot papers shall have unified numbering within a district. Ballot papers shall be printed, as far as possible, on a paper which is impossible to be copied and carries secret signs.

41.8. Election committees shall receive the ballot papers by their full staff, execute a protocol to that effect and sign.

Article 42. Organization of Polling

42.1. At 7a.m of the polling day the staff of a division election committee in the presence of the representatives of voters shall check and seal all the poll boxes, inform about the number of voters; number of distributed ballot papers; number of voters who have cast their votes in advance; the schedule for obtaining votes through sealed mobile boxes, number of voters casting their vote through such boxes; number of received, distributed and remaining ballot papers and number of voter certificates. Votes cast in advance shall be marked separately and put into the poll boxes in envelopes, after which the polling process shall commence.

42.2. Parties, coalitions as well as observers appointed by independent candidates, and representatives of means of mass media and non-governmental organisations may be present during the abovementioned process.

42.3. A division election committee shall issue ballot papers to each voter by collating his/her voter certificate and citizen identification card with the name entered in the list of voters.

42.4. The names of the individuals who arrive to the respective electoral division during the polling shall be entered in an additional list and shall be issued voter certificate.

42.5. Voters shall confirm receipt of the ballot papers by signing in the list of voters and the casting of vote shall be recorded in the voter's certificate, after which the division election committee shall affix a stamp thereon. In addition, special marking approved by the General Elections Committee shall be allowed.

42.6. The candidates and any other unauthorised persons shall be prohibited from being present at the polling station during the polling process. This shall not apply to casting of votes.

Article 43. Observing of Elections

43.1. Parties, coalitions and independent candidates shall appoint observers to ensure the freedom, fairness and transparency of elections.

43.2. Observers shall register with the district or branch election committee and obtain certificates.

43.3. The General Elections Committee shall define the rules concerning observation of elections by foreign observers, means of mass media and non-governmental organisations.

43.4. The observers shall have the right to watch only from the outside whether compiling of the lists of voters, registration of voters, polling, counting of votes and compiling of the results are being conducted in conformity with the election legislation, but may not interfere with the work of the election committees.

43.5. The observers shall have the following rights:

43.5.1. to access the lists of voters;

43.5.2. to watch the process of polling in advance;

43.5.3. to access the schedule of polling through sealed boxes and the voters list;

43.5.4. to oversee whether the poll boxes and polling stations are prepared in conformity with the legislation;

43.5.5. to be provided with location and seats that allow observing the polling process in its entirety;

43.5.6. in cases of breaches during the polling process to notify the head of the division election committee and request correction of such, keep notes on the breaches revealed, document the breaches with the use of audio- and video recording equipment, obtain signatures from witnesses;

43.5.7. to watch the process of counting of votes;

43.5.8. to access the candidate's property and income report;

43.5.9. to access the form for collecting supporters' signatures by the independent candidates; and

43.5.10. to display to the public and publish the report of the observing.

Article 44. Casting of Votes

44.1. Voters shall appear at the polling station and cast their vote in person.

44.2. A voter who is unable to appear at polling station for the health reasons shall make a written request at least five days prior to the polling day. On the basis of such request the list of voters whose vote shall be obtained through a sealed mobile box shall be made separately and upon approval of the list and route by the division election committee meeting at least two members of the division election committee representing different parties shall visit such voter and obtain his/her vote.

44.3. It shall be prohibited to obtain through a sealed mobile box votes of the citizens who have not made in advance a request to do so and are not registered as provided in Article 44.2 of this law.

44.4. If a voter is to temporarily move within the period between the distribution of ballot papers to the election division and the polling day, he/she may appear at the election division committee, obtain a voter's certificate, secretly cast his/her vote on the ballot papers, and leave it in a sealed envelope.

44.5. In each case of an advance cast of vote under Article 44.4 of this law at least two members of the electoral division committee representing different parties shall be present which fact will be separately recorded in the notes.

44.6. A division election committee shall strictly keep the secrecy of the voter's sealed vote.

44.7. Each voter shall receive two ballot papers, proceed to the polling booth and cast his/her vote.

From the list of candidates written in the first ballot paper the voter shall circle the ordinal number shown before the full name of only one candidate whom the voter wishes to elect, and from the list of the candidates nominated by parties and coalitions which are written in the second ballot paper circle

the ordinal number shown before the name of one party or coalition whom the voter supports and put the ballot papers into the poll box.

