

**THE STATE CENTER FOR CIVIL REGISTRATION AND
INFORMATION
MONGOLIAN HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER**

**DIGEST OF MONGOLIAN LAWS RELATED TO THE
TRAVELING ABROAD AND EMIGRATING OF
CITIZENS OF MONGOLIA AND TO THE
RESIDENCE OF FOREIGN CITIZENS AND
STATELESS PERSONS IN AND TRANSIT THROUGH
MONGOLIA**

**Ulaanbaatar
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THE CONSTITUTION OF MONGOLIA

January 13, 1992

(Excerpts)

CHAPTER ONE

SOVEREIGNTY OF MONGOLIA

Article 4

3. Stationing of foreign troops in the territory of Mongolia, allowing them to cross the State borders for the purpose of passing through the country's territory shall be prohibited unless an appropriate law is passed.

Article 6

3. The State may give for private ownership plots of land, except pastures and areas under public utilisation and special use, only to the citizens of Mongolia. This provision shall not apply to the ownership of the subsoil thereof.

Citizens shall be prohibited to transfer the land in their possession to foreign citizens or stateless persons by way of selling, bartering, donating or pledging or by way of transfer to others for exploitation without permission from competent State authorities.

5. The State may allow foreign citizens, legal persons and stateless persons to lease land for a specified period of time under conditions and procedures as provided for by law.

CHAPTER TWO

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Article 14

1. All persons lawfully residing within Mongolia are equal before the law and the Court.

2. No person shall be discriminated against on the basis of ethnic origin, language, race, age, sex, social origin and status, property, occupation and post, religion, opinion or education. Everyone shall have the right to act as a legal person.

Article 15

1. The grounds and procedure for Mongolian nationality, acquisition or loss of citizenship shall be defined only by law.

2. Deprivation of Mongolian citizenship, exile and extradition of citizens of Mongolia shall be prohibited.

Article 16

The citizens of Mongolia shall be guaranteed the privilege to enjoy the following rights and freedoms:

1) Right to life. Deprivation of human life shall be strictly prohibited unless capital punishment is imposed by due judgment of the Court for

the most serious crimes, pursuant to Mongolian Penal Law.

2) Right to healthy and safe environment, and to be protected against environmental pollution and ecological imbalance.

3) Right to fair acquisition, possession and inheritance of moveable and immovable property. Illegal confiscation and requisitioning of the private property of citizens shall be prohibited. If the State and its bodies appropriate private property on the basis of exclusive public need, they shall do so with due compensation and payment.

4) Right to free choice of employment, favorable conditions of work, remuneration, rest and private enterprise. No one shall be unlawfully forced to work.

5) Right to material and financial assistance in old age, disability, childbirth and child care and in other circumstances as provided by law.

6) Right to the protection of health and to medical care. The procedure and conditions of free medical aid shall be defined by law.

7) Right to education. The State shall provide basic general education free of charge. Citizens may establish and operate private schools if these meet the requirements of the State.

8) Right to engage in creative work in cultural, artistic and scientific fields and to the benefit thereof. Copyrights and patents shall be protected by law.

9) Right to take part in the conduct of State affairs directly or through representative bodies. The right to elect and to be elected to State bodies. The right to elect shall be enjoyed from the age of eighteen years and the age eligible for being elected shall be defined by law according to the requirements in respect of the bodies or posts concerned.

10) Right to form a party or other public organizations and to unite voluntarily in associations according to social and personal interests and opinion. All political parties and other public organizations shall uphold public order and State security, and abide by law. Discrimination and persecution of a person for joining a political party or other public organization or for being a member of such party or organization shall be prohibited. Party membership of some categories of State employees may be suspended.

11) Men and women shall have equal right in political, economic, social, cultural fields and in family affairs. Marriage shall be based on the equality and mutual consent of the spouses who have reached the age defined by law. The State shall protect the interests of the family, motherhood and the child.

12) Right to submit a petition or a complaint to State bodies and officials. The State bodies and officials shall be obliged to respond to the petitions or complaints of citizens in conformity with law.

13) Right to personal liberty and safety. No person shall be searched, arrested, detained, persecuted or deprived of liberty save in accordance with procedures and grounds determined by law. No person shall be

subjected to torture or to inhumane, cruel or degrading treatment. Where a person is arrested he/she, his/her family and counsel shall be notified within a period of time established by law of the reasons for and grounds of the arrest. The privacy of citizens and their families, correspondence and residence shall be protected by law.

14) Right to: appeal to the Court to protect his/her right if he/she considers that the rights or freedoms as spelt out by the Mongolian law or an international treaty have been violated; be compensated for the damage illegally caused by others; not testify against himself/herself, his/her family, or parents and children; self-defense; receive legal assistance; have evidence examined; a fair trial; be tried in his/her presence; appeal against a Court judgment, seek pardon. It shall be prohibited to compel a citizen to testify against him or herself. Every person shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a Court by due process of law. It shall be prohibited to impose the charges or convictions of a person on his/her family members or relatives.

15) Freedom of conscience and religion.

16) Freedoms of thought, free expression of opinion, speech, press, peaceful demonstration and meetings. Procedures for organizing demonstrations and other assemblies shall be determined by law.

17) Right to seek and receive information except that which the State and its bodies are legally bound to protect as secret. In order to protect human rights, dignity and reputation of persons and to defend the State national security and public order, secrets of the State, individuals, or organizations which are not subject to disclosure shall be defined and protected by law.

18) Right to freedom of movement within the country and freedom to choose the place of one's residence, right to travel or reside abroad and, to return to home country. The right to travel and reside abroad may be limited exclusively by law in order to ensure the security of the nation and population and to maintain public order.

Article 17

1. Citizens of Mongolia while upholding justice and humanism, shall fulfil in good faith the following basic duties:

- 1) respect and abide by the Constitution and other laws;
- 2) respect the dignity, reputation, right and legitimate interests of others;
- 3) pay taxes levied by law;
- 4) defend motherland and serve in the army according to law.

2. It is a sacred duty for every citizen to work, protect his/her health, bring up and educate his/her children and to protect nature and the environment.

Article 18

1. The rights and duties of foreign citizens residing in Mongolia shall be regulated by Mongolian law and by the treaties concluded with the State of the

person concerned.

2. Mongolia shall adhere to the principle of reciprocity in determining the rights and duties of foreign citizens in an international treaty being concluded with the country concerned.

3. The rights and duties of stateless persons within the territory of Mongolia shall be determined by the Mongolian law.

4. Foreign citizens or stateless persons persecuted for their beliefs, or political or other activities and who are pursuing justice, may be granted asylum in Mongolia on the basis of their well-founded requests.

5. In allowing foreign citizens and stateless persons residing in Mongolia to exercise the basic rights and freedoms provided for in Article 16 of the Constitution, the State may establish certain limitations upon the rights other than the inalienable rights spelt out in international instruments to which Mongolia is a party, in order to ensure the security of the nation and population and to maintain public order.

Article 19

1. The State shall be responsible to the citizens for the creation of economic, social, legal and other guarantees for ensuring human rights and freedoms, to fight against violation of human rights and freedoms and to restore infringed rights.

2. Human rights and freedoms as defined by the Constitution and other laws in case of a state of emergency or war shall be subject to limitation only by a law. Such a law shall not affect the right to life, the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, or the right not to be subjected to torture or inhuman and cruel treatment.

3. In exercising his/her rights and freedoms one shall not infringe on the national security, rights and freedoms of others or violate public order.

CHAPTER THREE

THE STRUCTURE OF THE STATE

I. The State Ih Hural of Mongolia

Article 25

2. Under the following extraordinary circumstances the State Ih Hural may declare a state of emergency to eliminate the consequences thereof and to restore the life of the population and society to the norm:

1) if natural disasters or other unforeseen dangers occur which have threatened or may threaten directly the life, health, well being and security of the population inhabiting the whole or a part of the country's territory;

2) if State authorities are not able within legal limits to cope with public disorders caused by organized, violent, illegal actions of any organization or a group of people threatening the Constitutional order and the existence of the legitimate social system.