44.8. If a voter in expressing his/her vote made an erroneous mark in the ballot paper, he/she may inform the division election committee before placing the ballot paper into the poll box, return the ballot paper, and once take another one.

44.9. The division election committee shall record and keep the returned ballot papers.

44.10. A voter shall be alone in the polling booth. A voter who is unable to read the ballot papers or mark his/her vote by himself/herself due to the health reason or lack of education may be assisted by his/her trusted person.

However, such assistance may not be received from the election officers of the parties and coalitions, personal assistants of independent candidates, members of the election committees and observers.

44.11. In order to avoid any mistakes by voters such as putting more or different ballot papers into the poll box the division election committee shall oversee the polling without violating the secrecy of the voters' ballots.

Article 43. Considering of Ballot Papers Invalid

45.1. Ballot papers shall be considered invalid in the following cases:

45.1.1. casting of vote with papers differing from the approved form;

45.1.2. casting of vote with papers without the signatures of the Chairman, Secretary and the stamp of the respective election division committee;

45.1.3. voting for more than one candidate, party or coalition, putting of a different mark than the one specified in this law which makes it unclear for which of the candidates, party or coalition the vote is cast; or

45.1.4. if the mark put before the name of the candidate, party or coalition is corrected so that it makes unclear for which of the candidates, party or coalition the vote is cast.

Article 46. Counting Of Votes

46.1. The preparation to and counting of votes shall commence at 10 p.m. and shall be transparent and open. Observers and representatives of the voters and the means of mass media may be present during the counting of votes.

46.2. As soon as the preparation to counting of votes is completed the Head of the division election committee shall announce the counting of votes and examine whether the total number of voters who have cast votes is equal to the number of the issued ballot papers. Non-issued, erroneously marked and returned ballot papers shall be counted separately of which the upper right corner shall be cut which fact shall be recorded in the notes and such ballot papers shall be sealed, after which the poll box shall be opened. In the case the number of issued and non-issued ballot papers is not equal to the total number of ballot papers the Head of the division election committee, together with at least three committee members shall re-examine.

46.3. During the counting of votes the difference between the number of ballot papers shall be recorded in the notes and signed by the persons participating in the counting of votes.

46.4. Opening of the poll box before the fixed time of counting or taking breaks during the counting process shall be prohibited.

46.5. The division election committee on the basis of the list of voters shall count for the respective election division the total number of voters, the number of voters who have received ballot papers, the number of votes cast through a sealed mobile poll box, the number of sealed votes cast in advance, the number of valid and invalid ballot papers taken out of the box and the number of votes cast in favour of each candidate, party and coalition.

46.6. Ballot papers in which no vote is marked or the names of all candidates are crossed out shall be considered a valid ballot paper by which vote is made not in favour of anybody.

46.7. The division election committee shall consider at its meeting the results of the counting of votes and make a decision. The decision upon reading it shall be immediately delivered to the district branch election committee, and if there is no branch committee, to the district election committee.

Article 47. Summing Up Of The Results of Polling in the Constituency of Members of the State Great Hural

47.1. A district election committee on the basis of the decisions of the branch and division election committees shall count total number of voters of the respective district, the number of voters who have received ballot papers, the number of votes cast through a sealed mobile poll box, the number of sealed votes cast in advance, the number of valid and invalid ballot papers, the number of voters not supporting any candidate, votes cast in favour of each candidate, party or coalition.

47.2. The election results shall be summed up only based on valid ballot papers.

47.3. A district election committee shall list the candidates in the order of number of votes received by them. A candidate who receives most votes, provided that he/she receives votes of 25 or more percent of voters in a particular electoral district shall be deemed to have been elected member of the State Ih Hural.

47.4. A State Ih Hural member's seat in any district where no candidate obtains votes of 25 or more percent of voters shall be considered and transferred as a State Ih Hural member's seat to be elected to by the parties and coalitions list.

47.5. The results of votes of total number of voters cast by the party or coalition list shall be summed up by each party or coalition.

47.6. Parties or coalitions who have received more than 6 percent of votes of total number of voters shall be distributed seats in proportion to the number of votes received.