3. The State Ih Hural may declare martial law if public disorder in the whole or a part of the country's territory results in armed conflict or creates a real threat of armed conflict, or if there is armed aggression or a real threat of aggression from outside.

II. The President of Mongolia

Article 33

1. The President enjoys the following prerogative rights:

9) to decide matters related to granting and withdrawing Mongolian citizenship and granting asylum;

III. The Government of Mongolia

Article 38

2. The Government shall implement the State laws and, in accordance with its duties to direct economic, social and cultural development, shall exercise the following powers:

7) to take measures for the protection of human rights and freedoms, to enforce the public order and to prevent crimes;

IV. The Judiciary

Article 53

2. A person who does not know Mongolian shall be acquainted with all facts of the case through translation and shall have the right to use his/her native language at the trial.

Article 55

1. The accused shall have a right to defence.

2. The accused shall be accorded legal assistance according to law and at his/her request.

LAW ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGN CITIZENS

December 24, 1993

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Purpose of the law

The purpose of this law is to regulate relations concerning the entry, exit, transit and residence of foreign citizens and stateless persons in Mongolia and to define their rights and responsibilities.

Article 2. Legislation and international treaties on the legal status of foreign citizens

1. Legislation on the legal status of foreign citizens is comprised of the Constitution of Mongolia, this law and other legislation, which is consistent with those laws.

2. If an international treaty to which Mongolia is a party is inconsistent with this law, then the provisions of the international treaty shall prevail.

Article 3. Foreign citizens

Persons with legal documentation certifying their foreign citizenship shall be considered to be foreign citizens.

Article 4. Application of the law

The provisions of this law shall apply to foreign travelers to Mongolia, visitors in transit, short and long-term residents, immigrants and stateless persons (hereinafter referred to as "foreign citizens").

Article 5. Diplomatic immunities and privileges of officers of diplomatic and consular missions

The provisions of this law shall not affect any diplomatic immunities or privileges of officers of diplomatic and consular missions of foreign countries or of resident representative offices of the United Nations and its specialized organizations which are provided by the legislation and international treaties of Mongolia.

Article 6. Political asylum

1. Foreign citizens who are the subject of political persecution in another country for holding ideas which are appreciated in Mongolia may be granted the right to residence and State protection.

2. Any decision to grant residence status to a foreign citizen to whom para. 1 of this article applies shall be made by the President of Mongolia.

Article 7. Authority in charge of foreign citizens

1. Each Central State Administrative Body shall, in respect of issues relating to the legal status of foreign citizens and immigrants in Mongolia, is responsible for such of those issues as relate to the functions and responsibilities of that body.

2. The council in charge of foreign citizens (hereinafter referred as to "the Council") shall coordinate the implementation of State policy on foreign citizens and the activities of Central State Administrative Bodies in respect of the legal status of foreign citizens and immigrants.

3. The Council shall have the following members: a chairman, a secretary, and members. The secretaryship of the Council is a full-time post. The Council shall be headed by the Government member in charge of justice.

4. The Government shall appoint the secretary and members of the Council and shall establish the rules of the Council.

CHAPTER TWO

LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGN CITIZENS

Article 8. Basic principles of the rights and duties of foreign citizens

1. All persons legally residing in Mongolia shall be equal before the law and the Courts.
2. Foreign citizens in Mongolia may exercise the rights and freedoms conferred on them by the laws of Mongolia in the same manner as citizens of Mongolia may exercise the rights and freedoms conferred on them by the laws.
3. In establishing the rights and duties of foreign citizens under this law and the legislation and international treaties of Mongolia, Mongolia shall adhere to the principle of reciprocity with the country of which those persons are citizens.
4. In exercising their rights and freedoms provided by legislation and the international treaties of Mongolia, foreign citizens shall not act in a way which is contrary to the interests of Mongolia, the rights and freedoms of Mongolian citizens or other human rights.

Article 9. Respect for the Constitution of Mongolia and obedience to the law

1. Foreign citizens shall have a duty to abide by this law and all other laws of Mongolia.
2. Foreign citizens shall respect the Constitution of Mongolia, obey its laws and respect Mongolian national traditions and customs.
3. Foreign citizens shall pay all taxes unless other legislation or any international treaties of Mongolia expressly provide otherwise.

Article 10. Specific rights and duties of foreign citizens

1. Foreign citizens may not elect or be elected to the self-governing bodies of administrative units, towns, villages or State organizations of Mongolia and shall not take part in national opinion polls.
2. Foreign citizens shall not be employed as civil servants of Mongolia.
3. Foreign citizens shall not be obliged to serve in the armed forces of Mongolia, or any other military service.
4. Foreign citizens shall not set up or join political parties or any organizations, which carry on political activities in Mongolia.
5. Foreign citizens shall not campaign against the national unity of Mongolia.
6. Foreign citizens may only be employed in organizations classified by law as objects of State importance with the prior permission of the Government of Mongolia.
7. In order to ensure the sovereignty, national security and public order, it can be restricted by law except inalienable rights and freedoms of foreign citizens.

Article 11. Employment

1. Foreign citizens, for a private purposes, with long-term residence status, permanent resident or immigrants may be employed by any local or foreign

organization and be engaged in production or service, other than those prohibited by this law or other legislative acts, with the permission of the Central State Administrative Body responsible for labor relations or an organization authorized by the body.

2. Foreign citizens employed in Mongolia by a foreign non-governmental organization or by a representative office of an international organization and/or under training, working or holding an official post in accordance with inter-governmental agreement or an agreement concluded between competent authorities and whose term of the agreement is completed and/or terminated before the end of the term may enter into another labor contract with different citizen, business entity or organization with permission of the Central State Administrative Body in charge of the latter.

3. Foreign citizens, other than citizens with a private purposes, long-term and permanent residence status and immigrants, may not work for or hold a post in a business entity or organization in order to make a profit apart from those directly connected to the purpose of their visit to Mongolia.

4. Any business entity, organization or individual in the territory of Mongolia with permission of the Central State Administrative Body in charge of labor issues or an organization authorized by the body may enter into an agreement to employ labor force or experts from foreign country.

Article 11'. Registration of a citizen's family status of foreign citizens

Registration of a citizen's family status of foreign citizens shall be registered at the State Center for Civil Registration and Information in case of in the capital city and at an Aimag governor's seal office in case of in an Aimag.

CHAPTER THREE

ENTRY, EXIT AND TRANSIT VISAS FOR MONGOLIA

Article 12. Visas for Mongolia

1. Unless the international treaties of Mongolia provide otherwise, foreign citizens visiting Mongolia shall have a Mongolian visa (hereinafter referred to as the "visas").

2. Visas shall be issued to foreign citizens who hold valid foreign passports or equivalent legal documents in accordance with this law. Visas may be issued on attachments.

3. The grades of visa are: diplomatic, official and ordinary.

4. The types of visa are: single, double, multiple-entry, entry/exit, exit, exit/entry and transit.

5. Visa vignettes shall be approved by the member of the Government in charge of external relations.

Article 13. Visa issuing authorities

1. Visas shall be issued by the Central State Administrative Body in charge of external relations and diplomatic and consular missions of Mongolia in foreign

countries.

2. The immigration offices of the border guard, State Center for Civil Registration and Information and Honorary consuls of Mongolia with a permission of the Central State Administrative Body in charge of external relations may issue visas.