47.7. The State Elections Committee shall deduct the seats of State Ih Hural members elected as provided in Article 47.3 of this law from the total number of State Ih Hural members and distribute

the remaining seats between the parties and coalitions which have received more than 6 percent of votes of total number of voters in proportion to the number of votes received.

47.8. Seats of the parties and coalitions shall be calculated and distributed proportionately in the following rules:

47.8.1. the number of votes commensurate with one seat (quotas) shall be defined by dividing the number of valid ballot papers by the total number of seats to be proportionately distributed between the parties and coalitions;

47.8.2. the number of seats to be received by the respective party or coalition shall be defined by dividing the total number of votes received by a particular party or coalition into the number of votes commensurate with one seat (quotas); should any seats remain after distribution of seats between the parties and coalitions which have received more than 6 percent of votes of total number of voters, such remaining seats shall be added to the party or coalition which has the most number of remaining votes (under the principle of majority of remaining votes).

47.8. The candidates nominated by respective party or coalition on the seats distributed in the proportion to the votes cast by voters for the given party or coalition shall be considered as elected member of the State Ih Hural in the order set by Article 47.8 of this law.

47.9. The district election committees shall register the persons elected member of the State Ih Hural and issue them temporary certificates.

Article 48. Summing Up And Announcing Of The Elections Results

48.1. The State Elections Committee shall on the basis of the decisions of the district election committees sum up the general elections results by counting results for each district election committee, candidate and party or coalition.

48.2. The State Elections Committee within 15 days following the completion of the elections shall present to the President of Mongolia and publicly announce the number of seats obtained by the parties and list of persons elected member of the State Ih Hural.

CHAPTER NINE

Invalidation of Polling and Election, Re-polling and Re-election, Considering a State Ih Hural Member Re-elected

Article 49. Considering of Polling At The Election Division Invalid And Re-polling

49.1. The district election committees shall consider the polling in an electoral division invalid in the following cases:

49.1.1. polling was held at a place other than that was announced under circumstances other than valid reasons, such as fire or flood or taking votes of the transferred voters on a day other than that was announced except for the cases of taking votes in the sealed form;

49.1.2. loss of a polling box after the start of the polling, or opening thereof before the time set by law;

49.1.3. any act of violence or pressure exerted on the members of an election committee or voters that has caused distortion of the election results; or

49.1.4. if a member of election committee or an official of any other body violated the procedures for compiling and publicising the list of voters, issuing voter's certificate, movement of voters, obtaining of votes, obtaining of votes in a sealed mobile poll box, casting and sealing of vote by an voter, or counting of votes specified in Articles 22, 42, 44 and 46 of this law.

49.2. In case of considering of polling invalid re-polling shall take place within 7 days from the decision of the district election committee to that effect.

49.3. The decision to hold re-polling shall be made by the district election committee. Such decision shall specify the place and date of re-polling. The re-polling may be held on a working day.

49.4. If the polling was considered invalid in the entire division and if the votes of all voters contained in a particular ballot box were considered invalid those voters who put their ballot papers in the said box shall participate in the re-polling.

49.5. Propaganda shall be prohibited until the completion of re-polling.

Article 50. Considering of the Election in Constituency Invalid, Holding Of Re-election

50.1. The General Election Committee shall consider the elections held in an election district invalid in the following cases:

50.1.1. 50 percent of all eligible voters of the district did not participate in the elections; or

50.1.2. invalidity of re-polling held under Article 49 of this law seriously affected the election results in the district.

50.2. A decision to hold re-election in a district shall be made by the General Election Committee.

50.3. The re-election shall be held within 30 days from the decision to consider the elections in the respective district invalid.

50.4. Where necessary, the district or division election committees shall be formed anew and the relevant legal provisions shall apply to the preparation of the re-election, such as the nomination of candidates to the State Ih Hural.

Article 51. Election of Substitute Member of the State Ih Hural

51.1. Should a member of the State Ih Hural nominated and elected in a single-mandate district decease, be released from the member's duties at his/her request or be withdrawn, then a candidate who obtains most votes, provided that he/she obtains votes of 25 or more percent of voters in a particular district shall be considered to have been elected as a substitute member of the State Ih Hural.

51.2. If no candidate obtains 25 percent or more votes in a particular district, the candidate appearing as first in the list of the party or coalition which has nominated the candidate whose seat becomes vacant shall be considered to have been elected a member of the State Ih Hural.