Article 14. Rights and duties of visa issuing authorities

1. The Central State Administrative Body responsible for external relations shall exercise the following rights and duties on visa issuing:

- 1) to issue a visa by type, purpose and category;
- 2) to monitor compliance with and modify by criteria the types, purposes and categories on which visas are issued;
- 3) to refuse to issue visas, to shorten or extend visas or to terminate visas;
- 4) to authorize a competent authority to issue visas at the international open port for travelers and transportation at Mongolian border;
- 5) to keep a central record of Mongolian visas issued;
- 6) to regulate visa issuing activities.

2. The State Center for Civil Registration and Information shall exercise the following rights and duties on visa issuing:

- 1) to issue an exit, exit/entry visas to a foreign permanent resident, immigrant and stateless person in Mongolia;
- 2) to refuse to issue visas if to do so would be contrary to any applicable legislation;
- 3) to keep a central record of the visas issued to a foreign permanent resident, immigrant and stateless person in Mongolia.

3. The immigration offices of the border guard shall exercise the following rights and duties on visa issuing:

- 1) to issue travelers to Mongolia an entry/exit, transit and in case of necessity exit visa at the international open port for travelers and transportation at Mongolian border;
- 2) to refuse to issue visas if to do so would be contrary to any applicable legislation;
- 3) to keep a record of the visas issued.

4. Honorary Consuls of Mongolia, authorized by the Central State Administrative Body responsible for external relations, may issue entry, entry/exit and transit visas for Mongolia.

Article 15. Criteria for issue of visas

1. Mongolian visas shall be issued to foreign official visitors if one of the following basis are exist:

- 1) at the invitation of a State organization and a self-governing body of administrative and territorial unit of Mongolia, or a political party having a seat at the State Ih Hural;
- 2) in respect of foreign citizens to be employed at diplomatic or

consular missions and members of their families, at the official request of the relevant country, international organization, or UN resident representative office or its specialized organizations in Mongolia or, in other cases, in accordance with the provisions of international treaties to which Mongolia is a party;

3) pursuant to a contract and/or by a permission of a Central State Administrative Body responsible for it in respect of foreign citizens to be employed in Mongolia in the management of a business entity with foreign investment, foreign non-governmental organization or of a representative office of an international organization and/or for purpose of studying or working in accordance with inter-governmental agreements.

2. Visas shall be issued to foreign citizens arriving in Mongolia as private visitors if one of the following basis are exist:

1) a written guarantee by the person himself or a receiving citizen and/or an organization in Mongolia on the visitor's financial ability to live in Mongolia and his or her intention to return to his or her home country;

2) the foreign citizen residing permanently in Mongolia for a private purposes has a marriage certificate permitted by an international agreement and/or a legislation of Mongolia;

3) a relevant contract, approved invitation or permission of the relevant organization in Mongolia, for visitors on tourist trips, for medical treatment or to participate in ceremonies and other events;

4) a permission (official letter) issued by the relevant Central State Administrative Body for foreign citizens visiting Mongolia for employment, scientific research or study;

5) in cases other than those in sub-para. 1, 3 and 4 of the para. 2 of this Article, an invitation approved by the State Center for Civil Registration and Information in the capital city and by a police department in case in Aimag upon the request of a business entity or organization or citizen.

3. Visas shall be issued to foreign citizens arriving in Mongolia as immigrants on the following basis:

1) permission from the competent organization of Mongolia;

2) a written guarantee by the person himself or herself of his or her financial ability to live in Mongolia.

4. Unless provided otherwise in the international treaties of Mongolia a visa without an invitation may be issued to a foreign citizen — traveler to Mongolia.

Article 16. Duration of visas

1. Mongolian visas shall be issued for the following duration:

1) an entry/exit visa for a maximum period of 30 days for foreign citizens travelling to Mongolia;

2) period for up to 90 days for short-term residents in Mongolia;

- 3) multiple visa for 6 or 12 months;
 - 4) exit visa for up to 30 days;
 - 5) transit visa for up to 7 days;
 - 6) an exit/entry visa for a maximum period of 30 days for a foreign permanent resident, immigrant or stateless person in Mongolia.
2. Duration of a visa issued to a foreign short-term resident or traveler to Mongolia may be extended once for a period for up to 30 days.

Article 17. Entry to Mongolia

Foreign citizens with a valid passport or equivalent legal document may only enter Mongolia if they have permission (visa) from a competent visa issuing authority and then only in accordance with the regulations determined in accordance with the laws of Mongolia.

Article 18. Transit travel through Mongolia

1. After obtaining a visa from the competent visa issuing authority, foreign citizens with a valid passport or equivalent legal document may travel through the country as transit passengers.
2. Foreign citizens on international air flights may transit through Mongolia without a visa within 24 hours.

Article 19. Refusal of entry to Mongolia

The following persons shall be refused entry to Mongolia:

- 1) children and persons without legal capacity, unless accompanied by a guardian;
- 2) persons sentenced for criminal offences in Mongolia if sentence has not been fully served;
- 3) persons announced as persona non grata or expelled from Mongolia;
- 4) persons who threaten the national security or public order of Mongolia;
- 5) persons without security of financial sources to live in and return from Mongolia.

Article 20. Exit from Mongolia and suspension of exit visa

1. Foreign citizens must leave the country on or before the expiry of their visa.
2. The exit of foreign citizens shall be suspended for the following reasons and periods of time:
 - 1) persons suspected of criminal offences, until a Court has reached a decision;
 - 2) persons sentenced to imprisonment, until either completion of the sentence, an amnesty is granted, or transfer to their country of nationality in accordance with international treaties to which Mongolia is a party;
 - 3) until the issue is resolved on breach of human rights and freedoms and legal interests of others if there has a complaint of those

persons or organizations and competent authorities considered it well-founded;

- 4) if there are is any threat to national security or public order.

CHAPTER FOUR

VISITS TO AND RESIDENCE IN MONGOLIA

Article 21. Residence of foreign citizens in Mongolia

Foreign citizens who are holders of valid foreign passports or equivalent legal documents may visit or reside in Mongolia after obtaining the requisite visa from the competent Mongolian authority.

Article 22. Foreign citizens, temporary and long-term residents and immigrants

1. Foreign citizens travelling to Mongolia under the provisions of this law for private or official purposes for up to 30 days shall be considered as visitors.

2. Foreign citizens visiting Mongolia for up to 90 days for private purposes shall be considered as temporary residents.

3. Foreign citizens to be employed in Mongolia in the management of a business entity with foreign investment, foreign non-governmental organization or of a representative office of an international organization and/or under training, working or holding an official post in accordance with inter-governmental agreements and who is going to reside for more than 90 days shall be considered as long-term residents for official purpose.

4. Foreign citizens who came to live in Mongolia for a term of more than 5 years for private purposes shall be considered as immigrants.

5. Foreign citizens who married to a citizen of Mongolia and residing in Mongolia for more than 90 days shall be considered as permanent resident.

6. Foreign citizens residing in Mongolia from 90 days up to 5 years for private purposes shall be considered as a long-term resident for private purposes.

Article 23. Extension of term of residence

1. Relevant Central State Administrative Body shall receive requests from foreign citizens for official and private purposes, foreign short-term and long-term residents for official business for an extension of their term of residence in Mongolia and shall consider and determine whether to issue a visa or not.

2. The Council shall consider the request from a foreign long-term and/or permanent resident for a private purposes and immigrant for an extension of his or her term of residence in Mongolia.

Article 24. Number and composition of immigrants in Mongolia

1. The number of foreign long-term and/or permanent residents for a private purposes and immigrants residing in Mongolia shall not exceed 1 percent of the citizens of the country and immigrants from any one country shall not exceed 0.33 percent.

2. If the number of foreign long-term and/or permanent residents for a private purposes and immigrants residing in Mongolia is lower for 0.8 per cent

of the citizens of the country the State Ih Hural shall define once during its term of office the number and composition of immigrants to be permitted in administrative and territorial units of Mongolia in accordance with proposals submitted by the Government and if the number is above for 0.8 per cent of the citizens of the country the State Ih Hural shall define annually.