51.3. If a member of the State Ih Hural whose mandate has expired as provided in Article 51.1 of this law has been elected under list of parties or coalitions, then the candidate appearing as first in the party or coalition list shall be considered to have been elected a member of the State Ih Hural.

51.4. The mandate of the substitute member of the State Ih Hural shall be same as the remaining term of the candidate whose seat has become vacant.

51.5. The substitute member of the State Great Hural shall not be elected if the remaining term of the mandate of a member of the State Ih Hural is less than one year.

CHAPTER TEN

Legal Guarantees of The Right To Elect

Article 52. Criminal Liability For the Breach Of The Elections Legislation

52.1. If a breach of the election legislation constitutes a criminal offence, the person concerned shall be subject to the criminal liability set by the Criminal Code.

Article 53. Liability Of The Members Of The Election Committee For The Breach Of The Elections Legislation

53.1. If a breach of the election legislation does not constitute a criminal offence, a judge shall impose the following administrative penalties on the members of the election committees concerned:

53.1.1. a fine of 40,000 to 50,000 togrog on a member of the election committee who commits breaches of the election legislation such as deliberately creating obstacles to the voters in exercising their right to elect, or to the polling, counting of votes, casting vote on behalf of others, deliberately breaking of the poll box, forging a signature, substitution or forging of ballot papers, taking votes on invalid ballot papers;

53.1.2. a fine of 20,000 to 60,000 togrog on a member of the election committee who nominates himself/herself as a candidate or conducts propaganda in breach of Articles 13.7 and 13.8 of this law; and

53.1.3. a fine of 40,000 to 50,000 togrog on a member of the election committee who commits breaches the procedures for accepting ballot papers, obtaining voters' votes, obtaining votes in a sealed mobile poll box, casting, sealing votes, or counting of votes.

53.2. The body which has appointed the member of the election committee who was imposed the administrative liability specified in Article 53.1 of this law shall remove such member from the election committee and shall not re-appoint thereafter a member of an election committee.

Article 54. Administrative Liability Of The Parties, Coalitions, Candidates, Bodies And Officials of The Parties Or Coalitions In Charge Of Elections, Personal Assistants and Supporters For The Breach Of The Elections Legislation

54.1. If a breach of the election legislation does not constitute a criminal offence, a judge shall impose the following administrative penalties on the parties, coalitions, candidates, bodies and officials of the parties or coalitions in charge of elections, personal assistants or supporters concerned:

54.1.1. a fine of 150,000 to 200,000 togrog on the parties, coalitions, bodies of the parties or coalitions in charge of elections or supporter organisations; a fine of 200,000 to 500,000 togrog on officials of the parties or coalitions in charge of elections, personal assistants, and a fine of 200,000 to 300,000 togrog on the supporter citizen for who commit breaches of elections legislation such as deliberately creating obstacles to the voters in exercising their right to elect, participate in referendum; in exercise by the election committee or its member of their powers; to obtaining or counting of votes; abusing of religious beliefs; casting vote on behalf of others; deliberately breaking of the poll box; forging a signature; or substitution or forgery of ballot papers;

54.1.2. a fine of 200,000 to 250,000 togrog on the parties, coalitions, bodies of the parties or coalitions in charge of elections or supporter organisations for conducting propaganda in breach of provisions of Articles 25.1, 25.4-25.8, 25.12- 25.14, 26.1 or 49.5; a fine of 300,000 to 600,000 togrog on the officials of the bodies of the parties or coalitions in charge of elections or personal assistants, and a fine of 30,000 to 50,000 togrog on the supporter citizen;

54.1.3. a fine of 100,000 to 200,000 togrog on the parties or coalitions, a fine of 20,000 to 50,000 togrog on the candidates for forgery of the documents specified in Articles 30.6, 33.3 or 33.4, provided such act does not constitute a criminal offence;

54.1.4. a fine of 100,000 to 1500,000 togrog on the bodies of the parties or coalitions in charge of elections or independent candidates who have engaged as officials of the bodies of the parties or coalitions in charge of elections or personal assistant in breach of Articles 38.2 or 38.3, and a fine of 30,000 to 40,000 togrog on the independent candidates;

54.1.5. a fine of 100,000 to 1500,000 togrog on the parties or coalitions, and a fine of 40,000 to 50,000 togrog on the independent candidates for creating election funds in breach of Articles 28 or 29 or spending of the funds for the purpose inconsistent with their designation, or breach of the procedure of reporting of expenditures; accepting illegal donations; and

54.1.6. a fine of 100,000 to 1500,000 togrog on the parties or coalitions and personal assistants to the independent candidates and a fine of 20,000 to 30,000 togrog on the independent candidates for being present at the polling station and removal from the polling station.