Article 25. Issue, extension and cancellation of residency permits of foreign immigrants

1. The Council shall consider official requests and other necessary documents from foreign citizens who wish to obtain immigrant status and/or reside permanently in Mongolia and shall grant permission to reside in Mongolia for a term of not less than 90 days and to immigrate to Mongolia for a term of up to 5 years taking into account the internal situation and the economic capacity of the country, requests from recipient organizations, and the education, professional skills, language and personal attributes of the applicant.

2. Issues in respect of extension of the residency status of foreign permanent residents and immigrants shall be decided by the Council taking into account the number of foreign permanent residents and immigrants from any one country. The Council may extent without duration the residency status of foreign permanent residents and immigrants in Mongolia who is at the age of 55 or more by conforming the principle of reciprocity with the country concerned.

3. If a foreign citizen with immigrant status in Mongolia does not reside in the country for over 90 days within any one year period, the Council shall consider whether to revoke his or her immigrant status. If the Council has decided to revoke his or her immigrant status the person shall have the right to apply to Court for review of the revocation within 7 days of receiving that notice.

4. If an immigrant commits a serious breach of the laws of Mongolia, the Council shall cancel his or her immigrant status.

Article 26. Registration of foreign citizens

1. The article 36 of Civil Registration law shall be applied for registration of visitors, short and long-term resident foreign citizens in Mongolia.

Article 27. Visits by stateless persons abroad

1. Stateless people residing in Mongolia may travel abroad.

2. The State Center for Civil Registration and Information shall provide stateless persons with identity documents necessary for their foreign visits.

3. Unless otherwise provided by law, stateless people shall have the rights given to citizens of Mongolia by the law on private foreign travel and emigration of Mongolian citizens.

Article 28. Documents provided to immigrants and stateless persons residing in Mongolia

1. The State Center for Civil Registration and Information shall provide each foreign permanent resident, immigrant and stateless person with a "Certificate of Residence in Mongolia", which shall identify the administrative and territorial unit in which he or she is resident.

2. Foreign permanent residents, immigrants and stateless persons residing in Mongolia shall temporarily return their Certificate of Residence to the State Center for Civil Registration and Information in case of in the capital city and in case of an Aimag - to police department of the area in which they reside during any visit abroad. The certificate shall be retained in case of foreign permanent residents, immigrants and stateless persons who depart permanently.

3. The member of the Government in charge of external relations shall approve the design of the documentation to be provided to immigrants and stateless people for visits abroad.

CHAPTER FIVE

MISCELLANEOUS

Article 29. Responsibilities of business entities, organizations and citizens inviting or employing foreign citizens

1. Business entities, organizations and citizens inviting or employing foreign citizens for a certain period of time shall do so in accordance with the legislation of Mongolia and shall take responsibility for registering and accommodating their guest.

2. Foreign entities and organizations in Mongolia inviting or employing specialists or workers shall do so in accordance with the legislation of Mongolia and shall have the same responsibilities as local business entities and organizations.

Article 30. Deportation of foreign citizens from Mongolia

1. If there is no basis for laying criminal charges, foreign citizens shall be deported for the following reasons:

1) entering the country on an invalid passport or forged documents, or not leaving the country on or before the expiry of the term of their visa; or

2) not leaving the country after their residence permit is withdrawn or cancelled.

2. The Council's decision on deportation shall be implemented by the Central Police Department. Foreign citizens shall leave the country within the period fixed in the deportation order.

3. Expenses in respect of deportation shall be met by the defaulting party.

4. Deportation shall not include the transfer of criminal offenders to another country.

Article 31. Penalties for breach of the law

Those in breach of the Legislation on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens shall be charged in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code and the Law on Administrative Responsibilities.

Article 32. Coming into force

This law shall come into force on 1 February 1994.