Article 55. Removal Of A Candidate From The List Of Candidates

55.1. The General Election Committee shall remove from the list of candidates the candidate who has been imposed administrative liability set by Article 54.1.2, 54.1.3 or 54.1.5 of this law.

55.2. If the matter of imposing of the criminal or administrative liability set by or specified in Articles 54.1.2, 54.1.3 or 54.1.5 of this law on a candidate is pending before the law-enforcement authorities, or a dispute has arisen on whether re-polling should be held, deciding of the matters of issuing to such candidate of a temporary certificate of a person elected member of the State Ih Hural, entering his/her name in the list of the persons elected member of the State Ih Hural and presenting to

the President of Mongolia shall be postponed until the decision of the relevant law-enforcement authority becomes effective.

Article 56. Administrative Liability Of Other Persons For The Breach Of The Elections Legislation

56.1. If a breach of the election legislation does not constitute a criminal offence, a judge shall impose the following administrative penalties on the persons concerned:

56.1.1. a fine of 40,000 to 60,000 togrog on the official for the failure to perform the responsibility set by Articles 18.10 and 18.11 of this law, provided such official is not subject to disciplinary sanction;

56.1.2. a fine of 150,000 to 250,000 togrog on the means of mass media which conducted propaganda in breach of Articles 25.9-25.11 of this law;

56.1.3. a fine of 20,000 to 60,000 togrog on the governor for the failure to perform the responsibility set by Articles 9.4, 19.4, 26.2 or 40.3 of this law;

56.1.4. a fine of 40,000 to 60,000 togrog on the relevant official for the breach of Articles 13.11 or 39.2 of this law, if such official fails to obey the demand to immediately stop the act in question;

56.1.5. a fine of 200,000 to 250,000 togrog on the legal person, a fine of 50,000 to 60,000 togrog on the official, and a fine of 40,000 to 50,000 togrog on the citizen who have made donations in breach of Articles 29.1 or 29.3 of this law.

CHAPTER ELEVEN Miscellaneous

Article 57. Settlement Of Election Disputes

57.1. Any disputes concerning the State Great Hural elections shall be settled by the Constitutional Court, courts and election committees according to their jurisdiction and in the procedures prescribed by legislation.

57.2. Petitions and complaints related to the elections shall be made to the following authorities:

57.2.1. the matters which under this law fall within the jurisdiction of the election committees to the division, district or its branch election committee and to the General Election Committee;

57.2.2. the matters of imposition of administrative liability under this law for the breaches of the election legislation to the court as provided in the Administrative Code;

57.2.3. those related to the decisions of the General Election Committee to the Constitutional Court;

57.2.4. if the breach of the election legislation is deemed to be of a criminal nature, to the inquiry and investigation authorities as provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

57.3. The authorities specified in 53.2 shall promptly resolve the petitions and complaints made and inform the General Election Committee, district and branch election committees. The election committees shall inform the public about the resolution of the petitions and complaints.

57.4. Decisions to bring charges against, arrest, apprehend or detain a candidate or a member of an election committee, transfer to another job or dismissal at the employer's initiative shall be rescinded by a respective upper-level official to whom the official who made the respective decision is subordinate.

57.5. Matters of imposition of criminal liability on the means of mass media, bodies in charge of elections of parties or coalitions who commit slander, offending or degrading the dignity and reputation of the candidates, as well as disclosing of their personal secrets or private correspondence in breach of Article 39.3 of this law shall be referred to the inquiry and investigation authorities as provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and matters of civil law liability shall be referred to court as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure accordingly.

Article 58. Enacting And Amending the Law On Elections To The State Ih Hural

58.1. Enacting and amending of the Law On Elections to the State Ih Hural shall be approved by overwhelming majority of members of the State Ih Hural.

58.1. Enacting or amending of the Law On Elections to the State Ih Hural shall not be allowed within six months before holding of the regular elections to the State Ih Hural.

Article 59. Entering Into Force

59.1. This law shall come into force on